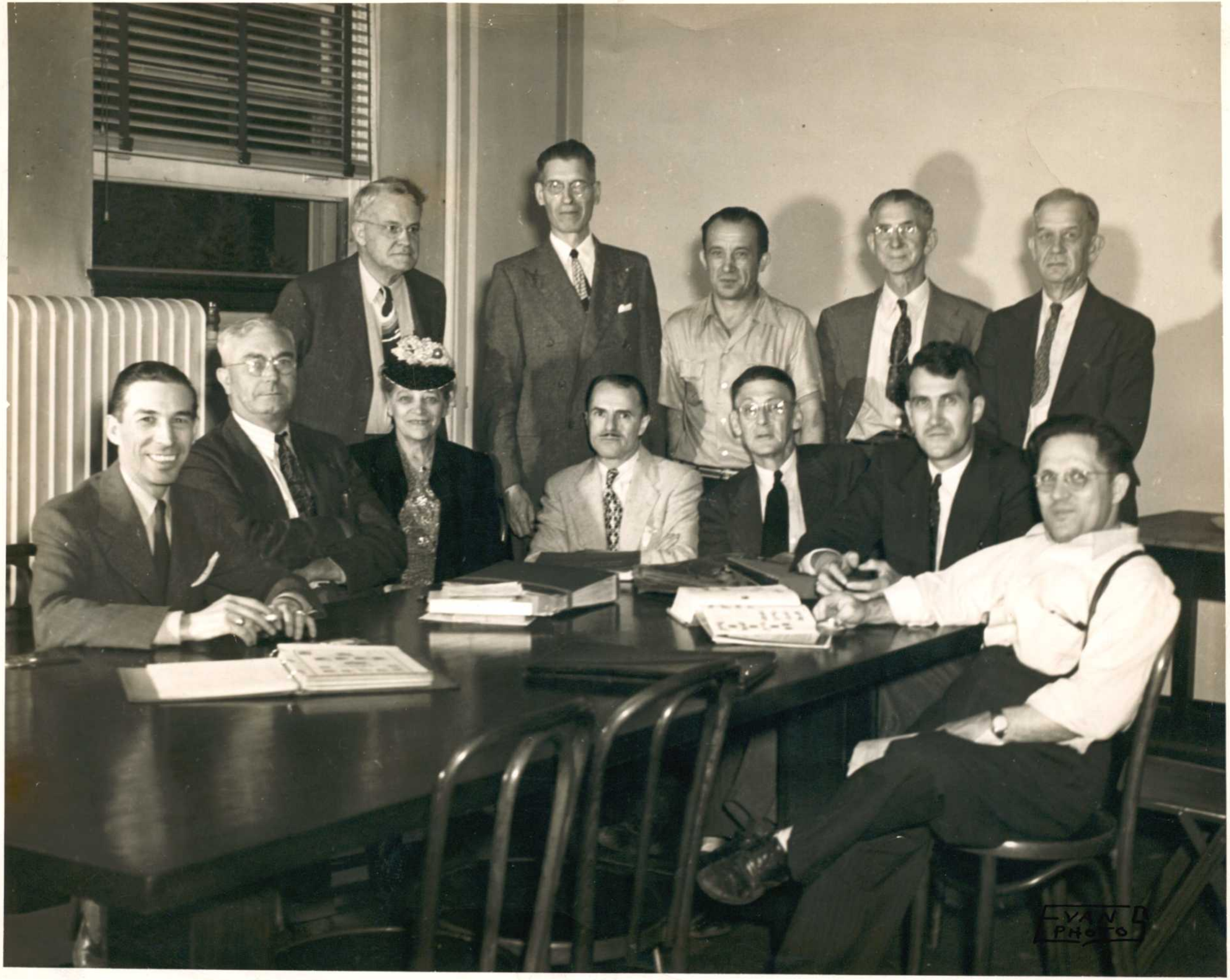
VAN
PHOTO

~~E~~ Seated:

1. Clarence Kussmaul
2. LaVerne Mapes
3. Lina Lindner
4.
5.
6.
7. Van Valkenburg

Standing:

1. Claude Lassiter
2. Gilbert
3. Alex Wardt.
4. ~~Roy Bun~~
5.

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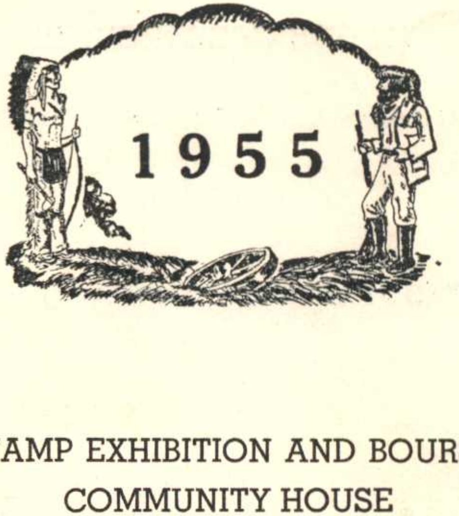
Suburban Collectors' Club



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8	Philippine Islands Victory Issues, Handstamped and Printed	V. H. Rohwedder Glen Ellyn, Illinois
9-11	Selected United States	F. Earle Wright Glen Ellyn, Illinois
12-21	United States Commemorative Blocks	L. E. Kaufman Arlington Heights, Ill.

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33-38	Selected Pages from a Complete Italian A. M. G. Collection	J. Eugene Baker Elmhurst, Illinois
39-40	British Colonies	Edward F. Kuidis Hinsdale, Illinois
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62-63	Austrian Airmails Complete	Lawrence Sadlek, Jr. LaGrange Park, Ill.

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73-80	Type Collection of Meters	R. Hugh Trask Hinsdale, Illinois
81-83	Map Stamps of the World	Joseph A. Haefner Hinsdale, Illinois
84-86	History of Meters	William E. Pamperien LaGrange, Illinois

CLASS V—JUNIORS

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94	British West Indies	Mike Butterworth Clarendon Hills, Ill.
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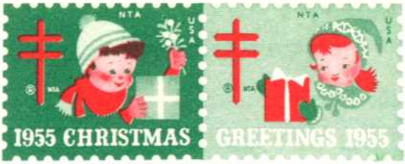

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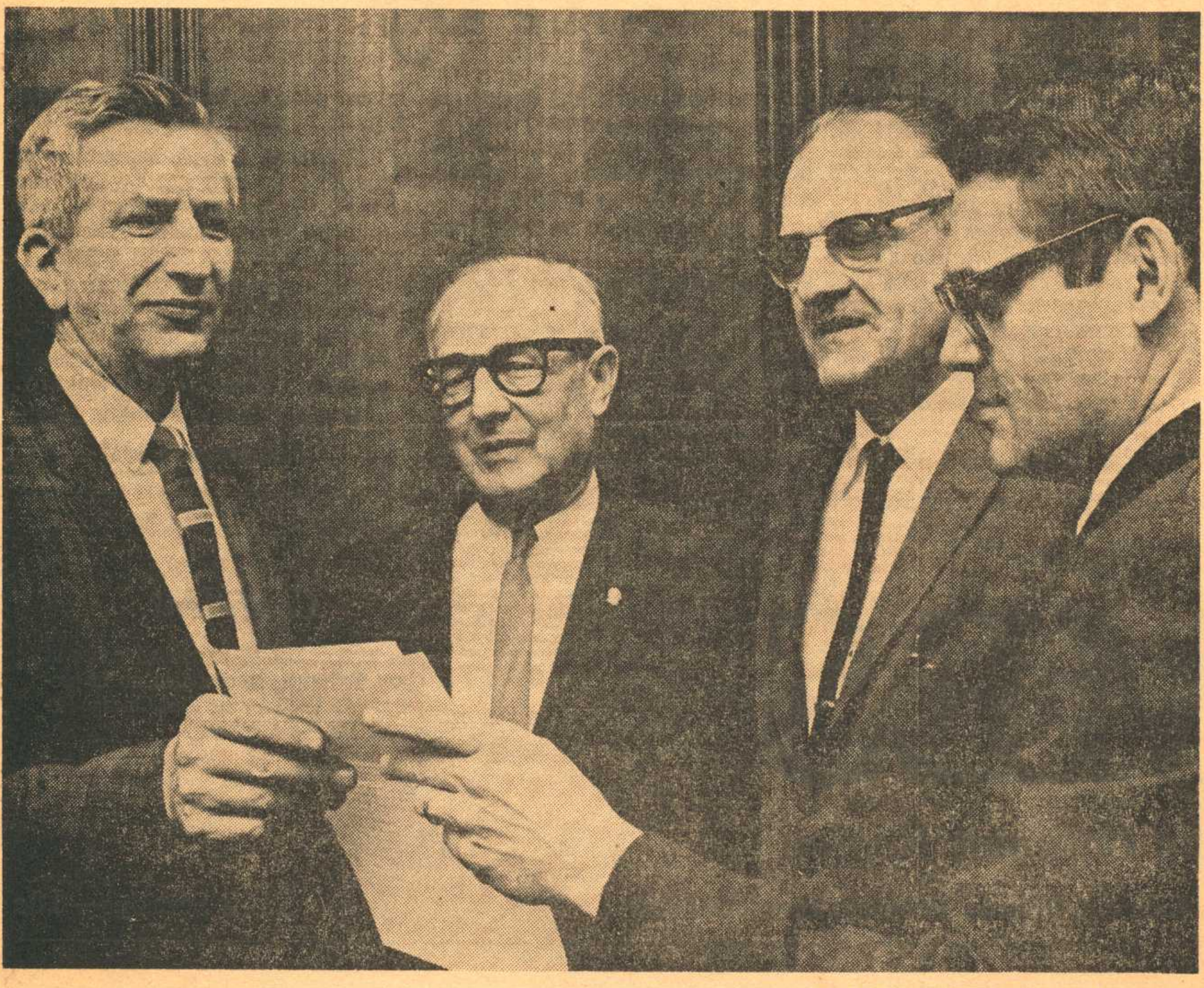

Subject: Stamps

Paul Demovich (left), president of the Calumet Stamp Club; Donald Gavit, Hammond city controller, Bernard Berg, club vice-president; and Robert Downing, secretary, look over the agenda for the upcoming stamp show.

Stamps Go On Display

HAMMOND—The Calumet Stamp Club will hold its annual stamp show March 8 on the mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center.

The show, CALPEX '69, will feature an exhibit and a marketplace for stamp buyers. The U.S. Post Office will also have a special exhibit.

A sourvenir stamp to commemorate the show will be issued.

It will feature the Chicago, South Shore and South Bend Railroad, known at the "South Shore." The souvenir stamp will be postmarked at the CALPEX station with a special cancel.

STAMP TALKS
No.17
THE BURGOYNE CAMPAIGN ISSUE
by
Ralph A. Kimble
Broadcast of April 11, 1931

(Copyright 1931 by Ralph A. Kimble)

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(This is the Seventeenth number in the series of talks on "Commemorative Postage Stamps of the United States," written and broadcast by Ralph A. Kimble over Station WMAQ, the Chicago Daily News, every Saturday at 5:45 PM)

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In the series of Stamp Talks of which this is the seventeenth we have discussed several commemorative stamps which mark the anniversaries of important battles in our War of Independence one hundred and fifty years ago. The Battles of Braddock's Field, Fort Sackville, Fallen Timbers, Monmouth and Bennington have all been commemorated by special stamps. Each had its own stamp, but today we have a special stamp which commemorates not one but four battles, each of unusual interest and significance. To compress even an outline sketch of all this in the space of fifteen minutes is no easy task, so I will have to eliminate any further introduction and plunge into the story, a story which I believe you will agree is one of the most thrilling in all our history.

Many of you will recall the story of the Bennington or Vermont stamp which was given last week. As you know, it was issued on August 3, 1927, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the independence of Vermont and of the Battle of Bennington. The Burgoyne Campaign Stamp which I take up today was also issued on August 3, 1927, and is closely connected with the Vermont stamp in the events which it commemorates. It marks the 150th anniversary not only of the Battle of Bennington but also of the three other important steps in the defeat of General Burgoyne during the summer and autumn of 1777, the Battles of Oriskany, Fort Stanwix and Saratoga.

The Burgoyne stamp as it is called, was issued on August 3, 1927, as I have mentioned. It was placed on sale that day at five postoffices only - those of Albany, Rome, Syracuse, New York, and at Washington, D.C. It is curious to note that of the four places mentioned on the stamp - Bennington, Oriskany, Fort Stanwix and Saratoga - not one was on the list of first-day of issue cities with the possible exception of Fort Stanwix, which was located on the present site of Rome, N.Y.

This stamp is a two-cent denomination, carmine-rose in color, the same as our present two-cent stamp, but almost twice as large, being 35½mm wide by 21½mm high, the same size as the Civil Aero stamps we discussed some weeks ago. It was printed on the flat-bed press in sheets of 200, ten wide by twenty deep, these sheets being cut into panes of fifty stamps each (five wide by ten deep) before being issued. A little more than twenty-five million (25,628,450 to be exact) were issued. Nine plates were used in printing it, their numbers being 19061-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 and 19106. Plate numbers appear on the side as well as the top and bottom sheet margins, so to every pane of fifty stamps there will be two impressions of the plate number. No imperforates or coils were issued, and there are no minor varieties worth recording. It was printed on white, unwatermarked paper, perforated eleven.

The design of the Burgoyne stamp was much criticized because of its crowded appearance, but it is probably more interesting historically than any other we have mentioned, as it compresses into its small space a very large amount of American history. The central picture is a reproduction of the famous painting by John Trumbull, entitled - "The Surrender of General Burgoyne," the original of which is in the Yale School of Fine Arts at New Haven, Connecticut. Twenty one human figures, as well as horses, cannon, trees and other scenery are shown in this small

News of this siege trickled thru St. Leger's guards and brought relief from two sources. Far to the East, General Schuyler heard the news and asked for a volunteer to lead a rescue party. Benedict Arnold was the only one who would dare it, but his magnetic personality brought 1200 volunteers around him and, at the head of this force, he started up the Mohawk valley to the rescue of Fort Stanwix. But it was a long march and long before he arrived help came to the beleagured Americans from another source. General Herkimer, sturdy old veteran officer in command of the Tryon County militia of New York, called together 800 volunteers and started out the next day after the news reached him. On August 5th he had reached Oriskany, eight miles from Fort Stanwix. From here he sent messengers to the fort to arrange with Gansevoort for a concerted action from both forces. The messengers did not arrive until too late for this, but St. Leger's Indian scouts brought word of the approaching Americans. St. Leger immediately sent out a strong force of Tories together with Brant and his Indians, and it was by the cunning of Brant that a deadly ambush was laid for Herkimer's troops in a dense, swampy valley near Oriskany. As the Americans reached the place they were met with a devastating fire from hidden foes but they were well versed in that style of fighting themselves and what followed was probably the bloodiest and most stubbornly fought battle of the entire war. Hand to hand, with knife, tomahawk, bayonet and club they battled, for the pouring rain which set in made the rifles useless. Oriskany became a shambles, with more than a third of both forces dead or wounded. Herkimer himself, was shot, a wound from which he died soon after. In the end the British and Indians fled, appalled by the slaughter, and retreated as best they could to their camp near Fort Stanwix.

Back at the fort, Herkimer's messengers had finally reached Gansevoort, who immediately made a brilliant attack from the fort, temporarily driving away the remains of St. Leger's force that were there. They took the British camp and held it long enough to carry away many supplies, and then regained the fort, for they were not enough in numbers to risk a pitched battle. After this exploit the Americans raised over Fort Stanwix, on that 6th of August 1777, the Stars and Stripes for the first time in history. The flag had been officially adopted by Congress the preceding June but this was the first time that it had ever been raised in battle. Crude enough it was - a hasty makeshift formed from a white shirt, a blue gunner's jacket and red cloth from the petticoat of a soldier's wife -- but it was Old Glory for the first time!

Herkimer's expedition had failed to relieve Fort Stanwix, but the Battle at Oriskany had so crippled St. Leger's force that he was unable to proceed down the Mohawk and was forced to remain besieging the fort. Two weeks later Benedict Arnold with his 1200 men reached the place and by a clever trick forced St.Leger's army from the siege and set them in headlong flight without even a shot being fired.

It was on August 22nd that St.Leger left Fort Stanwix. It was the end of his part in the expedition. Fleeing as best he could, harassed and attacked by his Indians who turned against him after their defeat, he took the remnants of his army back to Montreal. Oriskany and Fort Stanwix had been too much for him, and had struck the first heavy blow at Burgoyne's campaign.

In the meantime, Burgoyne with his force of some 9,000 British, Hessians, Tories, and Indians, had taken Ticonderoga on July 5th, defeated Seth Warner and his Americans at Hubbardton on July 7th, but had suffered a severe check when Colonels Baum and Breyman had been worsted at Bennington on August 16th, as related last week. Failing to secure the supplies he needed at Bennington, Burgoyne had to laboriously gather them from other sources before he could proceed.

Of the two battles of Freeman's Farm, both of which brought on the final surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, little can be told here. The whole operation is too long and involved, and has been ably described in detail by several eminent historians. It is sufficient to recall to you that the first battle, that of September 19th, resulted indecisively, darkness putting an end to it before either side had gained a victory. Burgoyne decided to await expected reinforcements from Clinton before again venturing an attack, but these failing to materialize and the Americans surrounding his army in ever-increasing numbers, he was at last forced to the second Battle of Freeman's Farm, or the Battle of Bemis Heights, on October 7th, in which the brilliant leadership of Benedict Arnold resulted in a complete victory for the Americans. Burgoyne attempted to retreat, but he was totally surrounded and on October 17, 1777, he surrendered his entire army, now amounting to about 5,700 men, to General Gates, Commander of the American army. It is this scene of surrender that is pictured on the Burgoyne campaign stamp.

The surrender at Saratoga, brought about by the events related here, was the beginning of the end in our War of Independence. So crushing a blow made England realize that the war was hopeless for her, and the succeeding four years were spent more in fighting a lost cause than in any hope of victory. To America ., Saratoga meant renewed courage and hope and a determination that would stop at nothing but victory. In France, Saratoga meant definite aid for the Americans for France saw that America must eventually win. It can truly be said that Saratoga won that war for the Colonies and insured the existence of the United States of America.

- - - -

Printed copies of this talk are free for the asking. Address your letter to THE STAMP MAN, care of station WMAQ, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Here are the winners of the Molly Pitcher Contest, given two weeks ago. And before I give them, the answer to the first question as to how many women's names or pictures have appeared on United States Stamps, is this: There are only four - Martha Washington, Queen Isabella of Spain, Pocahontas, the Indian maiden, and Molly Pitcher. The answer to the second question was purely a matter of your personal opinion as to what these stamp talks mean to you.

Chicago

1st-Miss Viola Loef of N.Latrobe Ave.
2nd-Robert J. Campbell of S.Menard Ave.
3rd-George Krambles of Sheridan Road
4th-Miss Clara H.Peterson of E.46th St.
5th-Edward Troy of East 85th St.
6th-Miss Bernice Poskoszim of N.Hoyne Ave.

Wisconsin

1st-Norman W.Scott of DePere
2nd-Walter Miller of Madison
3rd-Franklin Austin of Milwaukee
4th-Quentin Brown of Racine
5th-Mrs. Oscar Olson, Milwaukee
6th-Louis Ehm of Milwaukee

Indiana

1st-James Huth of Fort Wayne
2nd-Raymond J.Hinshaw of Carmel
3rd-John Burger of Goodland
4th-Edward Hacker of Hammond
5th-Mrs. F.A.Payne of Wabash

Illinois

1st-Donald Liomen of Rockford
2nd-Glen C.Dean of Riverside
3rd-Miss Louise Johnson of Berwyn
4th-Frank Hayworth of Glen Ellyn
5th-T.Lee Agnew of Ogden
6th-Nick Amrheim, Springfield

Michigan

1st-Don Lakie of Grand Rapids
2nd-John Foley, Jr., of Muskegon
3rd-Warren M. Peckham, Muskegon Heights
4th-Donald DeYoung of Grand Rapids
5th-Wilma Nydam of Grand Rapids
6th-Francis Harmon of Grand Rapids

Ohio

1st-H.C.Nesper of Toledo

Tune in next week at 5:45 and hear the story of the Battle of White Plains. Remember that beginning with next Saturday these talks will be given at 5:45 PM instead of 4:45.

STAMP TALKS

No.18

THE BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS

by

Ralph A. Kimble

Broadcast of April 18, 1931

(Copyright 1931 by Ralph A. Kimble)

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(This is the Eighteenth number in the series of talks on "Commemorative Postage Stamps of the United States," written and broadcast by Ralph A. Kimble over station WMAQ every Saturday at 5:45 PM)

****

This is Stamp Talk number eighteen. A good many of you will recall that in Stamp Talk number four, several months ago, we described the Massachusetts Bay stamp, remarking particularly on the fact that while it was most unattractive in appearance yet it commemorated one of the most important incidents in American History. This time the situation is reversed, for while the Battle of White Plains occupies a very small niche in our history, the stamp issued to commemorate it was one of the most attractive of all our special commemorative stamps - a beautiful bit of workmanship. Not only that, but this stamp has several features of unusual interest to the collector, one of which makes it unique among all the stamps ever issued by the United States.

The White Plains stamp was first placed on sale October 18, 1926, at the postoffice at White Plains, New York, and also at a special postoffice opened at the International Philatelic Exposition which was in progress in New York City during the week of October 16th to 23rd, 1926. The stamp commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Battle of White Plains which took place October 28, 1776, at the present site of White Plains, Westchester County, New York. The stamp was next placed on sale October 28th, 1926, at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, and shortly after that was obtainable at many of the larger offices throughout the country.

This stamp is a two-cent denomination, carmine in color, and of the same size as our present two-cent value, but with the dimensions reversed, that is, wider than it is high. It is exactly the same shape as the Ohio River Canalization stamp which was described in Stamp Talk number six. Altho this stamp is red in color it presents a very unusual appearance because the background is white with only the words and design in red. The colored parts are so arranged that the stamp looks very light in color, entirely unlike any other stamp in our history.

The most unusual feature in connection with it lies in the fact that it was issued not only in the regular sheets of 400, divided into panes of 100 stamps each, but also in little miniature panes of 25 stamps each. These miniatures were issued in honor of the International Philatelic Exhibition at New York and were not sold anywhere else except at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. The miniature panes were printed in blocks of four panes each and then cut vertically and horizontally into the panes of 25 stamps, each pane having complete sheet margins on all four sides. On the top margin of each pane appear the words: "International Philatelic Exhibition, Oct. 16th to 23rd, 1926," while the bottom margin reads: "New York, N.Y., U.S.A."

Four plates were used in printing the miniature sheets numbered 18770-1-3-4. Each miniature sheet has a plate number on each of the four margins. There was one other plate, 18772, which was used to print the little sheets at the miniature printing plant at the Exhibition but all of the sheets printed at the Exhibition were taken back to Washington and destroyed, as well as the plate from which they were printed, so no sheets exist with plate number 18772.

The only miniature sheets which were ever sold were those printed at Washington, and of these there were exactly 107,400 panes of 25 issued, or 2,678,000 stamps. These little sheets of 25 stamps sold at face value, 50¢ each, at that time, but today they are valued at $2.00 each and will undoubtedly rise in value a great deal. There is one rather curious minor variety, a distinct red dot over the first "S" in the word "States" which occurs on at least two different plates. It is found on the middle stamp of the next to the bottom row on the lower right pane of plate number 18773, and on the fourth stamp in the next to the top row of the lower left pane from plate number 18774. This odd stamp alone is at present valued at $2.00, so a complete pane containing it should theoretically be worth $4.00.

That about completes the description of the miniature sheets. The White Plains stamp was also printed in the standard sheets of 400, cut into panes of 100 each, like all our other flat-press stamps of that size. There were five plates used in printing the full sized sheets, their numbers being 18765-6-7-8-9. Plate numbers appear only twice on these large panes instead of four times as on the Exhibition sheets. There were originally ordered twenty million of these, but a repeat order brought the total issued up to 40,646,435, which, added to the stamps printed in the little sheets, made a total of 43,324,435 White Plains stamps issued. All of them were perforated eleven and printed on white, unwatermarked paper. No coils or imperforates were issued.

The design of the White Plains stamp is its most attractive feature and I hope all of you will be able to see one for yourself. I will describe its principal features as well as possible. It was originally planned to use as the central design a well-known painting by George Albert Harker, entitled "The Battle of White Plains," but it was seen that this picture contained far too much detail to be shown on so small a stamp. So Edmond F. Ward, in collaboration with Mr. Jason Samuel Parker, made an original design which was approved and used on this stamp. Mr. Ward's painting shows as the central design one gun of Alexander Hamilton's battery of artillery which took a prominent part in the Battle of White Plains. With this gun are the four members of the gun crew and a heap of cannon balls on the ground nearby. The appearance of the men is very life-like. One is aiming the gun, another shifting its position slightly to aim it on the target, a third is carrying a cannon ball to the fourth man who is swabbing out the muzzle of the gun. Furious energy is shown in every line of the picture. Underneath the picture is a large figure "2" in a red circle around which are the words, "Battle of White Plains." To the left and right of this respectively are the old Continental flag with the thirteen stars in a circle and the famous battle flag bearing the immortal words of Patrick Henry, "Liberty or Death." This flag was first used at the Battle of White Plains. In the upper left and right corners of the stamp appear the dates 1776 and 1926. The regular postal markings complete the design. It is a beautiful and striking stamp, a favorite from the day it was issued, and due to become a very desirable one, especially in the miniature sheets, which are far under-valued at present.

Just one more word concerning the stamp itself. It might well have commemorated two other important incidents in addition to the Battle of White Plains. Alexander Hamilton, one of the greatest names in all our history, was a most conspicuous figure in this battle and was largely responsible for such success as resulted from it. Furthermore, it was at White Plains, on July 9, 1776, that the state of New York was born, for it there and then officially ratified the Declaration of Independence which had been adopted by the other twelve colonies five days previously.

I stated at the beginning of this talk that the Battle of White Plains was not one of the important engagements of the War of our Independence. This may be disputed by some but the fact remains that almost every historian of note gives this battle but passing mention. But in one sense it was exceedingly important, not from any decision reached at the time, for it was a qualified defeat for our troops, but in the fact that by the delay which it caused the British, Washington was enabled to extricate his army from a dangerous position which might otherwise have spelled disastrous defeat and indefinitely postponed the successful outcome of our struggle for freedom. In this respect White Plains assumes real importance and is worthy of the mark of commemoration afforded by this special stamp.

Washington's army had been repeatedly defeated by the British and Hessians under Lord Howe and was gradually retreating northward thru Westchester county. The Battle of Harlem Heights was one of the worst of these defeats, and after that Lord Howe with his customary excellent strategy was attempting to bottle Washington up on the southern end of Westchester where he could defeat him by forces acting in unison from both sides. Thru the able management of one of his generals, Washington delayed Howe's action long enough to enable the Americans to escape the net and get as far north as White Plains where they took their stand with the main center of resistance on Chatterton's Hill, a rocky eminence of good strategic value. Here General Alexander McDougall was in command, and with him was Captain Alexander Hamilton with his battery of artillery. A preliminary skirmish line attack by the British proved that they would meet with real resistance, so Howe threw his full force into a desperate attack on Chatterton Hill. McDougall's infantry fought with every ounce of energy they had and Hamilton's two cannon wrought great havoc among the British and Hessians but the odds were all with the red-coats and by means of their overpowering numbers they forced the Americans to retreat. It was no rout, but a strongly contested withdrawal, so well fought that Hamilton's battery and most of the infantry were able to withdraw in safety.

Night coming on at this point made an end of the fighting, and before dawn Washington had silently withdrawn his force and marched them on their way to the rocky and inaccessible heights of North Castle a few miles north of White Plains. In this position they were almost impregnable and Lord Howe declined to risk his men in a futile attack on so strong a position. The British were kept inactive for a few days hoping for reinforcements from Lord Percy in Harlem, but that failing to materialize, Howe took them away to the attack of Fort Washington which he captured a few days later, dealing one of the hardest blows the Americans had felt in the war thus far.

So White Plains, while not by any means a victory for us, did in one way accomplish a great deal. It enabled Washington to escape the converging net of the British and by so doing saved us from a serious and probably disastrous defeat. The action both during and after the battle was typical of Washington, showing his keen, sound judgment and masterly grasp of the situation which marked his every action.

STAMP TALKS
No.19
THE ERICSSON MEMORIAL
by
RALPH A. KIMBLE
Broadcast of May 2, 1931
(Copyright 1931 by Ralph A. Kimble)

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(This is the Nineteenth number in the series of talks on "Commemorative Postage Stamps of the United States," written and broadcast by Ralph A. Kimble over station WMAQ, the Chicago Daily News, every Saturday at 5:45 PM)

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It is interesting to note that among the thirty-four series of special postage stamps issued thus far to honor specific events or persons in American History there are three which are properly classed as "Memorial" stamps, while the other thirty-one are more strictly classed as "Commemoratives." In the series of weekly talks of which this is the nineteenth we have taken up seventeen commemorative issues and two memorial stamps. The first memorial stamp discussed was the Lincoln issue of 1909. The Ericsson stamp, subject of today's talk, is the second, and in a few weeks the Harding Memorial stamp of 1923 will be described. These are all the memorial stamps which have been issued by this country, or that are classed as such. As a matter of fact, there is another, but it was issued as part of the regular postage series of 1862-66 and is not ordinarily considered as a memorial stamp. I refer to the 15¢ Lincoln stamp printed in black, which was issued soon after his tragic death in 1865. But if we considered that as a memorial stamp we should establish a precedent which could not be kept up for other stamps of regular postage series would have the same claim to special recognition.

The Ericsson stamp, third and latest of our Memorial stamps, was conceived in the brain of one of the prominent philatelists of this country but it is to Congressman Carl R. Chindblom of the Tenth District of Illinois to whom we owe our thanks for the issuance of the stamp. His representations to the Postoffice Department were so logical and well-founded that the Department was much impressed, and definitely agreed to issue the stamp. So, on May 29th, 1926, it was first placed on sale at the Postoffices of Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago and Minneapolis, as well as at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. The particular day was selected because it was on that date that the memorial statue to John Ericsson designed by J.E.Fraser was unveiled at Washington, D.C., by the Crown Prince of Sweden who made the voyage to this country for that purpose, honoring the memory of his illustrious countryman who had so notably served the United States.

The Ericsson Memorial stamp is a five-cent denomination of large size and striking and beautiful appearance. It is a large, upright rectangle, 1-44/100 inches high by 84/100 inches in width, printed in a new and peculiar shade of gray-lilac. This color is subject to many minor shades, and fades very easily so the stamp may be found in almost any shade from a deep gray-blue to a pale gray-lilac. It may seem peculiar that a five-cent denomination should have been chosen for this stamp, but the special 2¢ value for the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial had been issued only three weeks before and another two-cent stamp was rather unnecessary. The five-cent value was the next most logical value, not for use on air-mail, as the air-mail rate was ten cents at that time, but because five cents was the value used on most foreign mail from this country, including letters to Sweden, the birthplace of Ericsson.

This stamp was printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the flatbed press in sheets of two hundred, which were cut into postoffice panes of fifty stamps each (ten wide by five deep) before being placed on sale. The perforation is gauge eleven, and the paper is unwatermarked. No coils or imperforates were issued, nor are there any minor varieties except the many shades in the color.

Twelve plates were used in printing the Ericsson stamp, their numbers being 18595, 18597-8-9, 18600,-1, 18606-7-8-9 and 18612-3. Two other plates, 18594 and 18596 were prepared but never used. Plate numbers appear eight times to every sheet of two hundred, or twice on each pane of fifty, once on the top or bottom, and once on the sheet-margin side.

Fifteen million of the stamps were originally ordered, but the final number printed was 20,280,000. Of this number 600,000 were available on the first day - New York and Chicago each receiving 200,000 while Washington and Minneapolis received 100,000 each. The balance of the supply was later available to all postoffices requesting them. In spite of its beauty the Ericsson stamp did not have a rapid sale nor was it very widely distributed. Its five-cent value prevented its being used very extensively, and for the same reason it was not bought up in large quantities by collectors and investors. As a result most of them were gradually used up on parcel post, foreign letters, registered mail and, later, on air mail, so, comparatively few of them were saved in unused condition. The stamp is really quite scarce already, particularly so in blocks of four, and should prove to be very desirable in a few years.

The design of the stamp is artistic and beautiful to a high degree. It is best described in the words of the official bulletin sent out by the Postoffice Department on May 1, 1926:

"The subject of this stamp is a model similar to the John Ericsson Memorial statue designed by J.E.Fraser******** The central design is the white marble figure of John Ericsson seated in a large chair resting on a stone base. Upon the base appear the words "John Ericsson Memorial," and "Cents" in white Gothic letters, with the numeral 5 in both corners. Extending on either side and in the rear of the chair, on darker stone, appear the years of his birth and death: 1803-1889. On an ornate base above and to the rear of Ericsson is a group of figures in white marble, the center one, a female, representing Vision. The background for this statue is a dark sky with darkly silhouetted evergreens showing on each side. A narrow white-line border surrounds the stamp with a shield of the United States in the upper left corner and a shield of Sweden in the upper right corner. Connecting the two shields is a panel supported on each side by small ornamental brackets and containing the words "U.S.Postage" in white-faced Gothic letters."

To many of you John Ericsson's name may mean but little. It is not to be wondered at, for tho he made to the United States one of the greatest contributions which has ever been received by the human race, yet it was done at the most tumultuous periods in our history when great events were crowded into oblivion by still greater events following in fast succession. Furthermore, like the true genius that he was, Ericsson not only did not seek the limelight, but positively shunned it, insisting on carrying on his great work in privacy, avoiding headlines and interviews as he would a pestilence.

Ericsson's most noted achievement, and the one which placed him high in the list of American Immortals, was his famous ship the "Monitor," the first of the iron-clad destroyers, and the ship which revolutionized naval warfare for all time. This invention would have gained instant recognition at any time or any place, but appearing as it did on that historic 8th of March, 1862, when it defeated the mighty southern ironclad, the "Morrimac," and halted her career of destruction among the Union fleet, the little Monitor, the "Cheese-box on a raft" as it was derisively called, must have appeared as an avenging angel.

Those of you who remember this period of our Civil War history will recall with what dismay the Union had seen their shipping destroyed almost at will by the unwieldy but impregnable and powerful Merrimac. This monstor, the first of the ironclads, was taken by the Confederates when they captured the port of Norfolk early in the war, and had been rebuilt with a complete armour of steel plate. Her name had been the Merrimac originally but after this transformation she was rechristened the "Virginia." Both names are used in speaking of her, tho she is most commonly known as the Merrimac.

The Merrimac had reached Hampton Roads on March 7th and,impregnably built as she was, with sloping iron sides and tremendous guns, had engaged in battle and sunk the Union ship "Congress" and almost completely destroyed the "Cumberland." Everything fled from her approach except the Union ships of the line and even they were helpless to hurt her or withstand her fire. Night closed on one of the darkest days of the war from the Union viewpoint. It seemed that the Merrimac was destined to end the war then and there. The next morning, March 8, 1862, the little Monitor slipped out from behind the Union frigate "Minnesota." What an apparition it must have been! With its flat decks awash and only the little swivel turret above the water, it made an almost impossible target. Direct fire from the heavy guns of the Merrimac only bounced off the round surface of the Monitor's turret. She, in turn, could fire her eleven inch Dahlgren guns at will from any angle, and so harassed and damaged the giant "Merrimac" that after four hours of furious combat the Confederate ship left the scene of battle defeated.

Ericsson, you will remember, was a Swede, born in the far northern part of that country of heroes, but naturalized in 1848 as a citizen of the United States. It is a curious and interesting coincidence that in this famous battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor, Ericsson's ship was also armed and fought by Swedes. Dahlgren built her guns and Lt. Worden of the United States Navy, commanded her and was himself blinded in the battle. In William Conant Church's matchless book "The Life of John Ericsson" there is a quotation from one of Admiral Luce's addresses which is well worth repeating here:

"The Monitor," he said, "was the crystallization of forty centuries of thought on attack and defense, and exhibited in a singular manner the old Norse element of the American Navy; Ericsson built her, Dahlgren armed her and Worden fought her. How the ancient skalds would have struck their wild harps in hearing such names in heroic verse! How they would have written them in immortal runes!"

John Ericsson was beyond question one of the greatest Civil Engineers that ever lived. His inventions and developments are on a par with those of Edison, but along a different line, - Ericsson's thoughts turning more to mechanics with particular reference to marine designing. In the invention of guns, of ships, of engines of many kinds, he gave to the world an impetus along those lines that has made an incalculable impression. He was a pioneer and a builder, independent in thought and action, heedless of money or financial returns and with but one goal, constructive building of those types of machines of which the world stood most in need. And Ericsson builded better than he knew. In the little Monitor was embodied the power that was to weld this nation together for all time. Drastic means must sometimes be employed to cure deadly ailments, and the Monitor, by wiping out the hope of the Southern Confederacy, re-established the Union supremacy, - a supremacy which it never again lost, a supremacy which three years later brought final peace between the North and South, from which, God willing, we shall never depart.

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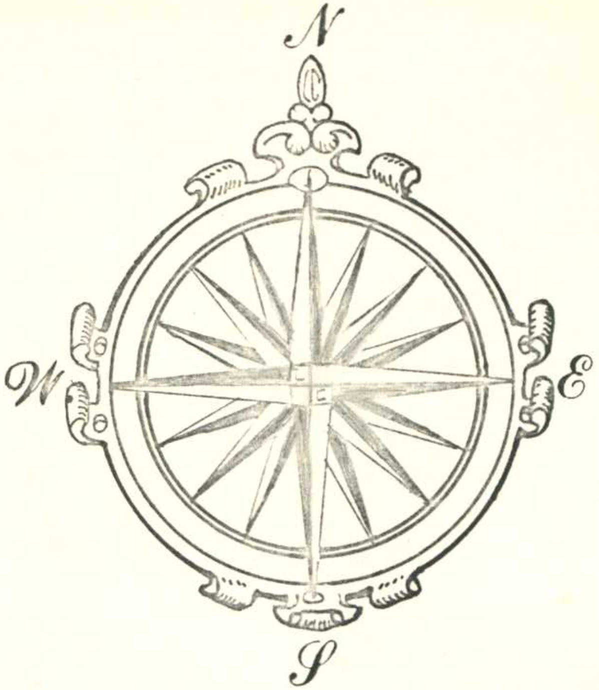
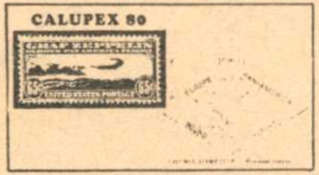
• CALUMET STAMP CLUB EX. STATION • HAMMOND, INDIANA 46320

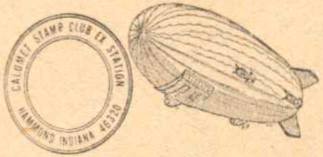


ATTENTION: PHILATELISTS!

STAMP SHOW SAT. & SUN.

- OFFICIAL U.S. POST OFFICE BOTH DAYS
- COLLECTOR'S EXHIBITS
- BOURSE BOOTHS FOR COLLECTORS




CALUMET STAMP CLUB EX STATION
HAMMOND INDIANA 46320

Woodmar
"The Fashion Center"

165th & Indianapolis Blvd.
HAMMOND, IND.

Mon. thru Fri. 10 AM - 9:00 PM
Sat. 10 AM - 5:30 PM. Sun. 12:00 - 5 PM

STAMP SHOW

Saturday– March 6th
10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

- Official U.S. Post Office set up this day!
- Cachet honoring "SAVE OUR LAKE"
- Bourse Booths for Collectors!

WOODMAR
SHOPPING CENTER
165th & Indianapolis Blvd.—Hammond

Stamp Show Set Saturday

HAMMOND — Visitors to the Woodmar Shopping Center Saturday will have a chance to see a unique stamp collection.

Albert C. Andrulis, officer in charge of the Hammond Post Office, said he had arranged the exhibition in connection with the Cal-Pex '72 Collection.

Members of the new U.S. Postal Service Security force will be present with the display of three 3-by-5 foot plates on which the stamps are mounted

The collection will be on display in the mall from 9:30 a.m. until 4 p.m.

CALPEX set for March

CALPEX '77, the annual stamp show of the Calumet Stamp Club, will be held March 5-6 in the enclosed mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond, Ind.

Show hours will be 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., March 5, and noon to 5 p.m., March 6. There will be no charge for admission.

According to CSC president Bernard Berg, the show will feature approximately 70 frames of members' exhibits and a dealers bourse.

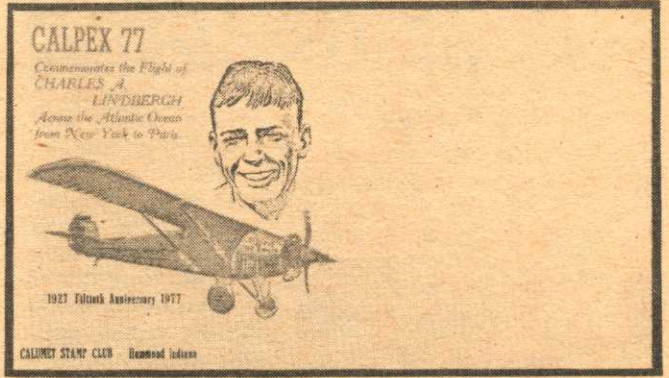
The United States Postal Service will participate by conducting a postal station. All mail posted at this station on the first day will be postmarked with a special pictorial cancel featuring the show theme honoring Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic in May 1927.

Cacheted covers will also bear the show theme. Appropriate stamps will be used to frank the covers, and the cancel will show a line drawing of Lindbergh's plane.

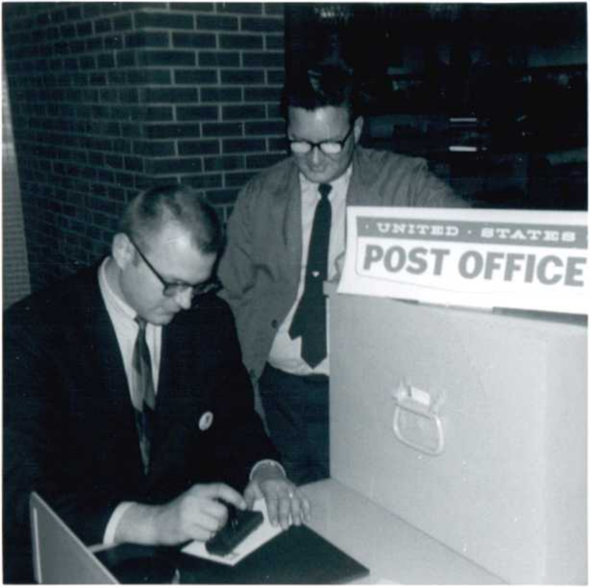
The covers will be available at the show or may be ordered by mail from Paul A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond, Ind. 46324.

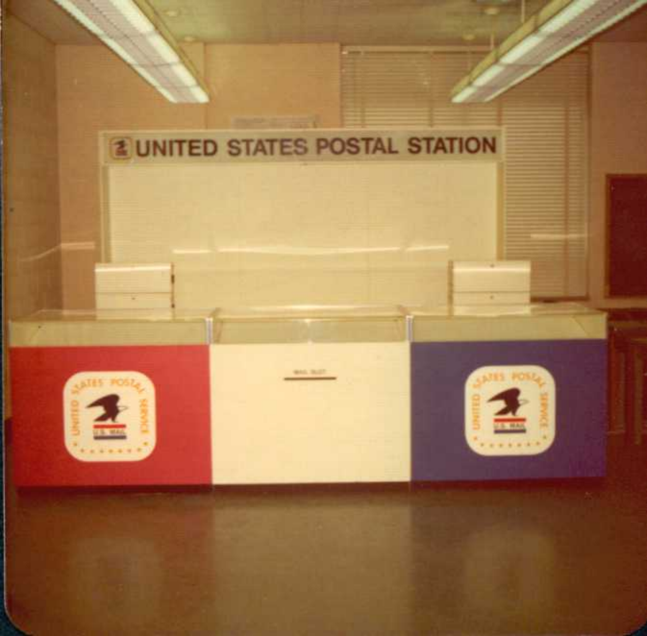
The covers are priced at 35 cents each or three for $1. Orders must be accompanied by a No. 10 self-addressed, stamped envelope.

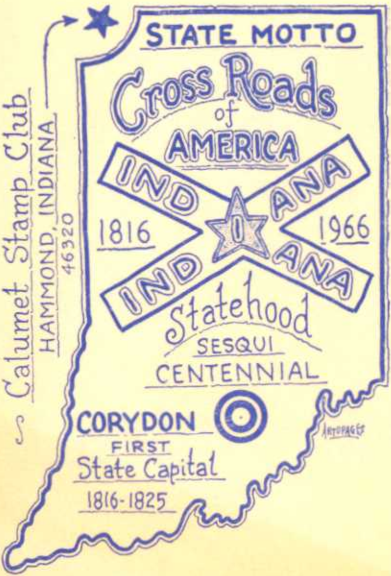
Cacheted covers from past CALPEX shows are also available including CALPEX '76, 1876 centennial cachet, 35¢ or four for $1.25; CALPEX '75, Hammond green line streetcar, 25¢ each; and CALPEX '74, 50th anniversary of radio WJOB, 25¢ each.


CALPEX 77
Commemorates the Flight of CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
Across the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Paris
1927 Fiftieth Anniversary 1977
CALUMET STAMP CLUB Hammond Indiana

The 50th anniversary of the Spirit of St. Louis flight across the Atlantic by Charles A. Lindbergh is marked by the issuance of a cacheted cover for CALPEX '77.


UNITED · STATES
POST OFFICE


UNITED STATES POSTAL STATION
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
U.S. MAIL
MAIL SLOT
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
U.S. MAIL


STATE MOTTO
Cross Roads
of
AMERICA
IND
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ANA
1816
1966
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CENTENNIAL
CORYDON
FIRST
State Capital
1816-1825
ARTOPAGES
Calumet Stamp Club
HAMMOND, INDIANA
46320

CALPEX reports exhibition plans

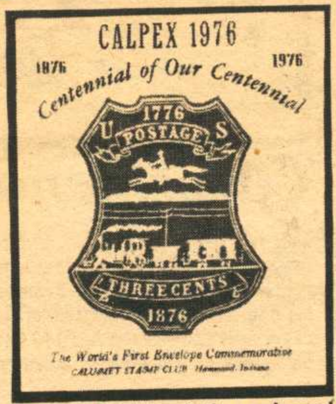
CALPEX '76, the annual stamp show of the Calumet Stamp Club, Hammond, Inc., will be held March 6-7 in the enclosed mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond, Ind. Show hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The show will feature members' collection exhibits of about 75 frames as well as a bourse offering a wide variety of stamps.

The U.S. Postal Service will participate by having a special postal station at the show. All mail posted at this station will be postmarked by a pictorial cancel designed for this occasion. The cancel will feature a Liberty Bell design.

A souvenir cover is being issued in honor of the show. The cover cachet will feature a reproduction of the embossed stamp from the 1876 Centennial stamped envelopes.

According to CSC president Bernard Berg, the envelopes, issued with red and green embossed stamps, depict a pony express rider and an early railroad train in the design. The Centennial envelopes are believed to be the world's first commemorative envelopes.


CALPEX 1976
1876
1976
Centennial of Our Centennial
1776
U
S
POSTAGE
THREE CENTS
1876
The World's First Envelope Commemorative
CALUMET STAMP CLUB Hammond, Indiana

A reproduction of the embossed stamp from the 1876 Centennial stamped envelopes will be featured on the CALPEX '76 souvenir covers to be issued in red and green.

The CALPEX '76 covers will be offered in both green and red and will be franked with two varieties of the new 13¢ stamps.

The covers will be available at the show or may be ordered from Paul A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond, Ind. 46324. Cost of the covers is 35 cents each or four for $1.25.

For those who wish unaddressed covers and for orders received after the show, it is necessary to include a self addressed, stamped envelope for return of the cover.

Covers issued for CALPEX '74, featuring the 50th anniversary of Hammond's radio station WJOB, and CALPEX '75, depicting the "Green Line," Hammond's first streetcar, are still available at 25 cents each plus a self addressed, stamped envelope.

There will be no admission charge for the CALPEX '76 show.

Annual Stamp Show

At Shopping Center

LAKE COUNTY - The annual stamp show of the Calumet Stamp Club, CALPLEX '70, is planned March 7 on the enclosed mall of Woodmar Shopping Center, Hammond, from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Admission is free.

Participating will be the U. S. Post Office with a special station at the show that will feature a stamp exhibit and bourse.

Also planned is a special Calpex station cancel for souvenir covers and all mail posted at the station.

The three-color cacheted souvenir cover will be the second of a series featuring emblems of railroads traversing the Calumet Region.

Covers at 25 cents each may be ordered from Paul A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond, Ind., 46324, and will also be available at the show.

For unaddressed covers ~~for~~ AND orders received after March 7, enclose a stamped, return No. 10 envelope with the order.

Calumet club lists officers, show winners

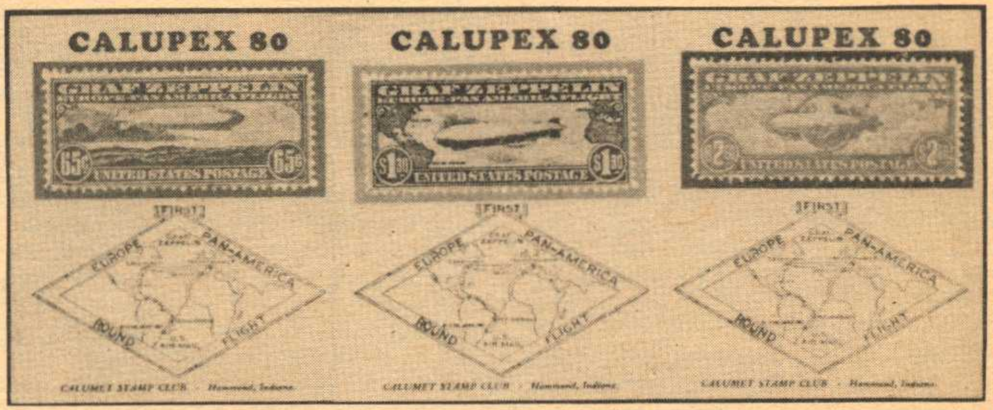
New officers elected and winners of a Dec. 5 clothesline exhibit have been announced for the Calumet Stamp Club, Hammond, Ind., by P.A. Demkovich, publicity chairman.

New officers elected are Bernard Berg, president; Joe Kirker, vice president; John Deckard, secretary; and Helen Berg, treasurer.

Winners and entries at the clothesline exhibit were first, Stan Gasior, "Iceland Overprints;" second, Felix Beiner, "Early Lithuanian Sheet;" and third, Paul Demkovich, "First Flight Covers."

The Jan. 23 program has been announced by the publicity chairman as a presentation, "Pointers on How To Prepare A Stamp Exhibit," by the Rev. G. Muresan.

CALUPEX sets zeppelin theme


CALUPEX 80
CALUPEX 80
CALUPEX 80
GRAF ZEPPELIN
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
FIRST
EUROPE
PAN-AMERICA
ROUND
FLIGHT
CALUMET STAMP CLUB · Hammond, Indiana

The Graf Zeppelin is the theme of three different cacheted covers to be issued by the Calumet Stamp Club in conjunction with CALUPEX '80. The covers note the 50th anniversary of the Graf Zeppelin's around-the-world flight.

CALUPEX '80, the annual exhibition and bourse sponsored by the Calumet Stamp Club, will be held on March 1-2, at the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond, Ind.

Hours will be 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, and noon to 5 p.m. on Sunday. Admission is free. The event will feature exhibits of members' collections, about 100 frames, and the bourse will offer stamps and accessories to collectors.

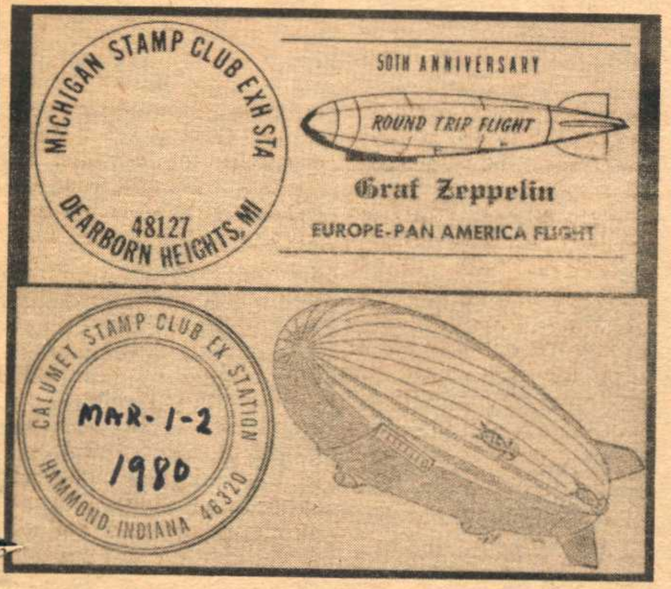
The U.S. Postal Service will participate in the show by having a special postal station in the mall. All mail posted at this station will be postmarked with a pictorial cancel.

Cacheted covers will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the around-the-world flight of the Graf Zeppelin and are available for 75-cents each, or a set of three for $1.50.

The covers will be available at the show, but they may be ordered by mail from the club, Box 737, Whiting, Ind. 46394. Include a stamped, self-addressed No. 10 envelope with orders.

Glossary of terms

Over 280 philatelic terms are defined in the philatelic glossary of Linn's "Basic Knowledge for the Stamp Collector."


MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB EXH STA
48127
DEARBORN HEIGHTS, MI
50TH ANNIVERSARY
ROUND TRIP FLIGHT
Graf Zeppelin
EUROPE-PAN AMERICA FLIGHT
CALUMET STAMP CLUB EX STATION
MAR. 1-2
1980
HAMMOND, INDIANA 46320

Designs of previously announced cancellations having a Zeppelin theme are those from Michigan Stamp Club Exhibition, Dearborn Heights, Mich., March 15-16, and Calumet Stamp Club Exhibition Station, Hammond, Ind., March 1-2.

holds unique U.S. philatelic honor

Charles A. Lindbergh, the "Lone Eagle" who became an international hero at the age of 25 in 1927 after successfully flying alone across the Atlantic Ocean — from New York to Paris — died Aug. 26 at Hana on the island of Maui, Hawaii.

Less than a month after Lindbergh's takeoff from Long Island's Roosevelt Field, the United States placed on sale a 10-cent airmail stamp saluting the young pilot's nonstop flight and thus Lindbergh became the first living American to have a stamp issued as a special tribute to his accomplishment.

Lindbergh began his flight on May 20, 1927, and the stamp was placed on sale first on June 18, 1927, at post offices in St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Little Falls, Minn.; and Washington, D.C.

The stamp also was issued in books of six stamps which were first placed on sale in Washington and Cleveland, Ohio, on May 26, 1928.

Just prior to his electrifying solo Atlantic flight, Lindbergh had completed nearly a year of flying as an airmail pilot, making his first flight with the mail from Chicago to St. Louis on April 15, 1926. He found that job to be lonely but invaluable training for air survival, and because of this training value he completed the year "flying the mails."

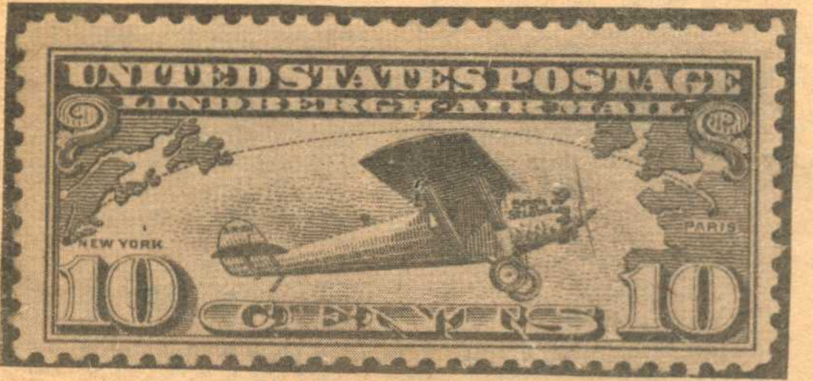
A few months later he made the flight that was compared at the time to Columbus' discovery of America. He was credited with doing more to stimulate global interest in flying than any event before or since. His journey in the "Spirit of St. Louis" assisted in preparing the public to recognize that flying was more than just an experimental thing that appealed to only daredevils and thrillseekers.

Charles Lindbergh was described as the "ideal hero" for an American public that was starved for a real hero during the "Roaring Twenties" — a period when newspapers and radios were jammed with gangster activities, bootlegger doings, etc.

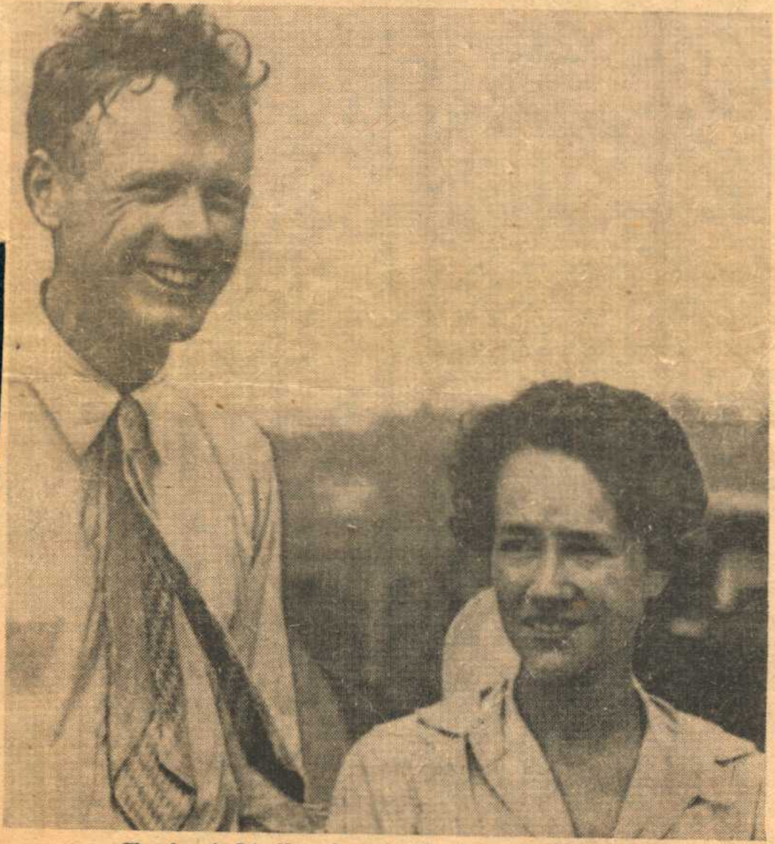
It seemed that the world could not praise Lindbergh enough, and it was this world spotlight which also brought tragedy to Lindbergh and his wife Anne Morrow. They were married in 1929.

Five years after the Atlantic flight the nation was plunged into mourning when the Lindbergh's first-born son was kidnapped from his nursery at the Lindbergh home in Hopewell, N.J.

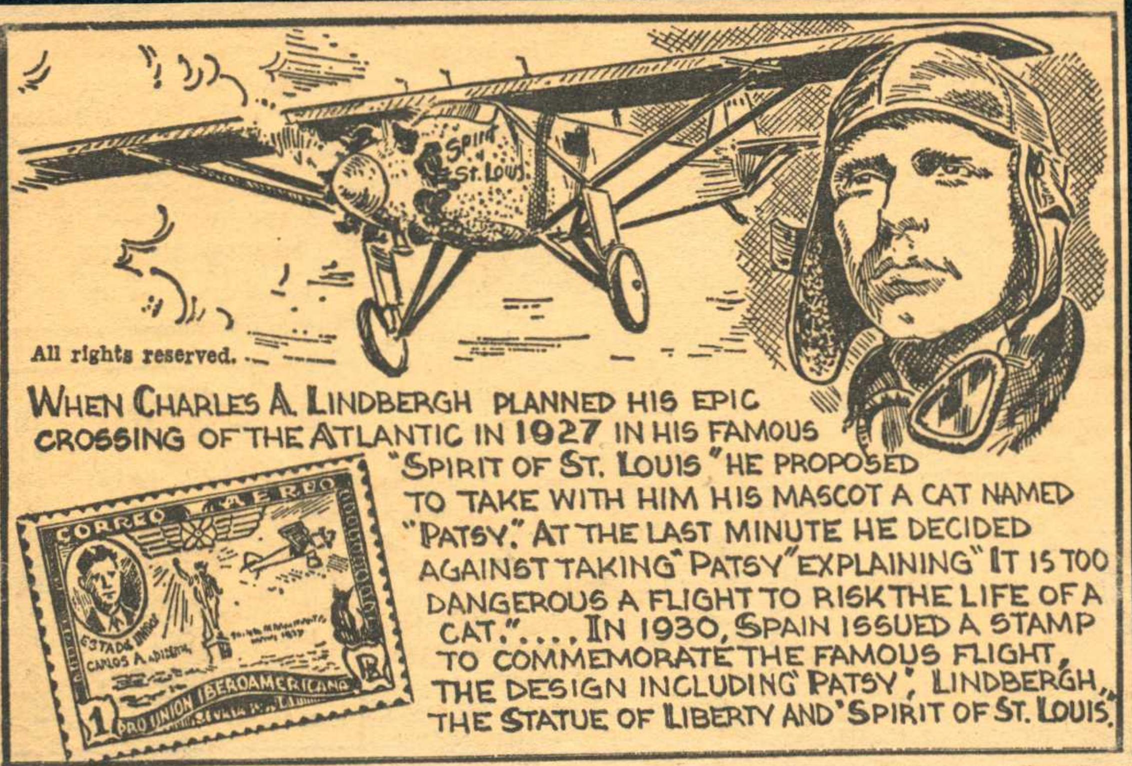
Charles Lindbergh Jr. was later found dead and Bruno Hauptmann, a Bronx carpenter, was charged with the crime. Hauptmann was convicted and executed.

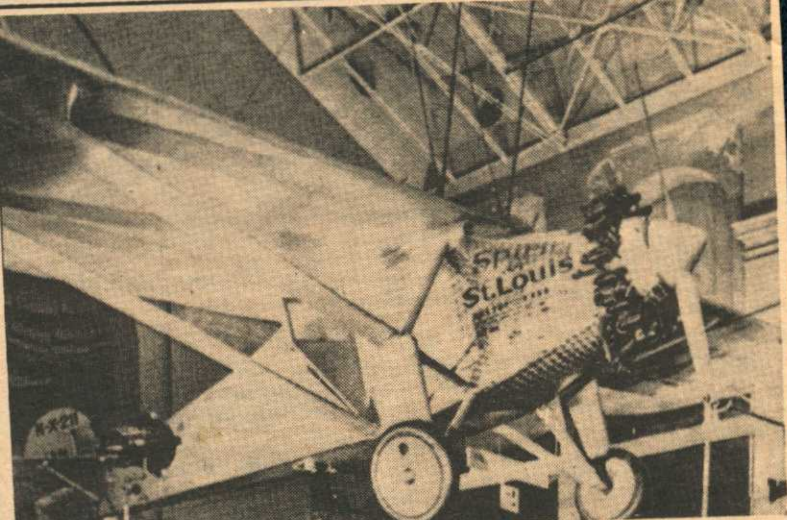

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
LINDBERGH AIR MAIL
NEW YORK
PARIS
10
CENTS
10

Lindbergh airmail stamp



Charles A. Lindbergh and wife, Anne, in 1940 photo.


Spirit of St. Louis
All rights reserved.
WHEN CHARLES A. LINDBERGH PLANNED HIS EPIC CROSSING OF THE ATLANTIC IN 1927 IN HIS FAMOUS "SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS" HE PROPOSED TO TAKE WITH HIM HIS MASCOT A CAT NAMED "PATSY." AT THE LAST MINUTE HE DECIDED AGAINST TAKING "PATSY" EXPLAINING "IT IS TOO DANGEROUS A FLIGHT TO RISK THE LIFE OF A CAT."... IN 1930, SPAIN ISSUED A STAMP TO COMMEMORATE THE FAMOUS FLIGHT, THE DESIGN INCLUDING "PATSY", LINDBERGH, THE STATUE OF LIBERTY AND "SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS."
CORREO AEREO
CARLOS A. LINDBERGH
PRO UNION IBEROAMERICANA
1

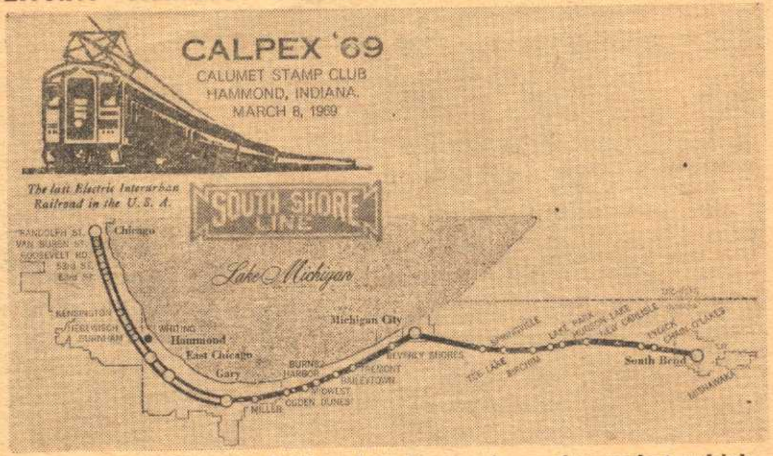

Spirit of St. Louis

Lindbergh's plane "The Spirit of St. Louis" hangs for public display at the Smithsonian Institution. It was in this plane that Lindbergh thrilled the world by flying solo across the Atlantic in 1927.

Charles A. Lindbergh, the "Lone Eagle," as he

the U.S. Army in 1939, and as he appeared in 1968.

Electric Railroad Shown on Cachet


CALPEX '69
CALUMET STAMP CLUB
HAMMOND, INDIANA
MARCH 8, 1969
The last Electric Interurban Railroad in the U. S. A.
SOUTH SHORE LINE
Lake Michigan
RANDOLPH ST.
VAN BUREN ST.
ROOSEVELT RD.
53rd ST.
63rd ST.
Chicago
KENSINGTON
HEGEWISCH
BURNHAM
WHITING
Hammond
East Chicago
Gary
BURNS HARBOR
MILLER
OGDEN DUNES
MIDWEST
BAILEYTOWN
TREMONT
BEVERLY SHORES
Michigan City
TEE LAKE
SOUTH BEND
MISHAWAKA

The last all Electric Railroad is featured on the cachet which will be issued in connection with CALPEX. Covers will be franked March 8. Jerry Janco, Box 817, Gary, IN 46402, will supply covers for 25¢ each, addressed, gummed labels appreciated.

CALPEX to note streetcar

CALPEX '75 will be held March 1-2 in the enclosed mall of Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond, Ind., from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

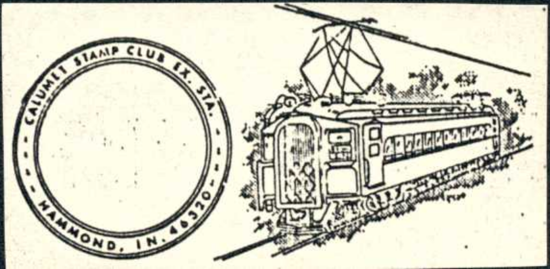
Bernard Berg, president of the sponsoring Calumet Stamp Club, said the show will commemorate the establishment of Hammond's first streetcar line in 1892.

The cacheted cover noting the show theme can be ordered by mail for 25 cents each from Paul A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond, Ind. 46324.

For those who wish unaddressed covers and for orders that will be received after the show, it is necessary to include a stamped and addressed No. 10 envelope with orders.

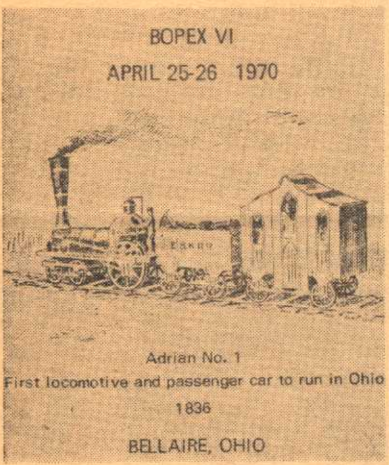
Also offered are CALPEX '74 souvenir covers which noted the 50th anniversary of Hammond's radio station WJOB. The '74 covers postmarked March 2 or 3, are 25¢ each and orders must include a stamped and addressed No. 10 envelope.

Collections of members of the sponsoring club will be exhibited in approximately 75 frames at CALPEX '75, said the president. Other features will include a bourse and a postal service station.


CALUMET STAMP CLUB EX. STA.
HAMMOND, IN. 46320

Early Locomotive Featured On Cachet

BOPEX, sponsored by the Belmont Stamp Club of Ohio and the Ohio Valley Stamp Club of Wheeling, W. Va., will be held April 25 and 26 at the Mellott Library in Bellaire, Ohio, according to Dr. William P. Sinclair, 40 Brentwood Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va. 26003.


BOPEX VI
APRIL 25-26 1970
Adrian No. 1
First locomotive and passenger car to run in Ohio
1836
BELLAIRE, OHIO

The show will feature about 60 frames of philatelic material and a bourse. An exhibition postal station will operate during the show.

The cachet which will be issued in conjunction with the exhibition, features the first steam locomotive and passenger car run in Ohio in 1836. The locomotive is the Adrian No. 1 of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad and ran from Toledo, Ohio to Adrian, Mich.

The cachet is printed in two colors, (black and green), one for each day of the show and they are 25¢ each or 4 for $1 and they may be obtained from Mrs. Jackie Gretzinger, Joella Drive, Clairsville, Ohio.

Cancel commemorates discovery of Hawaii

CALUPEX '78, the annual stamp show sponsored by the Calumet Stamp Club, will be held in the enclosed mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond, Ind., June 3-4.

Show hours will be 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., June 3, and noon to 5 p.m., June 4. Admission is free. Approximately 70 frames of members' collections will be on display and a dealer bourse will also be featured.

The United States Postal Service will participate by having a postal station a pictorial cancellation on the discovery of Hawaii theme.

Cacheted covers on the same theme will also be issued and will be available at the show or by mail from Paul A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond, Ind. 46324, for 35 cents each, or three for $1. A self-addressed, stamped envelope must be included with orders.

Covers from past shows are also still available: 1977 covers, 35¢ each or three for $1; 1976, 35¢ each or four for $1.25; 1975 and 1974, 25¢ each. Self-addressed, stamped envelopes must be included for these covers also.

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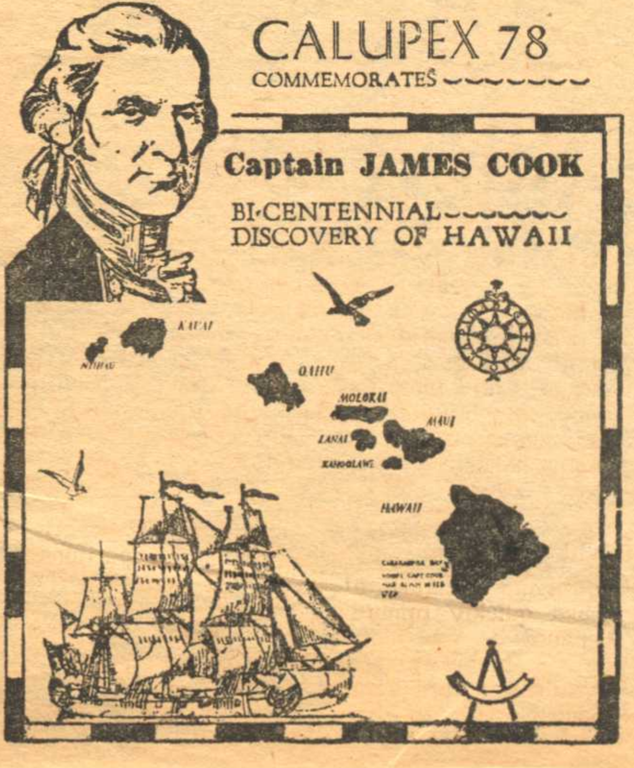
stamp news



Local show to have Hawaiian theme

Calupex '78 will commemorate the 200th anniversary of the discovery of Hawaii by Capt. James Cook during its two-day show June 3-4 at Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Boulelvard, Hammond.

The annual show of the Calumet Stamp Club will feature members' collection exhibits of about 70 frames and a bourse that will offer a wide variety of stamps to collectors.

Show hours in the enclosed mall will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. June 3 and noon to 5 p.m. June 4. Admission is free.

The U.S. Postal Service will participate with a special postal station at the show. All mail posted at the station on June 3 will be postmarked with a unique pictorial cancel designed especially for the show. The cancel features a theme on the discovery of Hawaii. (See illustration above)

Souvenir covers will be offered to visitors and collectors. The special cover cachet will commemorate Capt. Cook's discovery of the Hawaiian Islands in 1778. The Cook commemorative stamps will be used to frank the covers and the pictorial cancel will show an appropriate drawing.

Covers will be available during the show or may be ordered by mail from Paul A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond, Ind. 46324. Covers are 35 cents each or three for $1. Orders received after the show should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed No. 10 envelope.

Covers from recent Calpex shows, including the Lindbergh Flight, an 1876 Centennial Cachet, Hammond Green Line Street Car and 50th Anniversary of Radio WJOB are also still available.

Calpex '72 March 4, 5

CALPEX '72, the annual stamp show of the Calumet Stamp Club, will be held March 4 in the enclosed mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission to the show is free. Also March 5, noon to 5 p.m.

The show will feature an 80-frame stamp exhibit and a bourse that will offer a wide variety of stamps for collectors.

The U.S. Postal Service will participate by having a special postal station at the Show. All mail posted at the staion, iccluding the special souvenir cover of the Show, will be postmarked by a special cancel designed for the show.

There will also be a special exhibit of post cards showing old trains and trolley cars.

A souvenir cover (see illustration) will be offered to collectors. The cover cachet, in commemoration of the Golden Age of Steam in American railroading, will feature Nickel Plate steam engine number 624. Once a workhorse (1932-1955), the locomotive is now enshrined at the Hammond Civic Center. A local railroading club has recently refurbished the locomotive. The cacheted cover will be franked with last year's historic preservation stamps and will be postmarked with the special CALPEX cancel. A history of the locomotive will printed on the filler card.

These souvenir covers will be available at the Show but may also be ordered from Paul Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond 46324. The covers are 25 cents each or $1 for a set of four, one with each stamp of the set.

For unaddressed covers and for orders after March 4, please enclose a stamped, return No. 10 envelope with your order. Addressed labels will be appreciated with all orders.

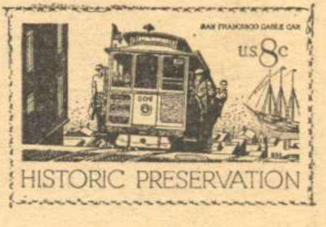
CALPEX '71 covers, with an ecology cachet, and CALPEX '70 covers, with a railroad cachet, are still available at 25 cents each.

CALPEX '72

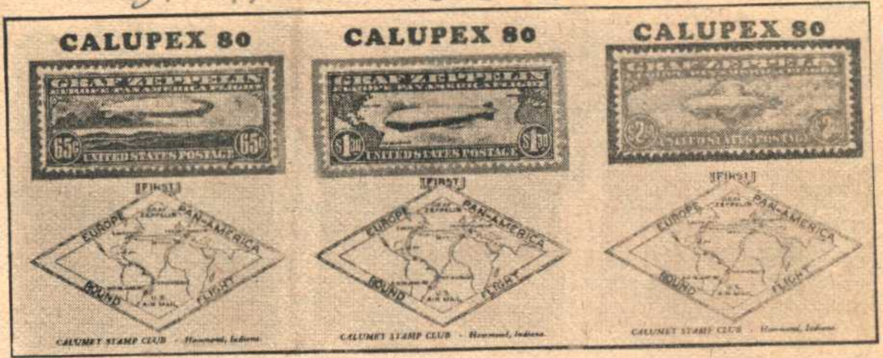
CALUMET STAMP CLUB
HAMMOND, INDIANA.
MARCH 4, 1972

Commemorating the Golden Age of Steam in American Railroading

Once a work horse (1932-1955) now enshrined
at Hammond Civic Center for the enjoyment of
future generations and posterity to view.



STAMPS FEB 2-80



Three souvenir covers for Calupex '80 bear reproductions of the three Graf Zeppelin issues of 1930. The show honors the 50th anniversary of the round-the-world flight of the Graf Zeppelin.

Calupex '80 Set For March 1-2

CALUPEX '80, the annual show of the Calumet Stamp Club, will be held on March 1 and 2, 1980, in the enclosed mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Boulevard, Hammond, Indiana. Hours will be 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on March 1, and Noon to 5 p.m. on March 2. Admission to the show is free.

The show will feature members' collection exhibits of about 100 frames and a bourse that will offer a wide variety of stamps and accessories to collectors. The U.S. Postal Service will participate in the Show by having a special Postal Station on the Mall. All mail posted at this station will be postmarked with a unique pictorial cancel designed especially for this occasion.

Souvenir covers will be available to visitors and collectors. The souvenir cover cachet will commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the around-the-world flight of the Graf Zeppelin. This airship provided one of the great eras of aviation history. These covers will be available at the Show but they may also be ordered by mail from **Calumet Stamp Club, P.O. Box 737, Whiting, Indiana, 46394.** It is necessary to include a stamped, self-addressed #10 envelope with mail orders. The covers are priced at $1.50 for a set of three, or 75c each.

Ind.'s Calumet Stamp Club Offers Cachet

Calpex '70, the annual stamp show of the Calumet Stamp Club, will be held this Saturday on the enclosed mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Boulevard, Hammond, Ind. from 9 am to 5:30 p.m. Admission is free.

The show will feature a stamp exhibit and a stamp bourse.

The U. S. Post Office will participate by having a special station at the show The Cacheted Souvenir cover will be the second of a series of railroads that traverse the Calumet Region. These include the South Shore Line, Indiana Harbor Belt, Norfolk & Western, Penn Central, Monon, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Outer Belt, Erie-Lackawanna and Chesapeake & Ohio.

A request has been made to the Post Office Dept., Washington, D. C. for a special Calpex station cancel.

Covers are 25c each and may be ordered from Paul A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Avenue, Hammond, Ind. 46324. If unaddressed covers are desired or orders received after Saturday you must enclose a stamped return No. 10 envelope with order.

LINN'S

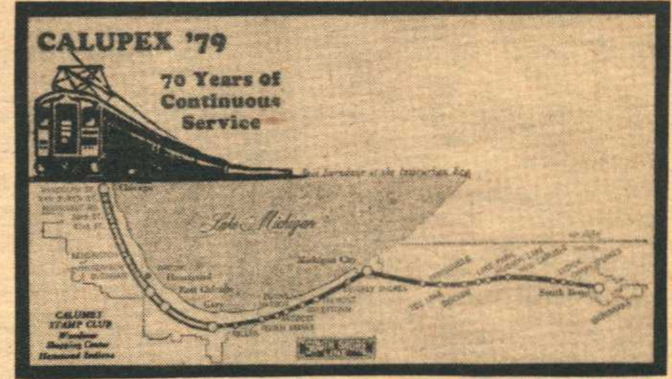
CALUPEX '79 cover to note interurban line

CALUPEX '79, the annual stamp show sponsored by the Calumet Stamp Club, will be held in the enclosed mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond, Ind., March 3-4.

The show will feature members' collection exhibits consisting of approximately 70 frames and a bourse that will offer a wide variety of stamps and accessories to collectors.

The United States Postal Service will participate in the show by having a special postal station on the mall. All mail posted at this station will be postmarked with a special pictorial cancel designed especially for this occasion.

Club-sponsored souvenir cacheted covers commemorate 70 years of continuous service by the electric South Shore Line, sole survivor of the interurban era. The line serves Chicago and northwest Indiana to South Bend.



The CALUPEX '79 cacheted cover sponsored by the Calumet Stamp Club, Hammond, Ind., will commemorate 70 years of continuous service of the South Shore Line.

These covers will be available at the show and can also be ordered through the mail. Covers are 50 cents each or three for $1.25 plus a No. 10 self-addressed, stamped envelope from Paul A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond, Ind. 46324.

Also available are covers from past CALUPEX shows: 1978, Captain Cook anniversary, 35¢ each or three for $1; 1977, Lindbergh flight, 35¢ each or three for $1; 1976, 1876 centennial, 35¢ or four for $1.25; and 1975, Green Line streetcar, 25¢ each.

A self-addressed, stamped envelope must accompany all orders to the aforementioned address.

ROOSEVELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

of Chicago

presents

THE "FALL CLASSIC" OF 1955

STAMP EXHIBITION AND BOURSE

October 15-16

SOUTHMOOR HOTEL (Venetian Room)
67th Street & Stony Island Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

Judges

Waldo Kenworthy
Ray F. Lottinville
Dr. H. Pollack

We welcome you to our 1955 "Fall Classic" which formally opens the season's philatelic exhibitions in Chicagoland.

On display, we have 280 frames, exclusively the property of our members and we are proud of the outstanding entries in competition for the several awards. The exhibit is an "open show" i.e., no group classification. The Grand Award will be won by the outstanding entry. In addition there will be three Firsts, three Seconds and threeThird awards. Each entrant also receives a Souvenir Exhibitor's Ribbon.

From such material as presented you might add to your philatelic knowledge and perhaps see collections which may well go on to National and International competition.

The Bourse tables surrounding the exhibit will have items of interest to those in search of material for their collections and we solicit your patronage.

R. P. S.

The Roosevelt Philatelic Society, organized 22 years ago, meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in a large, comfortable hall in the Grand Crossing Park Fieldhouse, 77th St. & Ingleside Ave. Meetings are called to order at about 8:30 p.m.

We are affiliated with the Society of Philatelic Americans, (Branch No. 117); the American Philatelic Society, (Chapter No. 231); the National Philatelic Society, (Branch No. 8), and during the exhibit we will receive our charter as Chapter XVII of the Illinois Federation of Stamp Clubs.

Our Program committee provides for an occasional prominent guest speaker and a general over-all spirit of close friendship is ever manifest.

A cordial invitation is extended to collectors interested in association with a diversified group such as may be found at "Roosevelt". It will add much to the further enjoyment of the hobby.

The "Gadabouts", under the chairmanship of Clark Baker, are well known for their gallivanting, visiting local clubs as well as many out-of-town conventions, etc. Countless friendships have been formed as a result.

The official publication of the club is the "Straight-Edge" issued monthly under the editorship of Louis E. Van Reeth, "Mr. Straight-Edge" himself. Numerous trophies have been awarded the publication in national contests during the past several years. A few mastheads may be viewed in Frames 2 and 3.

* * * * * * *

PROGR

FRAME NOS.	EXHIBITORS
1	Roosevelt Philatelic Society
2-3	Roosevelt Philatelic Society
4-15	George C. Fisher
16-20	James B. Glaze
21-40	Wm. C. Richards
41-46	Wm. C. Glawe
47-64	Clark D. Baker
65-74	C. R. Snider
75-84	John Bergmann, Jr.
85-92	Leslie Lawitz
93-112	Jonathan Wolfe
113-122	Carl O. Malmberg
123-132	John Moohr, Jr.
133-142	C. P. Jorgensen
143-145	F. J. Jancek
146-150	F. M. Isensee
151-160	F. M. Isensee
161-176	Dr. Richard P. Ariagno
177-192	John W. Moohr
193	F. J. Jancek
194-208	E. L. Eckersall
209-228	H. A. Eisenstein
229-238	Donald A. Engel
239-240	F. C. Jancek
241-245	Louis E. VanReeth
246-251	Dr. James H. Peers
252-256	F. M. Isensee
257-271	Aaron H. Cohn
272-276	Howard J. Strickler
277-280	Wm. C. Glawe

F EXHIBITS

TITLE

United States Flag
Historical - "Straight Edge"
Flaws in a One Penny, New Zealand Dominion
The Second Republic of Czecho-Slovakia
German Semi-Postals
Special Polish Cancellations on Cover
Early Swiss Postmarks
Denmark & Colonies
Austria - Semi-Postals
The Cover Story
Postal Cards of the United States including some County, Postmaster and other unusual Postal Markings.
Pages from a Swedish Collection
Greek Postal Development as illustrated by its covers
Japan
Famous Americans
Universal Postal Union - mint
Universal Postal Union - used
Rare Canadian Stamps
Selected pages from the most complete collection of Early Postal Cards of Ethiopia
Airmail
Statue of Liberty
Postal Issues of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Associated States of Indo-China
Ships and Flowers
New Zealand
Canada - 20th Century
Queen Elizabeth Coronation
British Colonies - King George VI
1938 Presidentials
Selected Pages of Poland

ROOSEVELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 231 - American Philatelic Society
Branch 117 - Society of Philatelic Americans
Branch 8 - National Philatelic Society
Chapter XVII - Illinois Federation of Stamp Clubs

* * *

OFFICERS

President	Dr. Jos. D. Comroe
1st Vice-President	John W. Moohr
2nd Vice-President	Clarence Jorgensen
Secretary	Louis E. Van Reeth
Treasurer	Frank S. Landers
Member at Large	Carl O. Malmberg

EXHIBITION COMMITTEE

Clark D. Baker, General Chairman
Louis E. Van Reeth, Publicity
Jonathan Wolfe, Exhibition Engineer
Aaron Cohn, Awards
Dr. J. D. Comroe, Bourse
W. C. Richards, Frames
John Bergmann, Jr., Refreshments

* * * * * *

MEMBERS

R. P. Ariagno
C. D. Baker
J. Bergmann, Jr.
G. M. Chaves
A. H. Cohn
J. D. Comroe
W. J. Croxton
F. M. Dreifuss
E. R. Dustin
E. L. Eckersall
H. A. Eisenstein
D. A. Engel
L. Engelberg
G. G. Fisher
W. C. Glawe
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C. A. Heinze
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C. P. Jorgensen
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L. V. Mapes
H. E. McDole
R. McFarland
J. W. Moohr
J. W. Moohr, Jr.
T. O'Malley
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H. H. Pearson
J. H. Peers
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R. H. Raffety
R. L. Reich
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H. J. Strickler
J. J. Suchan
L. E. Van Reeth
H. A. Verboomen
W. T. Walters
J. C. Williams
J. Wolfe

Honorary Members

C. Hahn
H. W. Harris
B. E. Jacobs
W. V. Kenworthy
D. Lidman
E. L. Rea
Ben Reves
A. C. Russo
E. B. Wisman
W. W. Wylie
K. Olson

We are indebted to the following dealers for their aid in making this show a successful venture.

They will be pleased to show you the stamps, covers and accessories they have for sale.

Robert Abelson
J. P. Diamond
R. Estka
J. T. Gardner
Edwin E. Krueger
Frank Landers
Douglas Lee.
Ernest F. Lush
L. V. Mapes

Erwin C. Nielsen
Hy Padway
Penwill Stamps
Robert Raffety
J. E. Rasdale
Roman Reinowski
John S. Suchan

[TRIBUNE Staff Photos by Roy B. Hall]

JUST BROWSING—Framed by a policeman, these collectors are intent upon stamps and stamp collecting. Even the youngest collectors can find something at a recent exhibition staged by the Calumet Stamp club at the Woodmar shopping center in Hammond.

Philatelists Find Fun in World of Stamps

BY JERRY SHNAY

In 1840, the first postage stamp in the world was issued. It was a black, one pence stamp put out by Great Britain with a picture of the young Queen Victoria.

Since then, the "penny black" has fostered a hobby that is enjoyed by countless millions of people in this country·

The collecting of stamps can be done by any method devised by man. A person may collect stamps by country, by year, by color, by shape, or by topic.

Take Many Shapes

In recent years there have even been strange, far out shapes such as gold foil coin stamps from Tonga, and self-adhesive stamps from Sierra Leone, in the shape of the country itself.

"Stamps are not only a hobby, they are a history book," said Bernard Berg, vice president of the Calumet Stamp club.

"If you want to go to the story behind the stamp, you can check on when it was issued, and why," he added.

Berg, who lives at 2142 Nondorf st., Dyer, became interested in stamp collecting thru his wife.

"I was recovering from an illness and had to forego all other activities," he said. "My wife asked me to come along to a meeting of the stamp club. I went and became interested."

Berg belongs to both the Calumet club and the Park Forest club. "We have more than 100 members in the Calument club," he added.

Jerry Janko is president of the club; Robert Dowling secretary, and Mrs. Helen Berg, Bernard's wife, treasurer.

Berg emphasized that stamps are not a rich man's hobby. "You don't need any great amount of money to be interested in it," he added.

"Of course," Berg continued, "I think this is the greatest of all hobbies. Other hobbies depend more on market fluctuations than do stamps.

"I can sit down after dinner and work on the collection and it relaxes me after a day of hard work."

Stamp collecting has emerged from a catch-as-catch-can hobby in the 19th century to one of the most fascinating of modern times.

He Collects Panes

Serious collectors can show complete collections of countries, and even delve into the semi-understandable substratas of collecting.

Berg, himself, collects booklet panes issued in the United States. These panes are just blocks of stamps sold in booklet form.

Other collectors dote on plate blocks. Every sheet of stamps issued in this country as well as many foreign lands, has plate numbers on the outside edge in one corner of the stamp sheet.

A collector would want a block of four stamps with such a plate number. Four sheets make up a pane of stamps, and such collectors don't consider their collections complete unless they are able to find a matched set of plate numbers for each stamp issue. Usually each stamp has around three to five different plate numbers.

Every now and then there is a rarity—a find that thrills the collector. One of the wierdest was found by a collector in Buffalo, N. Y., who went to the postoffice, one day in 1918, to buy a sheet of a new 24-cent air mail stamp.

Notices Difference

In those days, the center of the stamp was printed in a separate operation from the frame. The stamp clerk noticed that this one sheet had something "different" about it but didn't know what it was.

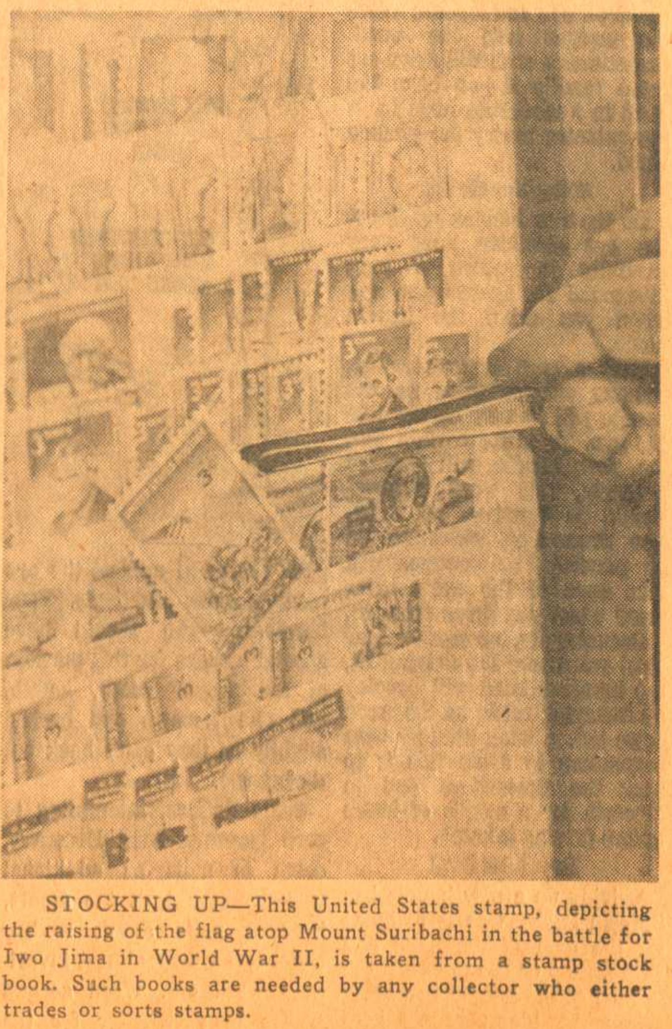
The buyer insisted he still wanted the stamps. Reluctantly the clerk handed over the stamps and took the money.

The stamps were different. The center blue picture of the airplane was turned upside down. It was a one-in-a-million printing error, and the collector knew what such a find meant.

A regular issue of such a stamp is now worth around $20 but a stamp with the center inverted is worth one thousand times that price.

That is all part of the fun of collecting stamps. It is all new, every day, and with every stamp.

CLUB OFFICERS—Jerry Janko (seated), 425 Connecticut st., Gary, president of the Calumet Stamp club, checks an entry in stamp exhibition. Standing is Robert Dowling, 7110 Jefferson av., Hammond, secretary of the club.



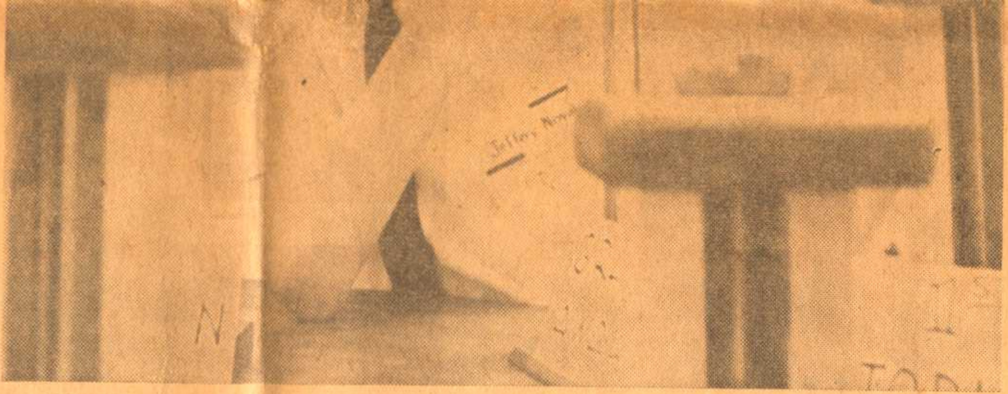
STOCKING UP—This United States stamp, depicting the raising of the flag atop Mount Suribachi in the battle for Iwo Jima in World War II, is taken from a stamp stock book. Such books are needed by any collector who either trades or sorts stamps.

UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE
46320
John Doe
46320

MR. ZIP—Two post office employes use the stamp show to sell United States stamps as well as to cancel a special cover cachet at the Calumet Stamp club show. The employes are Don Gabrys (seated), 1861 N. Lafayette st., Griffith and Gerald Stahl, 624 Willow ct., Hammond.

CALPEX 68
CALPEX 68
CALPEX 68

CACHET—Mrs. Norman Freeman, 923 169th pl., Hammond, holds up envelopes honoring the Calumet Stamp club show. The stamps were those honoring the steel industry in the United States.



LOOKING AHEAD—Jeffrey Novak, 11, of 9233 Cottage Grove pl., Highland, gazes longingly at trophies awarded to prize winners at the Calumet Stamp club show. Jeff didn't win, but a guy can dream, can't he?

BATCHFUL—Literally hundreds of stamps held in these hands represent countries thruout the world. Stamps like this usually are sold at some nominal price or by weight.

BUSY SCENE—This is an overall view of the stamp show conducted in shopping center in Hammond by the Calumet Stamp club. In the background are spectators examining exhibition frames while stamp dealers in a bourse aid collectors with material.

AT A GLANCE—Bernard Berg, 2142 Nondorf st., Dyer, vice president of the Calumet Stamp club, looks over some material at recent show. Berg became a stamp collector thru interest shown by his wife.

MEASUREMENT—Stamps are measured, not by length or width, but by perforations per inch. This Hungarian stamp, honoring Russian achievements in space, is measured by a handy perforation gauge known to every collector.

FIRST

POW-WOW

# of the

CALUMET PHILATELIC SOCIETY

PHIL SMIDT & SON

INDIANAPOLIS BLVD. HAMMOND, INDIANA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1934.

THE

COLLECTORS CREED

The dealer is my Sheperd,
He knows my wants.
He maketh me sit down in his sanctum,
he bringeth me his book of approvals.
He restoreth faith in him.
He leadeth me in his path of bargains
for his pocket's sake.
Yea, though I wade through the pages
of shades, I fear no evil, for my wits
are with me, and his blond stenog and
staff they conforteth me.
He spreadeth his wares on the table
before me (in the presence of his stenog).
He patteth me on the back, his cup of
anticipation runneth over.
Sure to goodness he will follow me all
the days of my life.
And I will buy from his house for ever
and ever.

HGB

PROGRAMME

***

Toastmaster

J. K. EWING

Welcome

L. V. MAPES—Pres.

Entertainment

MISS ISABELLE SMITH JULIUS MAYER

Address by

RALPH A. KIMBLE
Chicago, Illinois

STAMPO

J. N. GILBERT

"Fraternal Hour"

***

MENU

Choice of

FISH	(no limit) all you want.
CHICKEN	(Half chicken to each portion)
STEAK	(T-Bone)

POTATO SALAD
COLE SLAW

COTTAGE CHEESE
PICKLED BEETS

Choice of

FRENCH FRIED POTATOES
BOILED POTATOES

BREAD and BUTTER

COFFEE - TEA - ICE TEA - MILK

HOME-MADE PIE

***

NEW WORDS-OLD AIRS

(Hinky, Dinky, Parlez-Vous)
(To Guests)

We're glad to welcome you tonight,
How are you?
To make you happy is our right,
Hope we do
Tuck your napkin in your vest,
Eat and sing with all the rest
Welcome, Welcome, All of You!

Hail, Hail, the gang's all here,
For the heap big Pow-Wow
For the heap big Pow-Wow
Hail, Hail, the gang's all here,
All we want is CHOW! CHOW! CHOW!

(Smiles)

There are stamps of red and yellow
There are stamps of carmine, too,
There are stamps of rose and green and purple
A variety of every hue;
There are stamps that fill our hearts with gladness,
There are stamps that make us doggone blue;
But the stamps I prize above all others,
Are the stamps I high-jack from you.

GRANDFATHER'S TRUNK

(Tune: Grandfather's Clock)
Grandfather's Trunk, Yes Grandfather's Trunk,
Stands so aloof near the wall,
Shabby and worn, of all treasures shorn,
Many are the stamps it recalls.
The George Washingtons, Queen Victoria's sons,
With faithful old Ben and Memorials.
Years hurried by, stamps now quickly fly,
But Grandfather's Trunk hugs the wall.

***

A young stamp collector once heard,
Of the journey of Commander Byrd.
He fixed covers three,
And sent them to sea,
And is anxiously waiting for word.

***

He closed his eyes in ecstasy,
And spoke as he stooped to kiss.
Tis many and many a stamp I've licked,
But never a stamp like this!

***

POOR MARY

(Tune: Mary had a little lamb)

O, Mary found a little stamp,
A rarity, conceded.
In fact 'twas just the very one,
Her dear old daddy needed.
It also chanced, this wonderous stamp.
That Mary did discover,
Was pasted on a beautiful
Rare Patriotic Cover.
Now, Mary, knowing that her dad
Liked stamps found in a garret
Made haste to yank from envelope
Said stamp, as well as tear it.
And thus she brought it to her dad.
In ecstasy to show him,
But, from his look of seething rage,
She found she didn't know him,
A fortune he had won and lost,
Through his beloved daughter,
Because to leave old stamps intact
He ne'er before had taught her
And thou, O, stamp collecting Sire,
Take this advice from me:
While in their youth and ere too late,
Teach kids Philately.

GMMc

***

CALUMET PHILATELIC SOCIETY

546 WENTWORTH AVENUE

CALUMET CITY ILLINOIS.

Phone Hammond 489

Regular Meetings

First and Third Mondays

of

Each Month

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

PROGRAM

Toastmaster
K. L. HELPER.

Entertainment

Mexican Dances
by
RICARDO and GITANA

BULL FIGHT	FADO
TANGO	MEXICAN HAT DANCE

L.A.PEARSON
as
SENATOR SCHNITZELBANK

SOLO BY MISS MARY HOESS

BRIDGE PINOCHLE BOURSE

MENU

CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP

Choice of

FISH..................(No Limit) All You Want.)
CHICKEN.........................(Half Chicken)
STEAK..............................(T-Bone)

POTATO SALAD	COTTAGE CHEESE
COLE SLAW	PICKLED BEETS

Choice of

FRENCH FRIED POTATOES BOILED POTATOES.

BREAD and BUTTER

COFFEE - TEA - ICE TEA - MILK.

HOME MADE PIE

***

NEW WORDS-FAMILIAR TUNES

Hail, Hail, the gang's all here.
For the heap big Pow-Wow
For the heap big Pow-Wow
Hail, Hail, the gang's all here,
All we want is CHOW! CHOW! CHOW!

OLD FASHIONED TRUNK
(Old Spinning Wheel)

Just an old fashioned Trunk in the attic,
So aloof and alone by the wall,
Of the treasures it held for three decades,
A sweet memory its sight does recall.
The Washingtons and Ben Franklins—on its letters,
Queen Victoria's with their values high and low
Just an old fashioned Trunk in the attic,
Bringing memories of long, long ago.

(Smiles)

There are stamps of red and yellow
There are stamps of carmine, too,
There are stamps of rose and green and purple
A variety of every hue
There are stamps that fill our hearts with gladness
There are stamps that make as doggone blue;
But the stamps I prize above all others,
Are the stamps I high-jack from you.

PILE OF DEBRIS
(Isle Capri)

T'was in a pile of debris that I found it,
It looked so enticing to me,
So I reached in that waste-paper basket,
And I picked up my treasure to be.
Now every time I visit that Post-Office,
I look into that waste-basket to see,
If I can find a-n-o-t-h-e-r beauty,
In those waste-paper scraps of debris,
Many stamps I've purchased from dealers,
Paid them prices much to high,
Many stamps I've swapped with others,
To think how they gypped me makes me cry.
And so when I visit my deqler,
And he shows all his bargains to me,
It's not so hard to resist his temptations,
And go back to that pile of debris.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Constantinople)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
C-Z-E-C-H-O-S-L-O-V-A-K-I-A
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
It's as easy to sing it as saying your A-B-C
C-Z-E-C-H-O-S-L-O-V-A-K-I-A
Show your pluck now try you luck
And sing it loud with me,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
C-Z-E-C-H-O-S-L-O-V-A-K-I-A

FARLEY'S PRESS
(Wagon Wheels)

Farley's Press, Farley's Press
Keeps on turning, Farley's Press.
Roll along, sing your song,
Driving me over the hill
No use to cry
There's a market for his Follies
Waiting for the boss to unload
No use to cry
The boss must reward his dollies
There's a new shade in every load.
Farley's Press, Farley's Press,
Keeps on a turning, Farley's Press.
Roll along, sing your song,
Farley's Press is wrecking my home-
Farley's Press is wrecking my home.

***

OLD McDONALD HAD A FARM

Old McDonald had a farm
E-I-E-I-O
And on his farm he had some chicks,
E-I-E-I-O
With a chick, chick here-
And a chick, chick there,
Here a chick, there a chick
Everywhere a chick, chick,
Old McDonald had a farm
E-I-E-I-O.

Duck
Turkey
Pig
Cow
Horse
Goat
Sheep
Ford

MENU

Choice of

FISH	(no limit) all you want.
CHICKEN	(Half chicken to each portion)
STEAK	(T-Bone)

POTATO SALAD

COLE SLAW

COTTAGE CHEESE

PICKLED BEETS

Choice of

FRENCH FRIED POTATOES

BOILED POTATOES

BREAD and BUTTER

COFFEE - TEA - ICE TEA - MILK

HOME-MADE PIE

***

NEW WORDS-OLD AIRS

(Hinky,Dinky,Parlez-Vous)
(To Guests)
We're glad to welcome you tonight,
How are you?
To make you happy is our right,
Hope we do
Tuck your napkin in your vest,
Eat and sing with all the rest
Welcome, Welcome, All of You!

* * *

Hail, Hail, the gang's all here,
For the heap big Pow-Wow
For the heap big Pow-Wow
Hail, Hail, the gang's all here,
All we want is CHOW! CHOW! CHOW!

* * *

(Smiles)
There are stamps of red and yellow
There are stamps of carmine, too,
There are stamps of rose and green and purple
A variety of every hue;
There are stamps that fill our hearts with gladness,
There are stamps that make us doggone blue;
But the stamps I prize above all others,
Are the stamps I high-jack from you.

OFFICERS

L. V. MAPES———President
J. K. EWING———Vice Pres.
ROBERT R. LINDNER—Sec. & Treas.

****

BANQUET COMMITTEE

KENNETH L. HELPER—CHAIRMAN

MRS. H. B. FUNK
ROBERT R. LINDNER

CALUMET PHILATELIC SOCIETY

546 WENTWORTH AVENUE
CALUMET CITY, ILLINOIS.
Phone Hamd 489

Regular Meetings
First and Third Mondays
of
Each Month

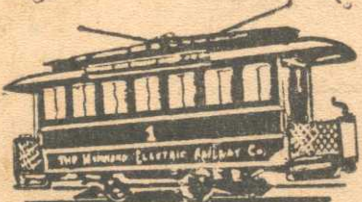
VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

ATTENTION: PHILATELISTS!

STAMP SHOW

Saturday - 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Sunday - 12 noon to 5 p.m.

the Calumet Region's
First Streetcar
Franchised April 13 1892
Owned By The Hammond Electric Railway Co


1
The Hammond Electric Railway Co.

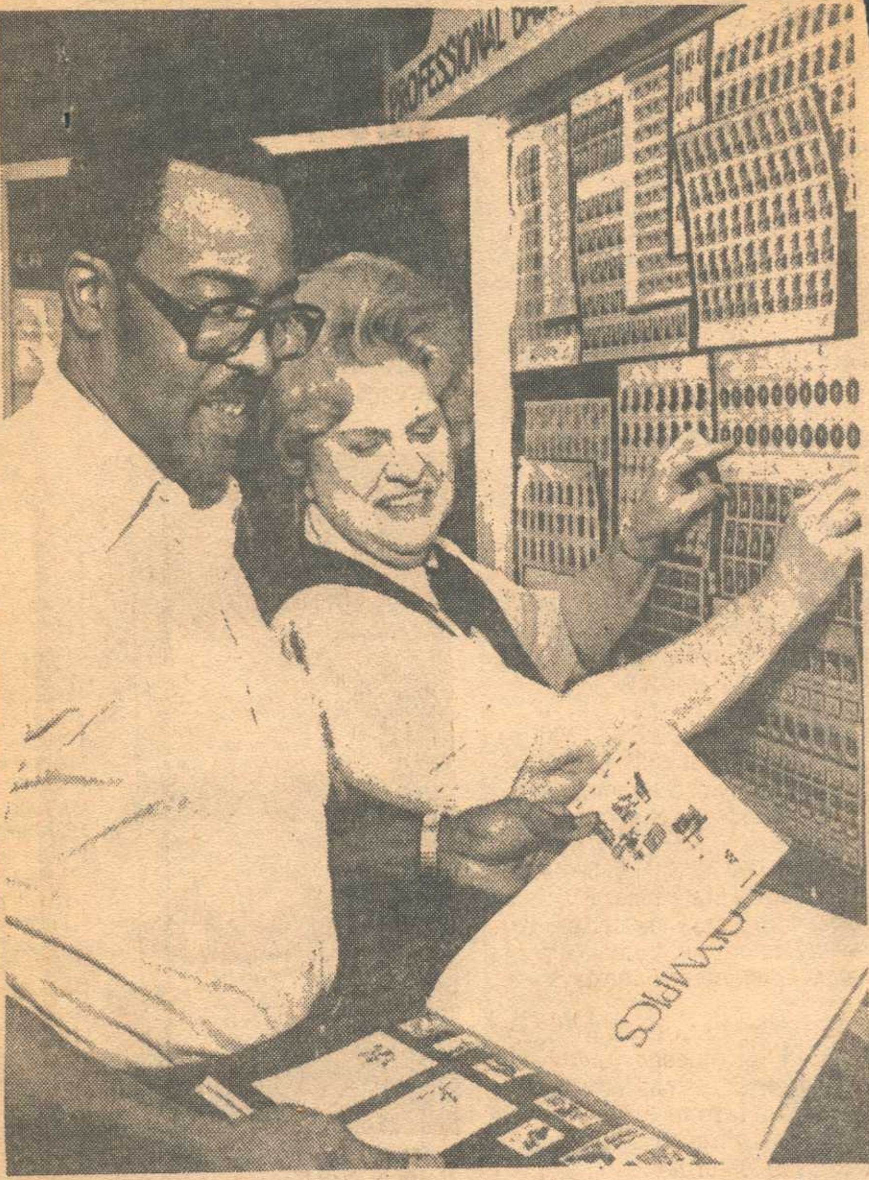
The "Green Line"
Serving Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting & Robertsdale

Calpex '75
Calumet Stamp Club
March 1 & 2, 1975
Hammond, Indiana

SPECIAL SHOW FEATURES:

- Official U.S. Post Office Set Up This Day!
- Collectors' Exhibits
- Bourse Booths for Collectors

WOODMAR
SHOPPING CENTER
165th and Indianapolis Blvd.
Hammond



Maurice Parrish, Anne Friend prepare for stamp show.

TIMES - 1980

C-LINE #62028
NON-GLARE TOPPER

For Stamp Buffs

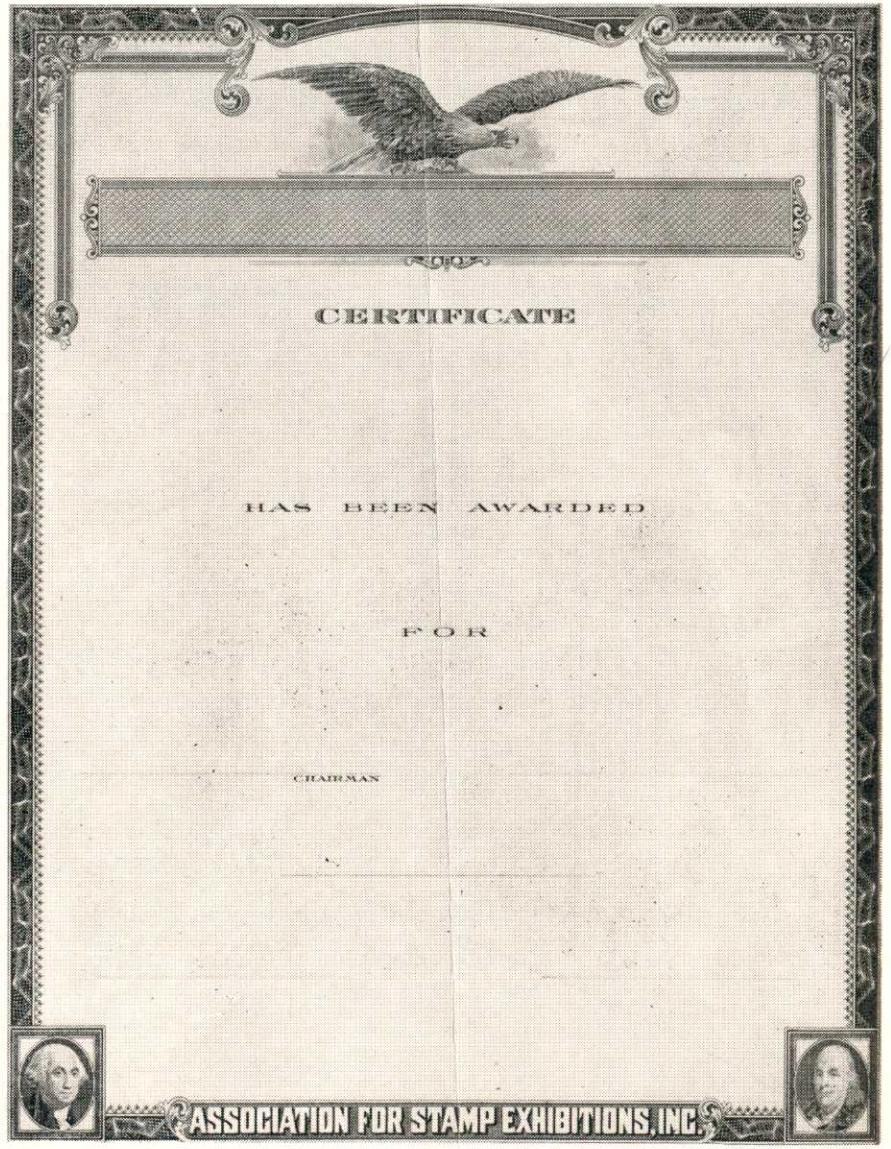
Ina M. Freeman, station chairman, Paul Demkovich and Mrs. Joan Deckard of Calumet. Stamp Club, display wide world of. stamps to young enthusiasts Patti and Janet Elkins.

One-Day Postal Unit

HAMMOND — The Post Office Department established a one day postal station in the mall of Woodmar Shopping Center for a Calumet Stamp Club exhibit.

The exhibit, held Saturday, provided a special cancellation reading, "Calumet Stamp Club Exhibition Station, Hammond, Ind."

The station coceled souvenir covers and all mail posted at the station.



CERTIFICATE

HAS BEEN AWARDED

FOR

CHAIRMAN

ASSOCIATION FOR STAMP EXHIBITIONS, INC.

Actual Size: 7¾" x 10".

THE ASSOCIATION FOR STAMP EXHIBITIONS, INC.

22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

SERVICES AVAILABLE TO EXHIBITIONS

The Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., was organized in 1913 to handle the International Stamp Exhibition held in New York, N. Y. of that year, and has had charge of all International Exhibitions held in the United States since that date. These were held in 1926, 1936, and 1947, with the next one being scheduled for 1956.

During this period the Association has taken an active interest in promoting other international shows wherever held, and its officers, directors, and members, have taken a leading part in promoting stamp shows of all types in the United States.

➡

STAMP EXHIBITIONS HANDBOOK

In 1950 it published a Handbook on "Stamp Exhibitions," which was made available to all stamp clubs affiliated with the National Federation of Stamp Clubs, and can be secured by others at $5.00 per copy. This book contains detailed instructions for putting on a stamp show, and will be found valuable to any group planning such an activity.

DUTY CARDS FOR COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

At the suggestion of C. Turner Nearing of Decatur, Ill., it has prepared a series of "Cards" for the benefit of Committee Chairmen so that they can check up on their duties. There is a separate card for the General Chairman, as well as for the Committee Chairmen of Publicity, Bourse, Program, Finance, Reception, Ladies' Activities, and Banquet.

A set of these is available to any show committee, upon payment of 10c (Stamps accepted) to pay for postage and handling.

AWARD CERTIFICATES

The problem of securing award certificates is both difficult and annoying to most exhibition committees, so the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., has had prepared a beautiful steel engraving by Harry L. Peckmore, and certificates are now available to clubs desiring them at exact cost—10c per certificate. The illustration shows the design and it will be noted that space is provided for the club holding the exhibition to have its name printed on them.

The certificates come in five colors:
- Yellow for Grand and Special Awards.
- Blue for First Awards.
- Red for Second Awards.
- Green for Third Awards.
- Brown for Honorable Mention, Participation, and other general purposes.

In order to obtain these certificates, however, the organization holding the show must agree to appoint judges acceptable to the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., who will follow the general rules laid down by the Association so that the awards will be based on uniform rules. In this way the certificates will have real value to the participant for they are endorsed by the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., indicating that competent judges, following accepted rules, have passed on the exhibit.

Qualifications for Securing Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc. Service

The only requirement to secure the full Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc. service, and the privilege to use its certificates, is to agree to the fundamental outline which follows later.

Otherwise the service is available to shows of national, regional, or local scope; or those limited to one society or group; or to specific fields such as airmails, precancels, topical collections, booklet panes, or special countries.

For information regarding classifications, judges, basis for judging and awards, we refer to the book published by the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., "Stamp Exhibitions," available at $5.00 if not already in club library. It is not obligatory to follow the suggestions made in this book, but it is believed that they will be found helpful.

Selecting Judges

Competent judges, either collectors or dealers, or both, will be found in almost every exhibiting area, and as a rule it is desirable to select your judges from those close to home, or who would attend the exhibition anyway.

In the larger shows it is usually desirable to select well known judges of national or even international fame to add prestige to the show. These judges serve without compensation, although it is customary to defray actual expenses at the show and perhaps allowances for transportation. At least the offer should be made.

When you have made up the list of judges you feel would be suitable, it is necessary to submit their names to the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., for approval. This is to assure that they are qualified, and that the awards made will be justified, and based on accepted rules of practice.

If any of the judges should be found unacceptable by the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., they can be replaced by other persons selected by the Show Committee, or the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., will be glad to suggest names if requested.

Procedure

1—Select your judges and have them approved.

2—Prepare your classifications and submit them to prospective exhibitors.

3—Decide on plan for judging.

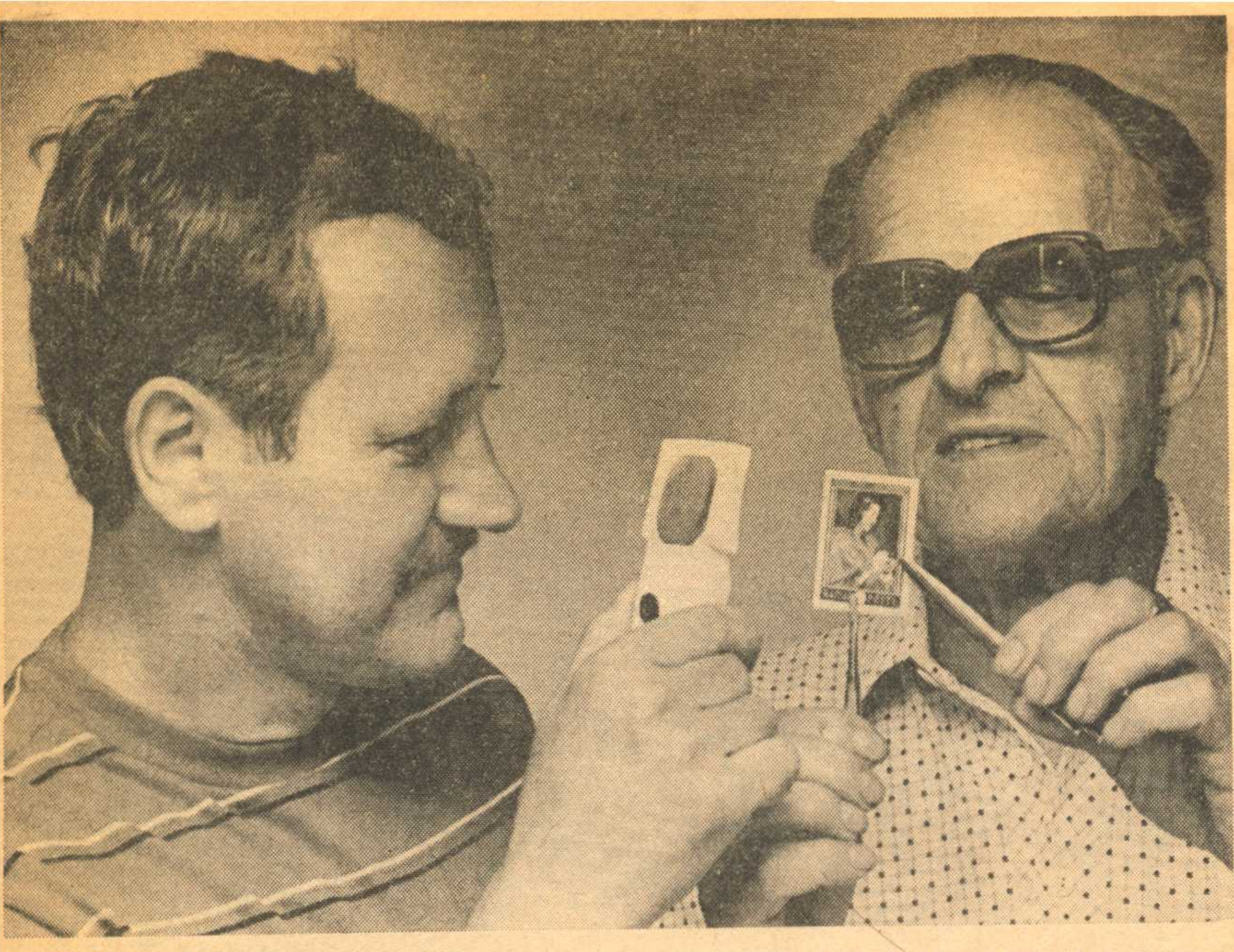
4—Specify what awards will be made—1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.; as well as Grand Award and any special trophies.

5—The Exhibition Chairman will submit to the judges complete list of all exhibits with full information as to awards and trophies to be made.

6—The judges, after completing their work will submit their findings to the exhibition chairman, which will complete their labors.

7—Certificates of award should be available at the time of judging so that all judges can sign them in blank, and they can then be filled out and mailed by the exhibition chairman at his convenience.

8—The judges decisions shall be final and no changes from them can be made without their *written* consent.



Stamp Trade

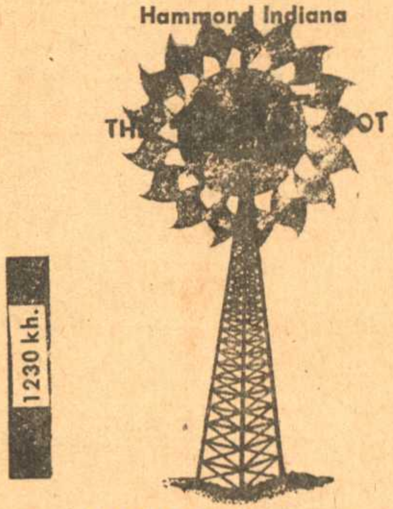
John Koval, vice president of the Calumet Stamp Club, and Bernard Berg, club president, examine a stamp during the club's trading session Thursday. The club met at Calumet Federal Savings and Loan in Hammond.

ATTENTION: PHILATELISTS!

STAMP SHOW

Today, Sunday
12 Noon to 5 P.M.

CALUMET STAMP CLUB
Hammond Indiana



CALPEX '74 Commemorates

W.J.O.B.
Radio Center • 1924 - 1974

SPECIAL SHOW FEATURES:

- Official U.S. Post Office Set Up This Day!
- Radio Station WJOB
- Bourse Booths for Collectors

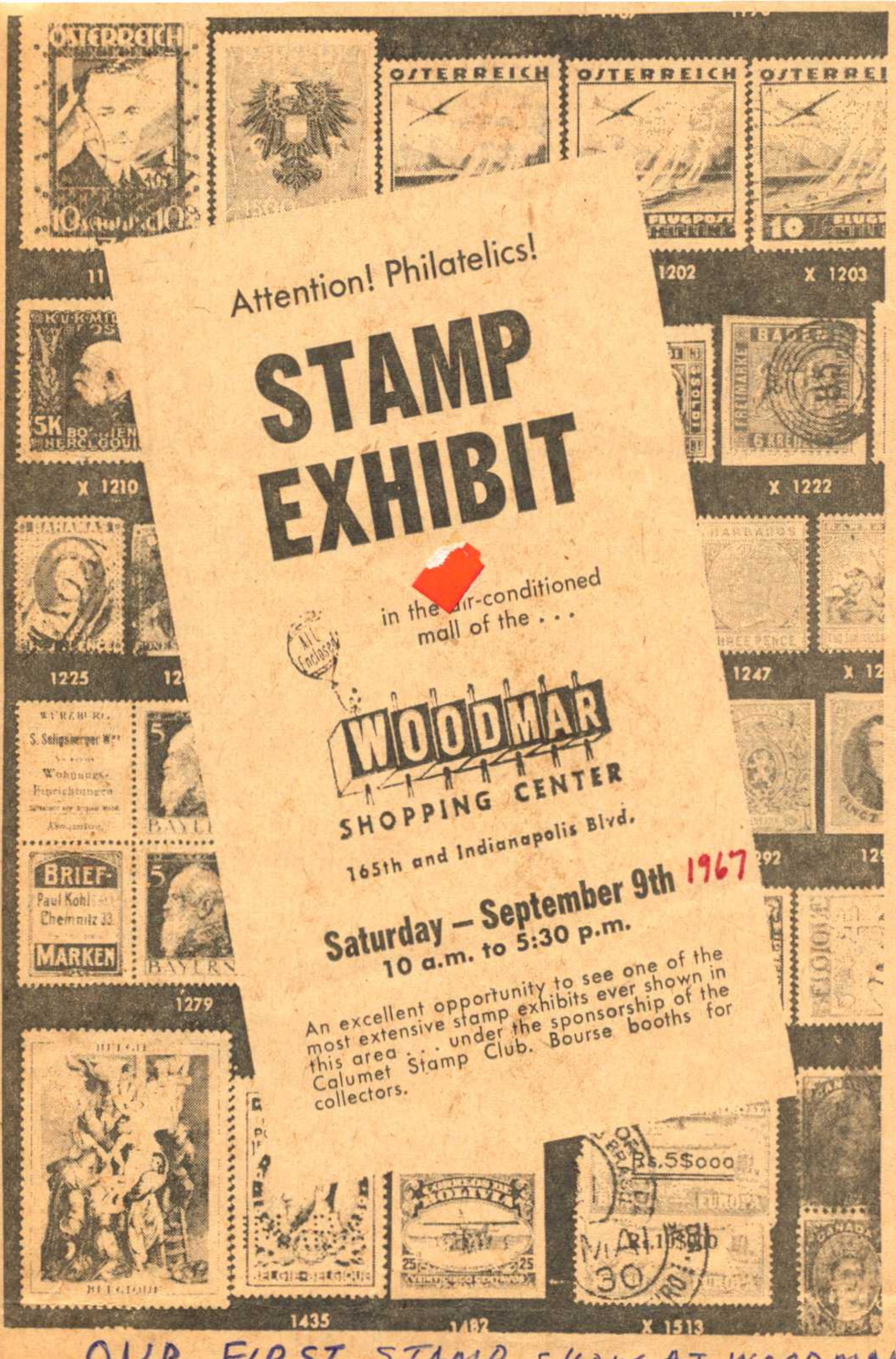
WOODMAR

SHOPPING CENTER
165th and Indianapolis Blvd.
Hammond

finer points from

TWO MEMBERS OF THE STAMP CLUB, which meets on Mondays at 7 p.m., use a magnifying glass to examine a stamp. The two philatelists are Mrs. Frank Ullrich, 7016 Ridgeland Ave., Hammond, the club's secretary-treasurer, and Bernard Berg, 2142 Nondorf St., Dyer, president.

March 5 - 8776


ÖSTERREICH
ÖSTERREICH
ÖSTERREICH
ÖSTERREICH
FLUGPOST
1202
X 1203
X 1210
X 1222
1225
1247
BRIEF-
Paul Kohl
Chemnitz 33
MARKEN
BAYERN
1279
1435
1482
X 1513
All Enclosed

Attention! Philatelics!

STAMP EXHIBIT

in the air-conditioned
mall of the . . .

WOODMAR
SHOPPING CENTER
165th and Indianapolis Blvd.

Saturday — September 9th 1967
10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

An excellent opportunity to see one of the most extensive stamp exhibits ever shown in this area . . . under the sponsorship of the Calumet Stamp Club. Bourse booths for collectors.

OUR FIRST STAMP SHOW AT WOODMAR

OUR FIRST
STAMP SHOW
AT
WOODMAR SHOPPING
CENTER
1967

ATTENTION: PHILATELISTS!

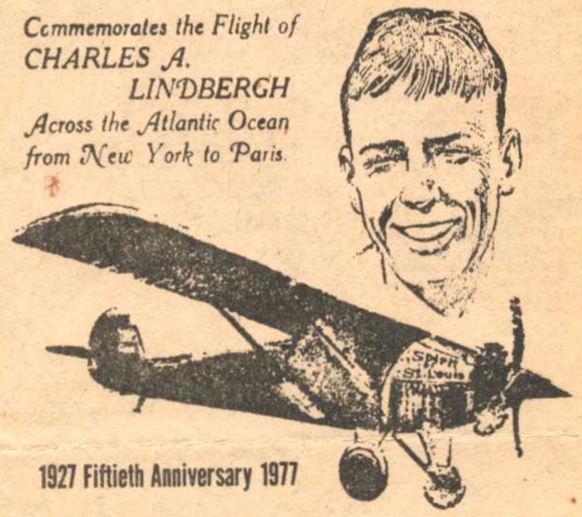
STAMP SHOW

MARCH 5th and 6th

Saturday, 10 am to 5:30 pm
Sunday, 12 noon to 5:00 pm

CALPEX 77

Commemorates the Flight of
CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
Across the Atlantic Ocean
from New York to Paris.


SPIRIT ST. LOUIS

1927 Fiftieth Anniversary 1977

CALUMET STAMP CLUB

Hammond; Indiana

Commercial Aviation
USA 13c

SPECIAL SHOW FEATURES:

- Official U.S. Post Office Set Up This Day!
- Collectors' Exhibits
- Bourse Booths for Collectors

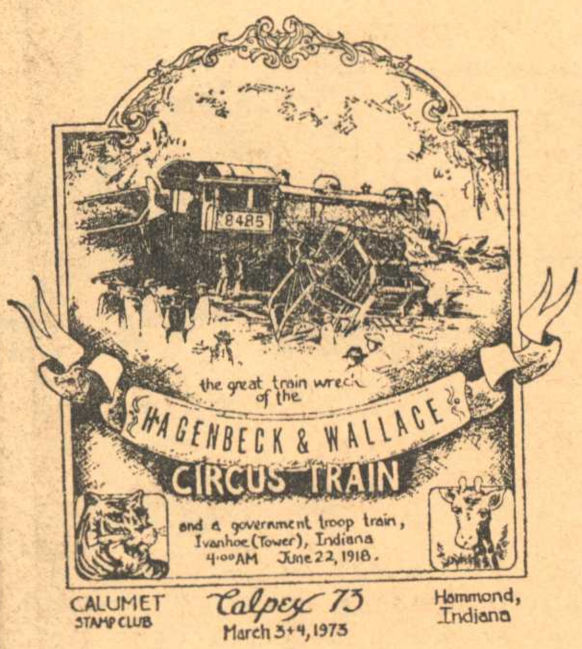
WOODMAR

FASHION CENTER
165th and Indianapolis Blvd.
Hammond

ATTENTION: PHILATELISTS!

STAMP SHOW

Today, Sunday
12 Noon to 5 P.M.


8485
the great train wreck of the
HAGENBECK & WALLACE
CIRCUS TRAIN
and a government troop train,
Ivanhoe (Tower), Indiana
4:00 AM June 22, 1918.
CALUMET STAMP CLUB
Calpex 73
March 3+4, 1973
Hammond, Indiana

SPECIAL SHOW FEATURES

- Official U.S. Post Office Set up This Day!
- Cachet honoring Hammond's Great Circus Train Wreck
- Bourse Booths for Collectors

WOODMAR

SHOPPING CENTER
165th and Indianapolis Blvd.
Hammond

The Calumet Stamp Club

WINNING COLLECTORS—Calumet Stamp Club members who won honors during their annual stamp show are (from left) Alex Warot of Hammond, second place winner who received a special 30-year award; Paul Demkovich of Hammond, third place winner, and Sam Evatt of Munster, first place winner.

Beverly Hills Philatelic Society is celebrating its Silver Anniversary having been in continuous existence since December 7, 1931, and was organized to encourage philatelic fellowship by meeting together, by providing facilities for the exchange and sale of philatelic material, and by seeking to make the public more conscious of philately through its annual exhibitions.

The Society meets on the second Friday of each month, at 8 P. M., at the Ridge Park Field House. Visitors are always welcome and we extend a cordial invitation to you to visit with us and become a member of our Society.

* * *

1956 - 1957 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	FREEMAN S. CHURCH
VICE PRESIDENT	ALBERT P. STREFF
SECRETARY	PETER KREISCHER
TREASURER	FRANK H. FREY

BOARD MEMBERS

CHARLES ZEMAN
GEORGE B. BRITTAIN
FRANK B. ROBBINS

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

POSTAGE STAMP EXHIBITION AND BOURSE

RIDGE PARK FIELD HOUSE

DECEMBER 8, 9, 1956

By the Members of
THE BEVERLY HILLS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

UNITED STATES

Frames		Exhibitor
1- 6	U. S. General Issues	W. E. Schreiber
7- 8	U. S. Issues of 1922-1932	G. S. Brittain
9-11	U. S. Revenues	F. H. Frey
~~12- 21~~	~~U. S. Plate Blocks~~	~~A. R. Morgan~~
22- 27	U. S. Commemorative Issues	C. M. Zeman
28- 37	Selected Sheet U. S. Commemoratives	A. P. Streff

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

38- 48	British North America	F. B. Robbins
49- 60	Commonwealth of Australia, Specialized	P. Kreischer
61- 62	Newfoundland Issues	C. M. Zeman
63- 71	Penny Blacks. Perf and Imperf	H. L. Burkhart
72- 81	Issues of Canada	D. P. Lichty

FOREIGN

Frames		Exhibitor
82- 91	Sweden 1855-1956	R. P. Stevens
~~92- 95~~	~~Mexico - Commemoratives~~	~~O. R. Kincaid~~
96-100	Germany - The Saar	W. P. Henderson
101-106	German Semi-Postals	E. R. Gerstmeyer

MISCELLANEOUS

107-113	First Day Cover Philippine Republic	J. B. Angell
114-115	Air Mails	C. M. Zeman
~~116-119~~	~~Mourning Stamps~~	~~F. S. Church~~
120-126	United Nations	F. H. Frey

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Complete Body work—Motor rebuilding—Radiator repair
Welding of all kinds - Truck Specialists

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1803 129th St   Whiting, Ind.

JOHN J. SUCHAN

Stamps Approval, Supplies, First Day Covers and New Issues

932 Waymond Ave.

Highland, Ind.

PHONE-2448 J

La Verne Mapes

** ONE MILLION STAMPS *   DEALER IN SHEETS -U. S. COMMEMS.*

4210 IVY ST.   EAST CHICAGO IND.   PHONE 285

JANCEK'S STAMP & COIN SHOP

1525 Fischrupp Ave.   Whiting, Ind.   Phone-2876 M

Third Annual

CALUMET STAMP EXHIBIT

* * *

OCTOBER 25-26 1954 7:00 TO 11:00 P. M.

' CIVIC CENTER '

HAMMOND, INDIANA

PRESENTED BY

CALUMET STAMP CLUB

HAMMOND, IND.

Meet every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Rm. 16

PROGRAM OF EXHIBITS

FRAME NOS.	EXHIBITOR	TITLE
1-4	U. S. A. Sheets ~~T.-Borem~~	U.S.A. Sheets
5-6	Roy Brentlinger	Israeli
7-8	Herbert Moss	First Day Covers
9-11	Paul Dee	China
12-16	Robert Finnegan	Flowers, Religion, Roosevelt Japanese Covers, Ireland.
17-20	Ralph Hunt	U.S.A. 1879 to 1938, Farleys Souvenir Sheets.
21-27	Frank J. Jancek	U.S. Commemoratives
28-30	" "	Queen Elizabeth Coronation Issues
31-32	John Peglow	U.S, Plate Blocks
33-39	Otto Kueckles	Germany, Farley Sheets
40	Alex Warot	U.S. Airmails
41-42	V.F. Seuerson ,	U.S.A. Foreign
43-48	John Suchan	Foreign Misc.
49	Math. Simaga	Queen Elizabeth Coronation F.D.C.
50	" "	New Guinea A.M.
51-52	Charles VanValkenburg	Misc.
53-62	Alex Warot	Poland Mint- Selected Pages
63	Frank J, Jancek	First Day Covers on Label
	JUNIORS	
64-65	Connie Lee Hunt	Foreign

JUDGES

L.V. MAPES   ARTHUR P. STALLA   ANTHONY SAMUELS

We welcome our many friends to our "1954 Fall Classic" which formally opens the season's philatelic exhibitions in Hammond, Ind, Civic Center.

The Bourse tables surrounding the exhibit will have items of interest to those in search of material for their collections and we solicit your patronage.

The Calumet Stamp Club meets every Monday at the Civic Center Rm.16 Meetings start at 7:30 P.M. Visitor are always welcome.

The Exhibit is held from
7:P.M to 11:P.M.

Sunday, April 24, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS

of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

J. I. Van Valin, Nelson, Neb., postman gives Postmaster James A. Farley a lesson in how to make a profit out of the mails.

In 1932 Van Valin was a stamp broker, and, like Farley, he was operating at a deficit. His method of turning his business into a profitable enterprise was so simple it amazed postal officials. It was so ingenious, in fact, that the Internal Revenue bureau had a close look at it.

The board of tax appeals called on Van Valin to tell how he made a sizable net profit in 1933 and 1934. The board heard his story and issued a 12-page decision declaring his methods entirely legal.

His plan worked like this:

He obtained an appointment from the post office department as a special delivery messenger for Nelson and also for Elk City, Cadam, Postwick, and Strange, cities nearby. The government agreed to pay him about eight cents to deliver each special delivery letter.

Van Valin purchased several thousand stamps of various commorative issues, mostly twos, threes, and fives. He put them on letters in blocks of fours and six and mailed the letters to friends in near-by towns.

He would address 1,000 special delivery letters to a friend in, for instance, Bostwick. Then he would go to Bostwick and deliver the letters, receiving about $80 for the job.

The friend would give him back all the letters, with the stamps cancelled. He would save the stamps until that particular issue was exhausted. He would then sell the cancelled blocks to collectors, often at more than their face value. Thus he would not only make a profit on the stamps but would have $80 from the government for having delivered the letters.

Van Valin records showed he made a net profit, after deducting operating expenses of $1,298 in 1933 and $6,081 in 1934.

In 1933, according to records verified by the post office department, Van Valin mailed and delivered 462,277 letters and post cards. He received messenger fees of $37,134 and had an income of $31,592 from the sale of cancelled stamps that cost him $52,238.

Business was better the next year, when he handled 614,666 letters. In that year he received messenger fees of $41,245 and had an income of $33,773 from the sale of stamps costing him $67,613.—Clipping submitted by John Geo. Valek and D. W. Kerr.

It has been announced by the post office department that there will be no more souvenir sheets issued.

As previously announced in this column, there will be two new commemoratives issued in June. The first one will appear June 21. It will commemorate the ratification of the constitution by the state of New Hampshire.

The second one will appear on June 27, this one will be the Delaware stamp that has been long heralded. Both will be large stamps of three cent demonstration.

According to reports, President Roosevelt designed the new 6c air mail stamp to be placed on sale May 14. It will be red and blue in color. The border and lettering will be red, with an eagle of blue color as a central design. Space will not permit any lengthy description, but it certainly will be a beauty (We hope).

Tuesday, April 26, is the regular meeting night of the Calumet Philatelic society. The best society of its kind in Indiana. You are invited to attend.

S. Hinge wants to know why it is that all new stamp issues of paramount importance and especially the ones he is interested in are all issued during the warm months?

Another question arises—will all the new issues bear dates the same as the 1c stamp? If they do, does that not put them in the commemorative class? And, won't it be simple for Johnny Schoolboy to carry the complete issue on a small sheet of paper, so he can tell teacher, just when president! ! ! ! was born and when he died?

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Among the semi-postal issues of the Netherlands in 1936 was one picturing Desiderius Erasmus. Listed by Scott as SP73, No. 541, Desiderius Eramus, reported to have been one of the most vigorous promoters of the Reformation, was born at Rotterdam, Oct. 28, 1467.

He was the illegitimate son of a Dutchman named Gheraerd, or Garrit, by the daughter of a physician. In accordance with the fashion among scholars of his time, he changed the name Gheraerd into its Latin and Greek equivalents Desiderius Erasmuch—meaning desired, love.

Until his ninth year, Erasmus was a chorister in the cathedral at Utrecht. He was then sent to school at Deventer, where his talents began to display themselves in so brilliant a manner that it was even then predicted he would one day be the most learned man of his time.

After the death of his parents, whom he lost at the age of 14, his guardians determined on bringing him up to a religious life, and—with the intention, it is said, of sharing his small patrimony among themselves—in his 17th year, placed him in the monastery near Gouda. From this constrained manner of life, he was released by the bishop of Cambray.

After having taken priest's orders in 1492, he went to Paris to perfect himself in theology and the human sciences. Here he supported himself in somewhat precarious manner by giving private lectures; and in 1497, accompanied some Englishmen, who had been his pupils, to England, where he was well received by the king.

He soon returned to Paris, and in 1506, to enrich his knowledge, visited Italy. At Turin, he took the degree of D.D. Shortly after he applied to the pope for a dispensation from his monastic vows, which was granted.

During the course of his journey he visited Venice, Parma, Rome and other interesting cities, in company with his pupil, Alexander Stuart, a natural son of James IV of Scotland, who, along with his father, was afterwards slain at the battle of Flodden.

At Rome, the most brilliant prospects were held out to Erasmus. Cardinal Grimani, a famous lover of learning in that day, offered out of his admiration for Erasmus, to make him "partaker of his house and fortune."

145-40h

Other eminent men vied with Grimani in showing respect to the young scholar. Erasmus, who had always an eye to the main chance, regretted, at a later period of his life that he had not accepted the offers held out to him in Rome, but meanwhile, having pledged himself to return to England, where he also had many friends, he set out for that country in 1509, after the accession of Henry VIII.

He had no sooner arrived in England than he found out his mistake. At first he lodged with Sir Thomas More, and during his stay with him composed his "Encomium Moriae," or Praise of Folly, the purpose of which was to expose all kinds of fools, but especially those who flourished in the church, not sparing the pope himself.

For a short period he filled the office of professor of Greek at Oxford, but on the whole was very scantily supplied with the means of subsistance. In 1536 he returned to the continent and resided chiefly at Basel, where he died July 12, 1536.

Erasmus' extensive and profound learnig was equalled by his refined taste and brilliant wit. A natural lover of independence and quiet made him prefer a life of learned leisure and retirement to one of greater publicity; nevertheless, the readiness with which he assumed the character of the adroit man of the world, brought him the hospitality of many of the nobler spirits of his time.

He was no hero, and he knew it. He frankly confessed that "he had no inclination to die for the sake of the truth."

Luther, in whom the soul and courage of the Apostle Paul seemed to have been revived, overwhelmed Erasmus with reproaches for his cowardice in regards to the Reformation. But we must not forget that Erasmus by his mental constitution was averse to enthusiasm. He was a scholar and a critic, not a preacher or iconoclast; he was at least honest enough to abstain from denouncing the opinions of Luther, though he disapproved strongly of his violent language.

Besides, there was a tincture of rationalist in the great Dutchman, which probably helped chill his love of "mere Lutheranism." But his services for the cause of science was great and lasting, and his writings are still esteemed for the importance of the subjects treated of, and their classical style.

Besides editing several of the ancient authors and various philogical and theological writings, he prepared the earliest edition of the

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SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1938

10 years

Roosevelt Gives Award For Junior Collectors

Page from President's Collection to Be Given at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—(Special)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, outstanding member of the oldest and largest national organization of stamp collectors in the United States, the American Philatelic society, has presented to the junior committee of the APS the trophy that will be given as the grand award at the junior exhibition to be held at New Orleans next Oct. 10-14, in connection with the 53rd annual convention of the American Philatelic society.

The president's award consists of an autographed page from one of his personal albums and will be given to the exhibit by a junior collector, 18 years old or under, that is judged best in the New Orleans exhibition. Leading philatelists who have been asked to serve as judges of the junior exhibition include Eugene Klein of Philadelphia, Dr. C. A. Hennan and Ralph A. Kimble of Chicago, Mrs. Catherine L. Manning of Washington, Harry L. Lindquist of New York, A. H. Wilhelm of San Francisco, Frederick W. Green of Cleveland and Raymond H. Weill of New Orleans.

Sponsored and directed by the junior committee of the American Philatelic society, under the chairmanship of John D. Stanard of Chattanooga, the exhibition will be held in the gold room of the Hotel Roosevelt at New Orleans.

Prior to the national exhibition during the American Philatelic society convention, the chapters of the APS throughout the country will sponsor and hold local exhibitions for the purpose of selecting entries to be sent to New Orleans to compete for the president's award. No entry will be entered in the New Orleans exhibition unless the entry is sponsored by a chapter of the APS.

Carter Glass, Jr., president of the APS, when approving of the junior exhibition, stated "President Roosevelt's offer to present a trophy for our junior exhibition represents a challenge that the society must accept and carry to a successful conclusion. President Roosevelt wants to encourage philatelic activity among junior collectors for he understands the benefits to be derived from the hobby."

Green

Prague.

152-

St. Wenceslaus

Founding Saint Vitus Cathedral.

St. Wenceslaus Martyred

1000th Anniversary of the death of Saint Wenceslaus.

HAMMOND, INDIANA, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 193

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
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By H. JAMES EVANS

In 1935 the German post office issued a set of stamps in commemoration of the Bach-Handel celebration. The stamp depicting Handel is listed by Scott as A79, No. 458, 25 pfennig ultramarine.

Engrav

George Frederick Handel, one of the greatest of musical composers and musicians, though a native of Germany, spent so large a portion of his life in England, where he composed his greatest works, that Britain may also claim him as her own.

He was born at Halle, Upper Saxony, Feb. 24, 1684. He manifested in infancy an extraordinary passion for music, and at the age of seven, having accompanied his father on a visit to the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, he found his way to an organ where he was heard by the duke, who remonstrated with his father against further opposition to a genius of so decided a character.

Handel was placed under a music teacher, Zachau, where he remained until he was 13, composing every week cantatas for the church service, and learning all instruments, especially the organ.

In 1698 he was sent to Berlin, where the elector of Brandenberg was so impressed with his talents, that he wished to send him to Italy. As his father would not accept this offer, Handel returned to Halle. When his father died in 1703, Handel went to Hamburg where he played a violin in the orchestra of the opera, "Almira," which was rapidly followed by "Nero," "Florinda," and "Daphne."

His violent temper involved him in a quarrel with a brother composer, which resulted in a duel; the sword of his adversary was stopped by a button— or a music score. He next visited Italy. In Florence, he composed "Rodrigo," 1709. His "Agrippina," composed in Venice, had a run 30 nights.

ca

At Rome, Handel was received at Cardinal Ottoboni's where he heard Corelli, and beat him with his own violin for not playing to suit him in his "Il Trionfo del Tempo." At Naples Handel composed "Acis and Galata," and in 1710 returned to Germany, where he was appointed chapel-master to the electro of Hanover, afterwards George the First of England.

The connection of the courts of England and Hanover, tempted Handel to accept an invitation from some amateurs in London, who had known him in Hanover. His first visit was only for a year; but he got leave from the elector to repeat it, shortly after his return.

The tempting offers made him in London induced him to settle there, in spite of his position in Hanover —which caused the elector to resent this neglect when he became king of England. Handel, however, contrived, by a little artifice, to get again into favor.

A royal party for pleasure on the Thames had been announced, and directions given at court to have a barge of musicians in attendance. Handel got notice of this; and composed for the occasion those celebrated pieces, which from the circumstance, have been called his "Water Music." He conducted this performance; disguised so as not to be detected.

The king, who really had a German ear for music, was very much delighted, and begged to know who the composer was. A German baron who was a friend of Handel, and in the secret, told him that it was written by a countryman and faithful servant of his majesty; but who, fearing that he had incurred the displeasures of so gracious a patron, dared not, in a more open manner, contribute to the amusement of his sovereign. Upon which the king declared, that if the culprit be Handel, he had his entire forgiveness; and moreover substantiated his pardon by a donation of 200 pounds sterling per year.

During the later years of his life, Handel was stricken with blindness, but he still continued to superintend his music performances. He died on Good Friday, 1759.

C. F. Grocke, 916 Conkey street, has on exhibit his collection of foreign stamps in the windows of Rothschild and Hirsch.

Four new pictorial stamps will replace the now current Canadian regular issue of high values. The designs will include the Room of Remembrance in parliament building, the Fort Garry gate, at Winnipeg, a corner of the harbor of Vancouver, and the historic Chateau de Ramezay, in Montreal.

126-50h.
Dp.Green.

L. V. Mapes will be the speaker of the evening for the local stamp club's regular meeting at Tech high school March 22. The subject of the talk will be "Stamp Errors."

A new book, "The Stamp Collectors' Round Table," is available at the main library.

Many collectors are wondering just what will come out of Austria in the line of stamps since Hitler's home coming. Some Deutches Reich overprints, Yah!

It is understood that the U. S. post office department desires to have the entire new series issued this year, so it will doubtless mean several will be issued at a time.

The series should prove to be a great help to junior collectors attending school, inasmuch as they will picture the presidents on each value in order of their term in office. Twelve presidents not previously honored with special postal issues are in the list.

They are: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, William H. Harrison, John Tyler, James Polk, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur and Calvin Coolidge.

Havre, France, expects 300,000 people to attend its annual fair this year and the exhibits will include displays from Americ nd the French colonies.

Sunday, March 27, 1938

All About

STAMPS

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of Hammond and the Region

H. JAMES EVANS

On Jan. 29, 1938 the Swedish post office issued two stamps to commemorate the birth of Emmanuel Swedenborg in 1688. These stamps are in the denomination of 10 and 100 ore. The design is a portrait of the great philosopher by Torsten Schonberg from the painting portrayed by Kraft the Elder.

Emmanuel Swedenborg, a man of science, a philosopher, a theologian and a seer, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 29, 1688 and died in London, March 29, 1772. His father Jasper Svedberg, was a bishop of the established church of Sweden, whose family was ennobled by Queen Ulrika Eleanora, and the name changed from Svedberg to Swedenborg. This gave Emmanuel the rank of nobleman.

He was educated at the University of Upsala, where he graduated at the age of 21. He then traveled for four years in England, Holland, France and Germany. He had an ardent love for mathematics and mechanics, in which branches he was especially proficient. On his return to Sweden, he was appointed by Charles XII to an assessorship in the College of Mines. He enjoyed the intimate friendship of the monarch, to whom he rendered important services at the seige of Frederickshall, by transporting vessels overland on carriages of his own construction.

At this period his mind was busy with various scientific subjects, upon which he published pamphlets from time to time, such as a short treatise on algebra, giving the first accounts in Sweden of the differential and integral calculus; on a mode of finding the longitude at sea by the moon; on decimal money and measures; on the motion and position of the earth and planets on docks, canals, salt works, chemistry, bridges, air-guns, submarine vessels, the circulation of the blood, a new system of notation and many other subjects.

In 1724 he was offered the professorship of mathematics at Upsala, which he declined. He remained silent for 11 years when completed many volumes of great worth.

Soon after 1744-45, he ceased his scientific labors and writing and devoted himself to the labor which has since rendered him so celebrated. To give the substance of his own account of this transition, the Lord appeared to him in an unexpected manner by the opening of his spiritual senses a commissioned him to be the he of a new dispensation, or o new church signified by th Jerusalem in Revelation.

As such his office was to interpret the word of God according to its true significance; to set forth a complete system of true religious doctrine and finally, by daily intercourse for 227 years with the spiritual world, to reveal its nature, its order and the constant relation of all men to it.

The result of all this was, the publication in Latin of a series of theological works, more voluminous than even his scientific productions.

According to the general tenor ot these religious volumes, God is the only and the original substance and form —— this substance being love, and its form, wisdom; together they emit a creative and preservative sphere (which appears in the spiritual world like a sun), that operates forever upon all beings and things.

And thus we have an abstract expression of the divine trinity—love, wisdom, use—the three inseparable ones, each essential to the others, and yet perfectly distinct.

Even in early life he was gifted with what is now known as extra sensory perception. About the year 1714, Swedenborg was present at a party in Gottenberg, a town some 300 miles from Stockholm. He left the party suddenly and when he returned he told his friends that a fire of dangerous proportions had broken out in Stockholm and that it was spreading very fast.

During the evening he was restless and often withdrew from his friends. After two hours he left the house and upon returning announced that the fire had ben brought under control. A discription of the fire, as related by Swedenborg, was confirmed some time later by a messenger arriving at Gottenberg.

Swedenborg died in London. He was buried in the Swedish church in Princes square, St. George-in-the-East, and on April 7, 1908, his remains were removed to Stockholm at the request of the Swedish government.

Robert A. Lamb has built his collection of Egypt and Sudan to that certain point and is now going after the stamps of Germany.

After quite a long absence our friend and fellow club member "Bob" Lindner dropped into the meeting Tuesday evening bringing with him as a visitor T. D. Richert of 607 Hoffman street.

William L. Evans, of 740 Fayette street, collects the postal emmissions of Canada.

Many curious and almost unbelievable facts about stamps were told by LaVerne Mapes in his talk before the society's gathering Tuesday evening.

Much talk is rife on just what to expect and collect of the European and Asiatic issues that will be forthcoming during and after the pots of war of the eastern hemisphere have ceased boiling. Will Germany have many new issues? What will be Gen. Franco's offering in sound philatelic material? Poland and Japan will no doubt have worthwhile contributions to the stamp field.

Many new and historic events of a changing world will be pictured on these bits of much sought after paper. At this time there is no news of the new U. S. series as to the dates of issue, but ere the month of June passes into limbo there will be two new commemoratives to add to the list, a Delaware stamp and another Constitution stamp.

There is somewhat of a scurry after mint and used copies of the present regular series before they become obsolete. Those that without a doubt will be good property are the following denominations: 3c endwise coil pairs and strips, 4c Taft coils in pairs and strips 7c, 11c, 13c, 14c, 17c, 25c, 30c, $2.00 and $5.00 these values will be sought after in years to come. The 14c and the 30c value are very attractive and are the only stamps to bear the portrait of a Bison and an American Indian chief. It is advisable to get them now.

HAMMOND, INDIANA, SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1938

All About
STAMPS
AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Among the mythological personages appearing on the stamps of Crete is Ariadne, the daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who fell in love with Theseus when he came to Crete to kill the Minotaur, and gave him a clew of yarn, to help him find his way back to the light of day after slaying the monster in the Labyrinth.

The Ariadne stamp is listed by Scott as type A17, No. 79, 50 lepta, yellow brown, of the series of 1905. This type was surcharged in 1908 and there is a variety with an inverted surcharge.

The story of Theseus and the Minotaur is well known. The tale has given the English language two words, "labyrinth" and "clue," the last being much used in detective fiction. This was probably the only case on record where a "clew" was used for a clue. After this adventure Ariadne escaped with Theseus.

Homer represents Ariadne as slain by Artemis in the island of Dia, close to Crete, at the request of Dionysus. But the later legend shifts the scene to the isle of Naxos, where the slumbering Ariadne is deserted by Theseus.

On waking, she is in the depths of despair when Dionysus comes and raises her to the dignity of a god's wife. Zeus grants her immortality, and sets her bridal gift, a crown, among the stars.

She received divine honors at axos, at times with dismal rites recalling the desertion of Thesues, and at other times with bacchanalian revelry befitting the happy bride of Dionysus.

The story of Ariadne has been a favorite subject for artists and poets in all ages. At Athens in the autumn they held a joyous festival to her and Dionysys, which Theseus is supposed to have founded on his return from Crete. In Italy, where they identified Dionysus with their wine-god Liber, they also took Ariadne for the wine-goddess Libera.

There is a version of the story of Ariadne's desertion in which she hangs herself; however, Plutarch says she lived many years after and had some children by Onarus, the priest of Bacchus (Dionysus). In ancient times the Argives showed Ariadne's tomb, and when one of their temples were repaired her ashes were found in an earthen urn.

1907-08

In the gallery of Statues in the Vatican, Rome, is a famous Greek statue of Ariadne which represents the goddess as sleeping. It was at one time thought to be a figure of Cleopatra. Shakespeare Wood, writing of this statue, said:

"The effect of sleep, so remarkable in this statue and which could not have been rendered by merely closing the lids over the eyes, is produced by giving positive forms to the eye-lashes, a distinct ridge being raised at right angles to the surface of the lids."

In the Ariadneum at Frankfort-on-the-Main is a well known and much admired group of statuary, representing Ariadne on a panther. This was the work of Johann Heinrich Dannecker (1758-1841). The celebrated and much admired mythological picture by Titian, "Bacchus and Ariadne," is now in the National gallery, London.

Perf. 10

Carl S. I do not care to advise either way about the collecting of those stamps listed as tentative issues by Scott. One thing that can be said is, that where the Don Quixote issue of Spain once was denied a place in the standard catalogue, it's now listed.

The new Constitution issue of Ecuador is at hand and they certainly are beautiful. Don't fail to have these in your collection.

It seems that a number of large holdings of the "Smoky Mountain" sheet is being sold to the trade at 10 per cent over face. In time this sheet should advance in price; buying now is advisable.

A great deal of favorable comment is heard in regards to the decision of the postal department to substitute a 21-cent and 24-cent value for the proposed 35-cent and 40-cent value for the forthcoming new regular postage series.

Anther departmental order that is causing a great deal of talk among pre-cancel collectors is that when the present supply of precancelled values above the 6-cent denominaiton are used us, further printing will be taboo, and that it will not be permissible to use more than one stamp to a cover. Just what that will mean to this branch of philately remains to be seen.

Congratulations are in order to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lamb on the birth of a son and heir.

It now comes out! We have long suspected Clyde Ridge of having other interests in the hobby line than that of collecting stamps, and that is (get this) building kites and flying them. Well, Benjamin Franklin flew a kite, too, Clyde.

The week of May 15-21 will mark the 20th anniversary of the U. S. air mail service. This week will be set aside as the first national air mail week. The P. O. department has authorized post offices to use cachets on letters, cachets to be furnished by Chamber of Commerce or similar organizations. A special cachet will be authorized for use at Kitty Hawk, N. C., to honor both the Wright brothers and the birth of aviation. It is hoped by the postal authorities that this celebration will cause the American public to become more air mail minded.

Perf. 14

138- 3K
deep Red

140 5K.
dark Green

Coil Stamp
Perf 10. Verti:

141- 20h
brick-
-Red

Sunday, April 10, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Among the designs for the recent postal issue of Greece is that of the Jupiter of the Dodoma oracle which appears on the 20 lepta stamp.

Dodome or Dodoma is a town of ancient Thesprotia in Epirus. It is here in ancient times that the famous oracle of Jupiter was situated. This was located on a hill called Tmarus.

The town and the temple of the god were first built by Deucalion (the Greek Noah) after the universal deluge. It was supposed to be the most ancient oracle in all Greece, and according to the traditions of the Egyptians, mentioned by Herodotus, it was founded by a dove.

Two black doves, as he relates, took their flight from the city of Thebes, in Egypt, one of which flew to the temple of Jupiter Ammon and the other to Dodoma, where, with human voices, they acquainted the inhabitants of the country that Jupiter had consecrated the ground, which would in the future give oracles.

The extensive grove that surrounded Jupiter's temple was endowed with the gift of prophecy, and oracles frequently were delivered by the sacred oaks and the doves which inhabited the place.

This fabulous tradition of the oracular power of the doves is explained by Herodotus, who observes that some Phoenicians carried away two priestesses from Egypt, one of which went to fix her residence at Dodoma where the oracle was established.

It may further be observed that the fable may be founded upon the double meaning of a word that means dove in most parts of Greece, while in the dialect of the Epirots it implies "old woman."

In most ancient times the oracles were delivered by the murmuring of a neighboring fountain, but the custom was afterwards changed. Large kettles were suspended in the air near a brazen statue, which held a lash in its hand. When the wind blew strong the statue was agitated and struck against one of the kettles, which communicated the motion to the rest and raised that clattering and discordant din which continued for awhile, and from which the artifice of the priests drew their predictions.

Some supposed that the noises were occasioned by the shaking of the leaves and boughs of an old oak, which the superstitious people frequently consulted and from which they pretended to receive oracles. It may be observed with more probability that the oracles were delivered by the priests, who by artfully concealing themselves behind the oaks, gave the superstitious people a convincing piece of showmanship that caused them to believe the trees were endowed with a gift of prophecy.

The ship "Argo," in which Jason went in search for the golden fleece, was built from oaks from the forest of Dodoma, and these timbers gave advice to the Argonauts during the famous expedition into the regions beyond the Bosphorous and warned them of approaching calamities.

Within the forest of Dodoma in those ancient and mythical times was a stream and fountain of cool water which had the power of lighting a torch as soon as it touched the water. This fountain was totally dry at noon day and was restored to its full course at midnight, from which time to the following noon it began to decrease, and at the usual hour was again deprived of its waters.

The oracle of Dodoma was originally interpreted by men but in later times women delivered them. These priestesses were called Dodomides or Dodonides.

Norway has issued a pictorial series of stamps bearing three designs: a reindeer, a fjord and a stavekirk (wooden church).

Speaking of stamps issued, there were a total of 1,825 stamps of major and minor variety issued for the year of 1937. This does not include the flood of postal paper from war torn Spain, much of which has not been analyzed. This process will require many months.

Do you have any British coil stamps? The George VI are procurable in the following denominations: Reeled sidewise—½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d and 3d. Reeled lengthwise—½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d and 3d.

Next Tuesday, April 12, will be the regular meeting night of the Calumet Philatelic society. You are always welcome to attend these meetings, which are held in the library of the Tech high school. This meeting will be devoted to swaps and general fellowship.

Five designs will appear on new Swedish stamps commemorating the tercentenary of the founding of New Sweden in America.

There are five values, namely, 5 ore, 15o, 20o, 30o and 60o. The 5o value pictures Gov. Johan Printz conferring with an Indian chief; the 15o shows the "Kalmar Nyckel," one of the two small vessels in which Swedish settlers journeyed from Sweden up the Delaware river; two men raising Swedish coats of arms of pictured on the 20o, symbolizing the establishment of Swedish rule in North America. Old Swedes church in Wilmington, Del., is shown on the 30o, and the 60o value portrays Queen Christiana of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus, under whose reign the colony was founded. The inscription on the stamps reads "New Sweden Commemorative."

It is understood that there will be an Austrian plebisite issue.

Bring your "traders" to club with you Tuesday evening.

Sunday, May 1, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

In 1932, the Hungarian post office issued a series of stamps listed in Scott's as types A36 to A47 which portray several prominent Hungarians. The stamp listed as type A37, No. 469, two filler orange, gives a right profile portrait of Jean Arany or Janos Arany, who next to Alexander Petofi, is the most distinguished of the modern Hungarian poets.

Arany was born at Nagy-Szalonta in 1819. His father was a poor peasant, who spared no pains to get his son into the church. In 1832, young Arany entered the college at Debreczin, where he distinguished himself by his diligence; but unable to restrain his love for adventure he joined in 1836, a company of strolling players, with whom he traveled about for several months till driven by necessity and an unbraiding conscience, he hurried home to do what he could for the support of a now blind and aged parent.

For some time he was engaged as a Latin tutor; but in 1840 he was appointed notary at Szalonta. He now married and devoted his whole time to his profession. When the Kisfaludy society of Pesth offered a prize for the best humorous poem, Arany sent in, annonymously, his "Az elveszett Alkotmany" (The Lost Constitution of the Past). He was successful. Thus embolded, he ventured, in 1847, to forward to the same society the first part of a triology "Toldi." Struck by the beauty of this purely national effort, the members published it at their own expense and again awarded the author Arany soon became a popular favorite. In 1846 appeared his "Murany Ostrona" (Conquest of Marany), and subsequently a narrative poem, "Katalin" (Catherine); the first part of another triology "Buda Halala," and a humorous poem recounting his early adventures.

His "Toldi" had made him famous and he was greeted by the patriotic Petofi as a brother poet. In 1848, the people of Szalonta elected him their deputy to the Hungarian parliament but neither then or in 1861 and 1869 when the office was again offered him would Arany accept it. In 1859, he was in the civil service of the revolutionary government and when that failed he returned to Szalonta where he lived as best he could on his savings until 1850 when he was invited to the castle of Ceszt by Jajos Tisza to teach his son, Domokos the art of poetry. This Tisza was the father of Kalman Tisza, later a prime minister.

In 1851 Arany was elected professor of Hungarian literature at the Nagy-Koros gymnasium. He attempted to write another national epic but the spirit of the time was against him. His "Bolond Istok," the first canto of which was completed in 1850, is full of subacrid merriment. In the period from 1851 to 1860, Arany composed some beautiful Magyar ballads and wrote two dissertations on the technique of the ballard in general, these were "Something Concerning Assonance," published in 1854 and "On Hungarian National Versification," which appeared two years later.

[illegible] the Hungarian Academy [illegible]vived in 1856 Arany was [illegible] a member, In 1860 he [illegible] to Pesth where he had been [illegible]ted director of the Kisfaludy [illegible]iety which had suspended ac[illegible]vity after the revolution of 1848. It was in November of the same year that he started his review of Magyar criticism and literature a monthly publication known as "Szepirodalmi Figyelo" which later became "Koszeru." He also edited the principal publication of the Kisfaludy society, including the translation of Shakespeare's works, to which he contributed in 1864, "Midsummer Night's Dream," and in 1847, "Hamlet," and "King John." In 1867, he won the Nadasdy prize of the Hungarian Academy for his poem "The Death of Buda." In the same year he issued an edition of his collected poems.

From 1865 to 1879 Arany was secretary of the Hungarian Academy. In 1879 he completed his epic triology of "Toldi," and in 1880 he won the Karacsonyi prize with his translation of "The Comedies of Aristophanes."

Arany died suddenly on Oct. 24, 1882. The first edition of his collected works was published in 1884-5. His works have been translated into German. As with the case of other celebrities, the birth date of Arany is disputed, we have given it as 1819, another authority gives March 2, 1817 as the birth date of this great poet.

It was Arany who gave Hungarian literature a national direction. He introduced the popular element into literature and did not write for a certain class or school but for the whole Magyar nation. He did for the epic what Petofi had done for lyrical poetry. Petofi was more subjective and more individual than Arany and being a lyric poet gave expression to present modes and feelings, while Arany was more objective and national and being epic poet plunged into the past for his themes. The history and tradition of his people were the foundation of Arany's art and he is without a doubt the most artistic of the Hungarian poets.

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Orville Kincaid, CPS member has in his collection of U. S. postal emmissions a block of nine of the 3c value from the offset printed issue of 1918-19, Scott's No. 529. The stamps of that series is very common in all U. S. collections, but, Orville's particular block bears the plate number 8,800 and this plate number is inverted thus, 0088. Quite a lively discussion on this particular variety was enjoyed at the last Tuesday's gathering of the society. Of paramount importance is the fact that this item is not listed in any of the major stamp guides or catalogues; that is, as far as any member present at last Tuesday's meeting could ascertain. Maybe you could give some information on this. This column writer would like to receive any information on this subject you have.

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Visitors for the evening's meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society were: O. E. Kueckels, 619 169th street, Hammond, Martin Bernstein, Chicago, Oscar E. Means, 334 Monroe avenue, Gary and J. O. Peterson, 450 Madison street, Gary.

—o—

Did you ever see a million stamps? Have you any idea how big a pile a million stamps would make? How would you like to know the easiest way to accumulate a million stamps? You can get an answer to these questions if you attend the Stamp club meeting on Tuesday, May 10, in the library of Technical high school.

Laverne Mapes of Indiana Harbor will supply the million and will tell the well guarded secret of how he got his first mililon (stamps).

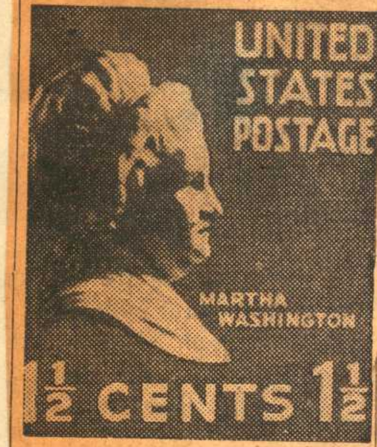
—o—

Marble champions would like to have a stamp issued honoring the winner of the National Marble tournament at Wild-Wood-By-the-Sea, New Jersey. If Farley doesn't take kindly to the idea maybe some other country will. So there may be hope fellows.

Commemorative of the death of Anton Dvorak composer of "New World Symphony". He resided in New York City from 1892 to 1895.

Sunday, May 8, 1938

New U. S. Stamps



Martha Washington stamp

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
½ CENT ½

Benjamin Franklin stamp

Philatelists all over the world will be adding these two new United States stamps to their collections this month. Below is an enlargement showing the design of the one-half cent Benjamin Franklin stamp, which goes on sale for the first time at the Franklin memorial postal station in Philadelphia May 19. For earlier release is the one and one-half Martha Washington stamp pictured at top.

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS

of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Included in the "First Independence Tercentenary" issue of Portual of 1926 are four stamps, all of he same design, bearing a picture f the Batalha monastery and hurch. The picture of the monasery church is on the left and takes ip about two-thirds of the surface of the stamp. On the right in a panel is a portrait of John I of Portugal, hero of Portuguese independence. While this whole set was a special commemorative issue its use was required on all mail posted on Aug. 13, 14 and Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1926.

Inasmuch as this is a monastery and church, its origin and history is of interest to every person specializing in religious stamps. The location of the monastery assures us that it must have an unusual history for it stands in an out-of-the-way valley where one hardly expects to find such a magnificent religious edifice. As a matter of fact it does have an unusual origin. It was built to commemorate the battle in 1358 when John I of Portugal defeated the King of Castile and set the Portugese free. Hence the church is called St. Mary of the Victory." The Portugese met the army of Castile on the spot where the monastery now stands. The cause looked hopeless since the Portuguese were outnumbered five to one by their better-equipped foes. King John of Portugal vowed to God before the battle that if he was victorious he would build a splendid church to "Our Lady of Victory." He won and true to his vow founded the monastery and church in 1388.

The buildings are constructed of a limestone that looks very much like marble. Time has given the stone a beautiful golden tinge which is especially effective on the beholder at a distance. At closer view its beauty consists mainly in fine carving. The fret work of the choisters is considered extra-ordinary.

The church of the monastery, the front of which we see on the stamps, has one of the most elaborately carved main doors in existence. The interior is just the opposite, being of simply beauty free of ornamentation. There are no side chapels inside as is usual in the larger European churches. Instead there are 10 chapels at the east end which are not connected with the main church. King John, the founder of Batalha, and his wife lie in a magnificent tomb under the dome. Their carved images repose on top of their tombs. In the church is also the tomb of the noted Prince Henry the Navigator, and in the royal mausoleum several later kings are buried.

Batalha has had an exciting history. In 1755 it was badly damaged by an earthquake. In 1810 it was plundered by the French army. In 1834 it was secularized and in 1840 set aside as a national monument. Since that time it has gradually been restored.

Hammond will fly her own air mail for the first time on May 19. First flight cover collectors of Hammond will be able to send their friends and themselves first flight covers bearing the official cachet of the department in observance of National Air Mail week.

All mail designated for this flight will be franked with the new 6c air mail stamp which will be issued first day at Dayton, Ohio, and St. Petersburg, Fla., on May 14.

Send remittances in the form of P. O. money order or cash to the postmaster, Hammond, Ind. The mail will be flown from Ford airport, the pilot will be Edward Prosperi.

The half cent stamp of the new issue, bearing the portrait of Benjamin Franklin will appear in a bright orange color. All the new values from ½c through 9c will be patterned after the 1c stamp issue of April 25. Needless to say the 1c stamp is certainly beautiful and is welcomed by every collector. A single line border will be added to the values from 10c through 19c. Two lines to 20c through 50c. Scroll work and colors are being seriously considered for the balance of the issue.

And now comes the news of more miniature sheets. The little Republic of San Marino has issued two sheets of 3 lire and 5 lire denominations bearing a likeness of President Lincoln. Salvador has issued two constitution stamps showing the Salvador and the United States flags in natural colors. Both new issues are very nice to own.

Don't forget, you have a date for Tuesday evening at the CPS meeting, to see a million stamps, and to hear LaVerne Mapes. Time: 8 p. m. Place: Technical high school library. You're welcome.

Postmaster Ernest J. Krustge
Illinois state chairman for Nation
Air Mail week, has announced th
his office will sponsor a cach
to be imprinted on air mail co
ers during National Air Mail wee
May 15 to 21, 1938. The cachet i
question shows a picture of Chi
Chicagou as a prominent part
the design. Chicagou was a chie
tain of the Metchigami tribe of Ill
nois.

Collectors desiring to secure co
ers bearing the Chicago cach
should forward them under cov
to the postmaster, Chicago, Il
attention chairman, National A
Mail week committee, and inclu
a letter authorizing him to ho
them for the cachet in order th
he may proper discrimination b
tween business and philatelic ma

If collectors desire the new
mail stamp affixed to their cover
they should enclose sufficient fun
either in cash or postal money o
der to paythe postage. When th
stamps are available, they will
affixed, the cachet applied and th
mail dispatched.

Arrangements have been com
pleted for air mail cachets to
used during National Air Ma
week, May 15-21, by every po
office in the state of Oregon,
was announced by E. T. Hedlun
Oregon state chairman for Natio
al Air Mail week.

Announcement is also made th

four cachets have been prepar
for use in the Hawaiian Isla
during air mail week, and that c
ers bearing such cachets will wi
out doubt be in great demand a
may be secured by forwardi
them them at once under cover
the following postmasters:

To postmaster at Hilo for H
waii county.

To postmaster at Lihue for Ka
county.

To postmaster at Kahului
Maui Islands.

To postmaster at Honolulu
Cahu county.

Because of the time involv
covers should be mailed promp
Otherwise they should be sent
clipper.

Sunday, May 22, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

The second stamp in the Musicians Issue of Austria in 1922 portrays Wolfgang A. Mozart. This stamp is listed by Scott as SP10, No. 832, 5 kronen dark blue.

Mozart was born at Salzburg in 1756 and is well known to have been a prodigy of early talent. When only three years old, his great amusement was finding concords on the piano and nothing could equal his delight when he had discovered an harmonious intreval. At the age of four, his father began to teach him little pieces of music, which he always learned to play in a very short time and, before he was six, he had invented several pieces himself and even attempted compositions of some extent and intricacy.

The sensibility of his ears appears to have been excessive. The slightest false note or harsh tone was quite a torture to him and in the early part of his childhood, he could not bear the sound of a trumpet without growing pale and almost falling into convulsions. His father, for many years, carried him and his sister about to different cities for the purpose of exhibiting their talents. In 1764 they came to London and played before the king. Mozart also played the organ at the Chapel Royal and with this the king was more pleased than with his performances on the harpsicord. During his visit he composed six sonatas, which he dedicated to the queen. He was then only eight years old. A few years after this he went to Milan and at that place was performed in 1790 the opera of "Mithrideas" composed by Mozart, at the age of 14 and performed 20 nights in succession. From that time until he was 19 he continued to be the musical wonder of Europe, as much from the astonishing extent of his abilities as from the extreme youth of their possessor.

Entirely absorbed in music, this great man was a child in every respect. His hands were so wedded to the piano, that he could use them for nothing else. At the table, his wife carved for him and in everything relating to money, or the management of his domestic affairs, or even the choice and arrangement of his amusements, he was entirely under her guidance. His health was very delicate and during the latter part of his too short life, it declined rapidly. Like all weak-minded people he was extremely apprehensive of death and it was only by incessant application to his favorite study, that he prevented his spirits sinking totally under the fears of approaching death. At all other times, he labored under a profound melancholy, which unquestionably tended to accelerate the period of his existence. In this melancholy state of spirits, he composed the "Zauber Flote," "The Clemenza di Tito" and his celebrated mass in D minor, commonly known by the name of his "Requiem." The circumstances which attended the composition of the last of these words, are so remarkable from the effect they produced upon his mind, that we shall detail them and so close this article.

One day when his spirits were unusually oppressed a stranger of a tall, dignified appearance, was introduced. His manners were grave and impressive. He told Mozart, that he came from a person, who did not wish to be known, to request that Mozart compose a solemn mass as a requiem for a soul of a friend whom he had recently lost and whose memory he was desirous of commemorating by this solemn service. Mozart undertook the task and engaged to have it completed in a month. The stranger begged to know what price he set upon his work and immediately paid him a hundred ducats and departed. The mystery of this visit seems to have a very strong effect upon the mind of the musician. He brooded over it for some time and then suddenly calling for writing materials, began to compose with extraordinary ardor. This application, however, was more than his strength could support; it brought on fainting spells and his increasing illness obliged him to suspend the work. "I am writing this Requiem for myself," said he abruptly to his wife one day; "it will serve for my own funeral services" and this impression never afterwards left him. At the expiration of the month, the mysterious stranger appeared and demanded the Requiem. "I have found it impossible," said Mozart, "to keep my word; the work has interested me more than I expected and I have extended it beyond my first design. I shall require another month to finish it." The stranger made no objection but observing, that for his additional trouble, it was but just to increase the premium laid down 50 ducats more and promised to return at the time appointed. Astonished at this whole proceedings, Mozart ordered a servant to follow this singular personage and if possible to find out who he was. The servant, however, lost the trail. Mozart now more than ever persuaded that the stranger was a messenger from the other world, sent to warn him that his end was approaching, applied with fresh zeal to the Requiem and in spite of the exhausted state both of his mind and body, completed it before the end of the month. At the appointed day, the stranger returned, but Mozart was no more!

—o—

Postmaster General Farley has announced that the 2c John Adams stamp of the Presidential series will go on sale at the Washington-D. C. post office June 3.

The 3c Jefferson stamp of the same series will be placed on sale at Washington, June 16.

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The Delaware commemorative will be placed on sale for the first time at Wilmington, Del., June 27. The stamp will be square in size and slightly smaller than the Virginia Dare. Color will be purple. Collectors may ge the usual number of covers (10) serviced by sending them in care of the postmaster at Wilmington. Envelopes should not be smaller than 3x6.

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Thanks to those friends who sent the many first day and special flight covers in observance of National Air Mail week. It seems as though every city, town, village and hamlet sponsored a special flight for the occasion. They are all very nice.

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Our friend and fellow collector Lavern Mapes of the Harbor plans a vacation tour of the west with his family. Through Yellowstone park and the big tree country to Hollywood and return by way of the high peaks of the Rockies. A pleasant trip folks.

—o—

Herbert Martin of 223 Douglas street is another collector of stamps that has recently returned to the fold, anyway that seemed to be his intentions from the number of stamps he has to sort and classify. Herbert used to be pretty hot after the elusive adhesives but gave it up some time back for greener pastures, but the urge has finally overpowered him and now he is out after 'em again.

arrival in Monrovia of the

211- 2K
dp. blue.

Sunday, June 5, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Among the semi-postal issues of Germany in 1931 was the type listed by Scott as SP-31, No. 718. The design portrays the Holstentor Gate at Lubeck. This is an ancient landmark of Germany and should properly be called the Holstein Thor (the Gate of Holstein) and as listed in the standard catalog we have a repetition of the word "tor" ("thor" meaning "gate.")

The gate is approached by a bridge over the Trave. It is flanked by two conic-roofed towers of red and glazed brick in patterns, with arcades. The outer gate was built in 1585, the inner gate, an interesting specimen of fuedal fortification, unaltered, but dilapidated, was erected in 1477.

The coming of the modern age of railways caused part of the old walls to be removed. The old gate has seen many historical events in its four and a half centuries of existence.

The city of Lubeck was built by the Emperor Conrad in 1066, during the year that the Normans conquered England. It was built on a ridge between the rivers Trave and Wackenitz, which entirely surrounded the old walls. It was repeatedly destroyed by the Danes. Early in the 13th century it was declared a free imperial city by Emperor Fredrick II.

At a later period it entered into and subsequently became the most important of the towns forming the Hanseatic league, and as such deserves the name of "the Carthage of the North."

For the full four centuries, from 1260 to 1669, Lubeck maintained that prominent position, the seat of the government of the league, the repository of its archives, and the station of the fleet, to the command of which she was entitled as one of her own citizens. From the dissolution of the league, however, her importance diminished and her commerce decayed until she dwindled into a state of insignifance.

After the fatal death of Jena in 1806, Blucher retreated with the wreck of the Prussian army, and was pursued hotly by the three French generals, Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat. He entered this unfortunate town, in spite of the protests of its senate and citizens, and thereby involved it in his own ruin.

A bloody engagement which began outside the walls, continued through the streets and ended in the expulsion of the Prussians and in the sacking and pillage of Lubeck for three days. The French army of 75,000 was long quartered upon the town to complete its ruin and misery.

Lubeck is one of the most picturesque old towns in Germany, its buildings being almost entirely of brick, and deserves more attention than is usually given to it by travelers. The Dom (cathedral) was begun in 1170 and finished, after interruptions, in 1341. It is almost entirely of brick and is surmounted by two towers with spires 300 feet high.

The finest work of art in Lubeck is one of the chapels in the north aisle of the Dom. It is an altar piece with wings, covered with a double set of shutters. This dates from 1471 and is the work of Memling. It was saved from being taken to Paris in 1806 by being concealed in the roof of the cathedral.

According to tradition the Dom is built on the spot where Henry the Lion, while engaged in the chase, fell in with a stag having a cross growing between its horns, and a collar of jewels around its neck. The jewels were sold to obtain funds for the first church.

The legend is commemorated by two rude frescoes on the south side of the nave. Among the other curiosities of the Dom is the bronze effigy of Bishop Bockholt in a reclining position, which adorns his monument, and a richly engraved "brass" of two bishops who died in 1317 and 1350. This is probably the finest specimen extant of Flemish bronze engraving of the 14th century.

The finest building in Lubeck is the Marienkirche. It is of pointed Gothic and dates from 1304. Close by is the Gothic Rathaus, the north end which dates from the 13th century. The east front is of the 14th century. The bronze figures on the door are curious and date from 1352. Within its wall in ancient times the deputies from 85 cities in Germany, who composed the Hanseatic league, held their councils of state.

Here were concerted those measures which raised the confederation from humble beginnings to a height of power and wealth and which not only enabled it to establish factories in all the great cities of Europe, including Bergen, Novgorod, Bruges, and London, but obtained for it the supremacy of the ocean enabling it to wage successful war against neighboring states, with an army of its own 50,000 strong, to dispose powerful monarchs and form treaties with great ingdoms.

In the market place is a stone upon which Mark Meyer, an admiral of Lubeck, was beheaded for running away from the Danish fleet.

The population of Lubeck was 121,000 in 1925. The city with the town of Travemunde and villages form the state of Lubeck which has an area of 115 square miles and a population of 127,791. The constitution of the free state of Lubeck is republican and by the constitution of 1925 consists of two assemblies, the burgesses of 80 members, and the senate of 12 members. Lubeck has one vote in the reichstrat of the German republic.

H. D. Wittman, Clarence Bohling, Raymond Fink, J. O. Peterson and Oscar E. Means, members of the Gary Stamp club, were visitors Tuesday evening at the meeting of the local stamp club.

Paul G. Wible will soon depart for his annual vacation which will last all summer.

There seems to be quite an interest in the stamps of France here of late. The recent issues are proving to be just what that country needed to create interest.

The recent Polish issue commemorating the constitution of the United States is also proving to be much sought after stamp.

From all indications the summer activity of the Calumet Philatelic society will be brisk. Many new members are anticipated, and interest is keen. The next regular meeting will be held June 14. Stamp collectors of the region are urged to attend these meetings wheth a member or not.

-1936-

All About
STAMPS
AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

The Cook Islands, otherwise known as the Harvey Archipelago, were visited rather than discovered by the navigator whose name they bear, during his first voyage. They lie about midway between the Society and Navigator groups, the principal members of which are Raratonga, Mongaia, Aitutaki, and Atiou. The natives are of the brown Polynesian stock.

The islands were annexed by Great Britain in 1888 and placed under the government of New Zealand in 1901. Since 1920 the name of Raratonga has appeared on the stamps of Cook Islands.

Aitutaki has its own postal issues from 1903 to 1932 among which we find type A15 showing the landing and type A17 the portrait of Capt. Cook. This is also the case with Niue's types A16 and A18. Niue, one of the largest of the Cook islands issued stamps from 1902 to 1932.

Captain James Cook, one of the most eminent among England's celebrated navigators, was born Oct. 27, 1728, at Martin, in Yorkshire, where his father was an agicultural laborer. Apprenticed to a haberdasher, he afterwards went to sea and having spent some years in coasting vessels, entered the royal navy as a volunteer rather than being "pressed." He soon received the rank of master.

The charts and observations which he drew up as marine-surveyor of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, introduced him to the notice of the Royal Society, who offered him the command of an expedition to the Pacific ocean, to make an observation of the transit of Venus over the face of the sun. The voyage being one to his taste, Cook immediately accepted the offer and set sail from Plymouth on Aug. 26, 1768 in the "Endeavor," a small ship of 370 tons. The expedition arrived at Tahiti (or Othaheite, as he named it) on the 13th of April the following year and the transit was witnessed in the most satisfactory manner on the 3rd of June.

Leaving Tahiti on the 13th of July, Cook visited New Zealand, which had not been touched at by Europeans for a century and a quarter and after exploring the coast for six months, sailed westward, reaching New Holland, April 19, 1777, now Australia, which he called New South Wales. He took possession of it in the name of Great Britain.

Having explored a large portion of the coast, Cook steered for New Guinea, passing between Australia and that island and thus proving, what had heretofore been doubted, that the two were distinct islands.

Continuing his voyage by Java, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope, Cook anchored in the Downs on the 12th of June, 1771. This voyage, besides vastly increasing geographical knowledge, proved that neither Australia nor New Zealand belonged to the southern continent at that time supposed to exist and that to the northward of latitude 40° S. no continent could exist.

A second voyage, for the discovery of what was then called the Terra Australis Incognito, which was now believed to lie in higher latitudes than hed hitherto been explored, was undertaken by Cook in the year of his return and the expedition consisted of two ships, the "Resolution" and the "Adventure," sailed from Plymouth on the 13th of July, 1772. It would be out of scope of this article to follow Capt. Cook through his three years' navigation of the Pacific ocean, in the course of which he sailed upwards of 20,000 leagues. It can only be stated generally, that his voyage proved the non-existence of a land of any extent between the 50th and 70th parallels. Cook arrived in England again on the 30th of July, 1775.

The belief in the practicable northwest passage, notwithstanding the failure of attempts extending over two centuries, still held possession of men's minds and Cook had no sooner returned from his second voyage, then he offered his services to the admiralty, who had resolved on another effort for the discovery of the illusive passage. His services were gladly accepted, and Cook decided to seek the passage by way of Bering Strait, instead of Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, the routes formerly attempted.

In his own ship the "Resolution" acompanied by Captain Clerke in the "Discovery," Cook sailed from Plymouth on the 12th of July, 1776. In this last voyage Cook met his death at the hands of the natives of the Hawaiian Islands, while endeavoring to recover a boat which had been stolen from the "Discovery." This tragical event occurred on the 14th of February, 1779; not, however, before Cook had made valuable additions to our geographical knowledge of the coasts of America and Asia and the regions of Bering Strait.

The news of his death occasioned deep and general regret in England. The king granted liberal pensions to his widow and children; while the Royal society did honor to his name by having a gold medal struck to commemorate his discoveries.

Sunday, June 12, 1938

The Northwest Territory commemorative stamp announced for July 15, at Marietta, Ohio will depict a statue to be unveiled at that city. Denomination will be three cent and size of regular issue.

The surprise announcement of an Iowa commemorative has not been officially confirmed, nor at this time is there any new information.

The new Canadian pictorial series to be released June 15, are certainly jim dandies. They are double sized stamps, values are: 10c, 20c, 50c and $1.00 regular postage, 20c special delivery and 6c air mail. A 13c denomination will be added to the series at a later date to complete the set.

Stamp club Tuesday at Tech.

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poe

5 - 60
violet

n Ste

cevo.

ecno.

ebrady

.- 1k.
-Lake

f t
a.

Johann Amos Comenius.

220- 2k
dk. bluegreen

Castle at Zvikov.

223- 3.50k
drk. Violet

Palace at Slavkov (Austerlilz).

226 - 10K
Blue.

Castle ruins at Bratislava.

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

The church and mosque of St. Sophia is a celebrated structure in Constantinople and is depicted on the stamps of Turkey such as Scott's A37 and A55. This edifice was originally built by Emperor Constantine in 325-326 A.D., and is called St. Sophia because it was dedicated, not, as commonly supposed, to a saint of that name, but to the "Hagai Sophia" (holy wisdom); that is, to the eternal wisdom of God or the Logos, the second person of the Trinity.

The building of Constantine was subsequently rebuilt and enlarged by his son Constantius; and this second church of Constantius having been destroyed in 404, was rebuilt by Theodosius the Younger in 415. It lasted unaltered till the celebrated Nika Sedition, or battle of the Factions of the Circus under Justinian in 532, in which it was totally destroyed.

The present building is substantially that which was erected by Justinian in expiation of this sacrilege. It occupied less than seven years in its erection, and the history of the work and the details of its material and construction are full of marvels.

Ten thousand workmen are said to have been employed upon it. The materials were supplied from every part of the empire and comprised remains of almost every celebrated temple of the ancient paganism. The sedalia of the priests and those of the patriarch were of silver gilt. The dome of the tabernacle was of pure gold, and was surmounted by a cross weighing 75 pounds and entrusted with precious jewels. All the sacred vessels and other apparatus were of gold.

The altar cloth was embroidered with gold and pearls; the altar itself was composed of a mass of molten gold, into which were thrown pearls, diamonds, sapphires, onyxes, and every other object which could raise its value to the highest imaginable degree. The total cost of the structure is stated by ancient authority at $1,600,000.

On the occupation of the city in 1453 by the Turks, St. Sophia was appropriated as a mosque. All its purely Christian fittings and internal structures were swept away. The Christian emblems were either mutilated or covered up by a coating of plaster. This course was adopted throughout the building in the case of mosaic pictures containing representations of the human figure, which the Koran prescribed as unlawful, and thus the original mosaics of the Justinian era have in a great part escaped destruction.

Some years ago Sultan Abdul Medjid, having ordered a complete restoration of the building, these mosaics were accidentally brought to light; and, with the consent of the Sultan, artists were sent from Berlin to make accurate copies of these interesting relics of antiquity. In this work they were assisted by the Turkish architect in charge of alterations. The chief of the German artists, Salzenburg, published these drawings at the expense of the king of Prussia.

The interior of the building was judiciously restored for Mohammedan worship, the Christian decorations again being carefully covered up, coated with a plaster in imitation of mosaic work. When Justinian exclaimed: "I have surpassed thee, O Solomon," he took an exaggerated view of the work of his predecessor, and did not realize the extent to which his building excelled the Jewish temple. The latter was only equal to a small church, with a wooden roof, supported by wooden posts, and covered some 7,200 square feet.

St. Sophia covers many times that area, is built of durable materials throughout, and far more artistically ornamented than the temple of the Jews ever could have been. But Justinian did more than accomplish this easy victory. Neither the Pantheon nor any of the vaulted halls of Rome equal the nave of St. Sophia in extent, or in the cleverness of construction, or in beauty of design. Nor was there anything erected during the 10 centuries which lapsed from the transference of the capital to Byzantium till the building of the great mediaeval cathedrals, which can be compared with it. Indeed, it remains even now an open question whether a Christian church exists anywhere, of any age, whose interior is so beautiful as that creation of old Byzantine art.

Mark Twain wrote of this great edifice: "Its immense dome is said to be more wonderful than St. Peter's; but its dirt is more wonderful than its dome, though they never mention it." Which goes to show you what some people look for when they travel.

Sunday, June 19, 1938

By the time the month of July has faded into the past, four more stamps of the new regular series will be in use: 4c Madison, July 1; 4½c White House, July 11; 5c Monroe, July 21, and 6c John Quincy Adams, July 28.

Stocks of Austrian stamps are rapidly being depleted, many dealers have none but the common ones to offer, while stamp publications are now carrying ads for the rarer ones.

Cecil Cropp must have what it takes to be a Stampo winner, at least he walked away with two prizes from last Tuesday's meeting.

Clyde Ridge has been bitten with the same bug that has prompted others to start a collection of French stamps.

Carl Lindner has so many specialized collections started that it's hard to know just what he is after; nevertheless, he has an uncanny knack of procuring the hard-to-get-easy-to-look-at kind.

Wonder where John Scott gets those nicely cancelled blocks of U. S. Commemoratives? And what has become of all the pre-cancel collectors that came to club meetings?

Speaking of meetings, the last two of the Calumet society have been record breakers, as far as attendance is concerned.

HAMMOND, INDIANA, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

In 1910 the dominion of Newfoundland issued a set of postage stamps to commemorate the colonization of that island. These stamps are listed in Scitt's as types A45 to A55 and as numbers 87 to 97. This series is lithographed and bear illustrations in this order: King James I., arms of the London and Bristol company; John Guy; Guy's ship, the "Endeavour"; view of the cupids; Lord Bacon; view of mosquito; logging camp; paper mills; King Edward VII.; and King Charles V.

The island of Newfoundland was discovered in 1497 by Cabot. It is astonishing, considering the obstacles that then existed to maritime enterprise, how speedily attention was drawn to it by the report of great abundance of baccalaos, as the codfish were then called, found on its shores.

As early as 1517, we find it stated by a crew of an English ship that they had left 40 vessels, Portuguese, French and Spanish, busily employed in the fishery. The English at that period were left far behind by several other nations in the career of discovery; but they gradually advanced.

Some attempts were made to form a settlement. In 1536 two vessels, containing 120 persons, of whom 30 were gentlemen of education and character, under the conduct of "Master Hore of London," made a voyage to Newfoundland. But these people were so ill provided, and knew so little of the nature of the country, that they suffered extremity of famine although there were an abundance of fish and fowl to be found on the coast.

Reduced to canibalism these colonies were saved from extinction by the arrival of a French vessel which they took by force, and returned to England, leaving to the Frenchmen their own smaller vessel, and dividing the provisions between them. Complaint of this act of piracy was made to King Henry VIII, who, knowing the miseries of the unfortunate crew, instead of punishing them, paid the damage out of his own coffers.

Within the succeeding 40 years, the English had begun to take some advantage of the fishery, and in 1578, Anthony Parkhurst wrote to Richard Hakluyt: "There are about 100 sail of Spaniards who come to take cod, who make it all wet, and dry it when they come home, besides 20 or 30 more who come from Biscay to kill whales for train.

"These be better appointed for shipping and furniture of munition than any other nation save the English, who commonly are lords of the harbours. As touching their tonnage, it may be near five or six thousand. Of Portugal, there not above 50 sail, whose tonnage may amount to 3,000, and they make all wet.

"Of the French nation there are about 150 sail; the most of their shipping is very small, not past 40 tons; among which are some great and reasonably appointed, better than the Portugals, and not so well as the Spaniards; the burden of them may be about 7,000. The English vessels have increased in four years from 30 to 50 sails."

The next year (1579) Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Humphrey Gilbert a patent of discovery, occupying and peopling of "such remote, heathen, and barbarous countries that were not actually possessed by any Christian people." These fishing vessels on the Newfoundland banks were, however, cruelly harassed by pirates, who were at that time extremely numerous, and some of them apparently persons of great consequence.

Whitbourne mentions Peter Easton, whom he names the arch-pirate, who had with him 10 sails of well appointed ships. When Gilbert arrived off St. John's in 1583 the fishing fleet denied him entrance to the harbor, believing he was a pirate. Upon his showing his patent they permitted his landing and the masters of the fishing vessels were present at his annexation of the island on August 5, 1583, an event which was commemorated in 1933 by the Newfoundland post office when it issued the Sir Humphrey Gilbert issue.

Peter Easton, the arch-pirate, was complete master of the Newfoundland waters in 1612 and he levied a general contribution on the vessels employed in the fisheries, and impressed 100 men for his squadron. "He then went to amuse himself at the point of Ferryland, in the supposed view of afterwards proceeding to the Azores in quest of the Plate-fleet."

About this time, however, we find the first attempt to colonize Newfoundland on a large scale. It was chiefly promoted by John Guy, an intelligent merchant of Bristol, who published several pamphlets, and introduced a number of influential persons at court to engage in the undertaking. Among those was the celebrated Lord Bacon, Lord Northampton, keeper of the seals, and Sir Francis Tanfield, chief baron of the exchequer.

To them, and to 41 other individuals a patent was granted in 1610, under the designation of "Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the citie of London and Bristol for the colony and plantation in Newfoundland."

Scruples somewhat nicer than usual were felt as to the right by which the territory was occupied. It is stated to be "so destitue and desolate of inhabitance that scarce any one savage person hath in many yeeres beene seene in most parts thereof."

The limit were fixed between Capes St. Mary and Bonivista, comprising that part of the eastern and southern coasts which had been hitherto the chief seat of the fishery. The patentees were invested with the entire property of the land, soil, mines, including even all important ones of gold and silver, then dignified with the title of royal. They were endowed, too, with those regal attributes so profusely lavished on the early adventurers.

Every privilege which could be, or ever had been, bestowed upon any company, was declared without any special mention, to belong to them. The only reservation was the right of fishery on the coast to all British subjects.

John Guy, who had kindled the spirit which led to this adventure, was intrusted with its execution, and created governor of the new colony. In 1610 he conveyed a colony to Newfoundland in three ships. There were 39 persons in this adventure, whom he employed in construction of a dwelling and storehouse, with an inclosure of 120 feet by 90, in which were planted three pieces of ordinance.

In a letter to Mr. Slaney, the treasurer, Guy gives an account of the climate which he declared to be more favorable than England and reported the death of one colonist and that four or five were afflicted, evidently with scurvy; but he insisted that their sole malady was laziness; and that "if they had as good a will to work as they had good stomackes to their victuals, they would long since have bin recovered."

Guy returned to England in 1611, leaving the colony in charge of William Colston, from whom we get an opposite and probably truer account of the climate and conditions that prevailed. Guy returned to the colony in the summer of 1612 and applied himself vigorously to the establishment of the colony.

This colony of Guy's was not a success but it led to the establishment of others and in time the great island became inhabited.

The new 4-cent stamp of the "presidential series" is to be pink

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AMERICAN *facts*

Want a piquant, crusty covering for your meat loaf? Mix half a cup of brown sugar, three tablespoons of catsup, one teaspoon of nutmeg and one teaspoon of dry mustard and spread it over the loaf just before putting it in the oven. This amount will cover a two-pound loaf.

Cat. # 19.01
Ad. 9/69

Sunday, July 3, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Among the issues of Spains "Juanta de Defensa Nacional," better known as the Franco fascist government, are a number of cathedral stamps among which is listed the type R1 by Scott.

This stamp was issued in 1936 and is listed as number 3000, 5c gray-brown, and depicts the Cathedral of Burgos.

Burgos, in normal times, is about two hours distance from Segovia. It is a town built on the site of a hill in the form of a semi-circle, slopping gently down to the river Arlanzon, which is crossed by three fine bridges. There is also the remains of the citadal and ramparts, and some old Moorish ramparts. The houses are quaint and the streets narrow and dark.

Coming from the south the tourists feel the change of the climate, for Burgos is high and cold and exposed to the pleak winds from the north. The cold lasts three-fourths of the year, and the summer months have none of that warmth and softness expected in such a latitude.

The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. Approached from any direction, its loft spires, models of symetry and beauty, are seen towering above the town. The harmony of its parts, the purity of its style, and its superb ornamentations impress themselves upon the visitor.

Though it stands upon uneven ground and is surrounded by poor buildings, it is grand and picturesque. One characteristic has frequently been observed that the exterior repeats and expresses, as in embossing, the internal parts. The eve apprehends the interior from a glance from the shape of the outside. To accomplish this is a work of great architectural achievement.

Street, who has given an exhaustive and illustrated description of Burgos in his work upon Gothic Architecture in Spain, says of the cathedral that popular report has never overrated its merits, and that there cannot be two opinions as to the charm of the whole building from every point of view.

Its foundation was laid in the 20th century, and the name of its architect is unknown. Its towers and filigree turrets are open-worked and statuettes of saints, kings, and prophets in great numbers ornament the angles and corridors of the transepts.

On the four large pilasters at the angles are large, open-worked capitals. The main entrance has three portals corresponding with the nave and aisles, and on each side of the facade are two light and airy towers.

The sculptores which adorned the tower facade have been destroyed, with the exception of the statues of Alonzo VI, Ferdinand III, and two bishops. The second tier has an open-work corridor with turrets and rose windows. Above this the third stage consists of two large and richly ornamented windows and a balustrade joining the open-worked towers.

Around these towers there are more than 70 statutes of life size, representing the evangelists, doctors, and saints. These towers are 300 feet high and are examples of the purest and richest forms of Gothic architecture.

The interior is in the form of a Latin cross 300 feet long, and 213 feet in the widest part and 193 in the greatest height. The effect upon entering is most impressive.

The nave is lofty and bold, and is separted from the aisles by 20 massive octonagal pillars, which are made to seem slender by semi-attached shafts. There is a noble simplicity in the construction, which produces a feeling of solemnity and peace well suited to a great sanctuary.

The "curceo" at the intersection of the two bays is the gem of the whole edifice, of which Charles V said it ought to be seen in an enclosure of glass, and Philip II said it was the work of angels rather than men.

The decorations of the transept are varied and rich, composed of allegorical figures, clusters of fruit, angels and inscriptions. The whole interior is splendid in its breadth, of classic and pure style, and worthy to be compared with any other work. Anything like a full description is impossible, but, thanks to the photographic art, many of the best parts of this beautiful building have been reproduced and are now familiar to lovers of art and architecture.

Burgos was the birth place of the Cid and the scene of many of his knightly deeds, and it retains his bones. A tomb in the desolate convent of Miraflores, a few miles from the city, was his original burial place but his body is said to have been carried off to Burgos and placed in a wooden box in the town hall. The local color, which fills the description of the wedding of the Cid has faded away, and the town is dull and cheerless.

Since the Calumet society has changed meeting rooms at Tech, the attendance has increased. The new gathering place is in the northeast corner, main floor.

John and Lee Milanoski were welcome visitors at last Tuesday's get-to-gether. This was their first visit.

The new 4½c stamp, new in denomination as well as issue, will appear for the first time, available to the public July 11, at Washington, D. C., and at other post offices throughout the country thereafter as soon as distribution will permit.

This stamp is an addition to the new regular (presidential) series. It will bear a likeness of the White House, color will be ebony grey.

The Iowa commemorative is scheduled to appear in August.

Y, FEBRUARY 20, 1938

All About
STAMPS
AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Among the recent issues of the Franco revolutionary government in Spain is a stamp in honor of the city of Salamanca. Like others in the city series, it bears at the bottom an inscription: "Junta de Defensa Nacional."

Salamanca is a famous town and capital of the modern Spanish province of the same name. The town stands on three rocky hills, on the right bank of the Tormes, 50 miles east northeast of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Prior to its almost total destruction by the French in 1812, Salamanca was renowned for the number of its splendid edifices and institutions, and even now is a rich mine for the architect, abounding as it does in magnificent specimens of simple and florid Gothic, as well as the richest cinque-cento.

It is surrounded by a wall, pierced with nine gates, and a part of which is very old. The narrow, crooked, dark and steep streets, containing many old and stately structures, the residences of the old nobility, gives to the town an antique and venerable look. Besides the old cathedral, a simple and massive edifice, it contains five other churches of the 12th century.

The new cathedral, begun in 1513, is a magnificent structure in florid Gothic, in the adornment of which painting, gilding and sculpture have been largely and most successfully used.

At the close of the 18th century, Salamanca contained 27 parish churches, 39 convents and 25 colleges. Of the colleges, 20 were destroyed by the French, while the town was in their possession, as well as about 20 convents, for the purpose of obtaining material for the erection of fortifications, and for firewood.

The University of Salamanca, with which the University of Palencia was incorporated in 1243, was founded in 1200. It consisted of a number of colleges, divided into "Mayores" and "Menores" or larger and smaller colleges. Of the former there were only six in Spain, and four of these were at Salamanca. The other colleges were 21 in number.

In the 14th century the university was attended by 17,000 students; attendance dwindled to about 500 during the 19th century.

The old library contained 24,000 volumes and 1,500 manuscripts. Among the many colleges at Salamanca is one for Irish students which supplied the Irish church with priests during the days of religious persecution.

One of the most highly prized works in Roman Catholic divinity is the great collection of controversial and moral theology, of the members of the college of Carmelite friars in Salamanca, who are known by the name of Salmanticeneses, or Salamanca theologians.

The Plaza Mayor is the largest square in Spain, and when fitted up as a bull arena, which it occasionally is, it offers accommodations for from 16,000 to 20,000 persons.

The bridge across the Tormes rests on 27 arches, and is of Roman foundation for Salamanca was the ancient Salamantica of Roman municipium.

In the vicinity of Salamanca was won one of the most famous victories of the Peninsular war by the British under Wellington against the French under Marmont, July 22, 1812.

The town was of importance as early as 220 B. C., when it was captured by Hannibal from the Vettones.

Our good friend and fellow collector, Raymond Reed, now resides at 415 Grove street, East Chicago. I am informed that he is going to be in regular attendance at the meetings of the society now that he is settled in his new home.

Garlands of roses to little Ester Miller of 932 Sibley street, Hammond. An ardent collector, who is striving to get some of the good ones now that the collection has grown to such proportions.

Don't forget F. D. Obert will address the club on Tuesday evening at Tech high school.

Miss Margaret Smelser of Michigan avenue, Hammond, is an artist of no mean ability as well as a stamp collector. She likes her stamps in pairs and strips, as well as animals and birds on those bits of paper used on letters.

Another of Hammond's fair sex that collects stamps, and those in mint blocks, is Miss Margaret Ray.

Clinton Mathais sends me a card from Brooklyn reading, "Attended the 'Balsiea.' Certainly was great. Tell the gang hello for me."

Junior collectors, don't buy damaged stamps, they never look nice, and are not wanted by anyone when you want to sell. Many of the cheap approvals that flood the market have a great number of B. O. stamps on them that are worthless as collection pieces.

Sunday Feb 27, 38

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

The castle of Chillon appears on two types of the stamps of Switzerland. Type A48, No. 223, 10 centimes, bright violet, was used with other stamps to make up the philatelic exhibition sheet of 1934, while type 55, No. 230, 10 centimes, red violet, was one of the series of 1936.

The massive and gloomy castle of Chillon stands on an isolated rock in Lake Leman about a mile and a half beyond Montreaux, and is connected with the shore by a bridge. This fortress of the middle ages is one of the most striking features in the scenery of Lake Leman. From Lausanne to Vevay it is never out of sight, except where the nature of the road excludes the eastern shore from view. It is the subject of innumerable sketches and photographs, and during summer is daily delineated by amateurs.

Amadeus IV, count of Savoy, built the castle in 1238. It was at once the defense of his state, an arsenal, and a point from which to undertake new conquests. After two centuries and a half when the fortune of war subjected the Pays de Vaud to the Bernes rule, the castle served as a residence of Baillis of Vevay. In 1723 it was converted into a state prison, and served as such until the revolution of 1778. It is now an arsenal and in part a prison.

It was in a dungeon of this castle that Bonnivad, the heroic defender of German liberty, languished six years chained to a pillar. The ring of iron to which he was fastened is still to be seen and the pillar worn with the grating of his chains.

There are other cells darker and deeper still, where prisoners were consigned to a living death, and with no other communication, even with their keepers, than through a hole pierced in the vaulting of their prison.

The castle presents, at a little distance, the aspect of an irregular mass of buildings over which a large central tower keeps guard. Two soldiers stationed at the entrance, a concierge of his family are usually the sole inhabitants.

About a mile from the castle nearer Villeneuve and in front of its port is seen a little island, almost level with the water, on which some poplars have been planted. Besides that in front of Rollo, this is the only island in the lake. It is mentioned by Byron in his "Prisoner of Chillon."

There is a picture entitled the "Prisoner of Chillon" by Ferdinand Victor Eugene Delacroix, the celebrated French historical painter. The prisoner, Francis Bonnivard, was prior of St. Victor. By his warm defense of the republic of Geneva, he incurred the hostility of the duke of Savoy, into whose hands he unfortunately fell in 1530 and was imprisoned in the castle. Byron in a note tells us:

"Across one of the vaults is a beam black with age, on which we were informed that the condemned were formerly executed. In the cells are seven pillars, or, rather eight, one being half merged in the wall; in some of these are rings for the fetters and the fettered; in the pavement the steps of Bonnivard have left their traces. He was confined there several years. It is by this castle that Rousseauhas fixed the catastrophe of his Heliose, in the rescue of one of her children by Julie from the water; the shock of which, and the illness produced by the immersion, caused her death. The chateau is large, and may be seen along the lake for a great distance. The walls are white."

C. Beecher wrote of Chillon:

"First into the dungeon with the seven pillars described by Byron. . . . One of the pillars in this vault is covered with names. I think it is Bonnivard's pillar. There are the names of Byron, Hunt, Schiller and many other celebrities."

Nathanial Hawthorne wrote:

"It appears to sit right upon the water, and does not rise very lofty above it. I was disappointed in its aspects, having imagined that this famous castle as situated upon the rock, a hundred, or, for aught I know, a thousand feet above the surface of the lake; but it is quite as impressive a fact—supposing it is to be true—that the water is 800 feet deep at its base. . . . The castle is woefully in need of a pedestal. If its site were elevated to a height equal to its own, it would make a far better appearance. As it now is, it looks, to speak profanely of what poetry has consecrated when seen from the water or along the shore of the lake, very like an old whitewashed factory or mill."

Effective Feb. 17. Illustrations of stamps printable in black and white for philatelic purposes in articles, books, newspapers, albums and advertising circulars, providing illustrations are less than three-fourths size or more than one and one-half in linear dimensions of each part of stamp. No permits necessary.

This illustration permit by the federal government is certainly welcomed whole-heartedly by stamp collectors of the U. S. Now we can really see what those stamps we haven't got look like.

G. Newport Gilbert's articles appearing monthly in the CPS Post Horn are indeed very interesting, and we want to say that you have covered the subject, Mr. Gilbert.

Miss Francis Mrnjecs of Calumet City is one of the latest feminine additions to the roster of the Calumet club. She collects U. S. and foreign and owns a very fine collection of stamps for the short period she has been active.

N. J. Morlock, who was suddenly transferred to Fort Wayne, leaves a gap in the collectors' circle that will be felt.

And now comes Ecuador with a Constitution series that commands respect to the tune of $1.50 per set and are all dollied up in about umteen hues the better equipped to cause the poor admiring collector to lay out the cash. And to think we just got some of those brilliant Guantamala's.

Sunday, March 6, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS

of Hammond and the Region

H. JAMES EVANS

Syria's type A26 depicts the great Sultan Saladin and strange as it may seem this issue of 1934 was in commemoration of the "Proclamation of the Republic." This portrait of the great sultan is used for Nos. 249 and 250, the first a 50 Pistastre stamp in the dark brown and the latter a 100 Piastre stamp in lake both are perforated 12½.

Salodin, the name given by western writers to Salah-ed-din Yus-suf Ibn Ayub, the sultan of Egypt and Syria, was the founder of the Ayubite dynasty of those countries. As the great Moslem hero of the third crusade and beau-ideals of Moslem chivalry, he is one of the most interesting characters presented to us by the history of that period. He belonged to the Kurdish tribe of Ravad, and was born at Tekreit (a town on the Tigris, of which his father Ayub was "Kutwal" or governor under the Seljuka) in 1137. Following the example of his father and uncle, he entered the service of Noureddin, prince of Syria, and accompanied his uncle on his various expedition to Egypt in command of Noureddin's army. Saladin fas at this time addicted to wine and gambling, and it was not till, at the head of a small detachment of the Syrian army, he was beleaguered in Alexandria by the combined Christians of Palestine and Egyptians, that he gave indications of possessing the qualities requisite of a great captain.

On the death of his uncle, Shirkoh, Saladin became grand vizler of the Fatimite caliph, and received the title of "El-melek-elnasr" (the Victorious Prince); but the Christians of Syria and Palestine, alarmed at the elevation of a Syrian emir to supreme power in Egypt, made a combined and Vigorous attack on the new vizier. Saladin foiled them at Damietta, and transferred the contest to Palestine, taking several fortresses, and defeating his assailants near Gaza; but about the same time his new-born power was exposed to a still more formidable danger from his master, Noureddin, whose jealousy of the talents and ambition of his able young lieutenant, required all the skill and wariness of Saladin in alley. On Noureddin's death in 1174, Saladin began a struggle with Noureddin's successor, which ended in Saladin establishing himself as the sultan of Egypt and Syria, a title which was confirmed to him by the Caliph' of Baddad. The next ten years were occupied in petty wars with the Christians, and in the arrangement and consolidations of his now extensive dominion. The plundering by the Christians of a rich pilgrim caravan on its way to its Mecca, an infringement of their treaty with Saladin, brought down upon the Christians the vengeance of an able sultan; their army suffered a dreadful defeat at Tiberias (July 4, 1187): the king of Jerusalem, the two grand-masters, and many other warriors of high rank were taken captive; Jerusalem was stormed (Oct. 2), and almost every other fortified place in Palestine was taken. The news of this great success of the infidels being brought to Western Europe, aroused the enthusiasm of the Christians to its highest pitch, and a powerful army of crusaders, headed by the kings of France and England, speedily made their appearance on the scene of strife. They captured Acre in 1191, and Richard-de-Lion, at the head of that portion of the crusading army which adhered to him, continued the war with success, twice defeated Saladin, took Caesarea and Jaffa, and finnally obtained a treaty for three years (August 1192)' by which the coast from Jaffa to Tyre was yielded to the Christians. In the following year Saladin died at Damascus of a disease under which he had long suffered.

Saladin was not a mere soldier; his wise administration left behind it traces which endured for centuries; and the citadel of Cairo and sundry canals, dikes, and roads are existing evidence of his careful attention to the wants of his subjects. In him the warrior instinct of the Kurd was united to a high intelligence, and even his opponents frankly attribute to him the noblest qualities of medieval chivalry, invincible courage, invoilable fidelity to treaties, greatness of soul, pitey, justice, and moderation.

The Ayubite dynasty of which he was the founder, and ruled over Syria till 1259 when it was dispossessed by the Perso-Mongola and over Egypt, till the rise of the first Mameluke kingdom under Ibeg in 1250.

The contemporary Arabian authorities on the history of the life and times of Saladin were Bahauddin, a diplomat and secretary to Saladin and the general history of Ibn-Athir (1160-1233) the eulogist of the ataberg of Mosul and the unwilling admirer of Saladin. These works have been translated into the rench William of Tyre's history the French William of Tyre's history sion of the history of Palestine in the time of Saladin but is in Latin. The best modern authority is Stanley Lane-Poole's "Saladin"(London, 1933).

Spent Saturday afternoon wandering around the stamp stores of Chicago in the company of Charlie VanValkenburg. We were seeking foreign mission mixtures and finding none. This proves to be a scarce item as far as the downtown dealers are concerned. From all indications the stamp business is quiet, active, every place we were in seemed to be doing a brisk business, especially the action rooms. One dealer said the reason that the stamp hobby was so active is due largely to the present recession which creates more leisure time to devote to stamp collection.

WSC celebrates the event of the new illustration law by picturing the "Broken Hat" variety on the 2 cents Columbian issue of 1892-93. The "slick" paper mags' will no doubt show U. S. stamp illustrations off in great style.

The new Costa Rican issue picturing orchids, Coco beans, sugar cane, coffee and tuna fish on odd shaped stamps are very much in demand at the present, They're sure purty.

From Eulalia Turners column (WSC)

If you would like a senic post-card with a genuine 21 jewel, 12-cylinder, super-charged 18 carat triple-tongue-twister name on it send 5 cent stamps to Eva LaChance, 12 Village street, Webster, Mass., and if Eva does what she did for me, unfurl you wash tub and see if the proof-reader and the linotype operator doen't swallow a few angry oaths as the following leaps up to challenge: Lake CHARGOGGAGOGGMANCHAUGGAGOGGHAUBUNAGUNGAMUGG!! . . . yep that's it, if I didn't get ripped up myself on it . . . its at Webster City, and from the postal it's an inviting summer resort. It's a good thing that isn't the name of the city . . . What a post mark that would make.

Czechoslovakia has a trade treaty with Russia, but has no diplomatic relations.

Sunday, March 13, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS

of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

(Reprinted from the Stamp Collectors Magazine, New York, April, 1924)

The portrait of Benjamin Franklin has always held a prominent place on the postage stamps of the United States. This is fitting not only by reason of this great American's services to his country as inventor and statesman, but preeminently so by reason of his having been the first postmaster general of the new-born United States of America.

Franklin entered the postal service in America before the Revolution, when in 1737 he was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia. In 1753 he received, together with William Hunter, a royal commission as deputy postmaster general of the colonies. He immediately proceeded to systematize the department and made a personal tour of inspection in the course of which he visited every post office in the country except Charleston, S. C. The efficiency of his methods soon became apparent, for after four years his administration of the post office service yielded the salaries of the postmasters and a small revenue besides. By 1754 it was yielding the crown $3,000 a year. In 1753 the delivery of letters by penny post was begun.

In the year 1774, Franklin fell into the bad graces of the British government because of his connections with the petition for the removal of Governor Hutchinson from Massachusetts, and he was dismissed from the deputy postmaster generalship. So great a feeling did this dismissal cause in the already rebellious colonies that arrangements were made for the carrying of letters privately, and after 1774 the American post office never again contributed a farthing to the British crown.

In 1775 a special committee appointed by the continental congress to devise a postal system for the colonies (now in open revolt) appointed Franklin postmaster general, with authority to establish a line of posts from Falmouth, Me., to Savannah, Ga., and as many cross posts as might seem to him necessary.

George Washington has always been called the father of his country, and indeed with reason; for this stern leader, undaunted by adversity of every description, brought the country through terrible travail of its birth and guided it through the years of its infancy starting it well on the road to the robust manhood it has attained. But to the statesman, Franklin, we owe quite as much as to the soldier, Washington. While Washington led the Continental army through perilous campaigns to victory, Franklin as minister to France guided the ship of state through the turbulent and bewildering seas of diplomacy. By reason of his cientific reputation, the high order of intelligence, his amiability and charm of manner, the good man so greatly endeared himself to the French court that he obtained loan after loan for our bankrupt country when our national affairs were at their darkest.

When one stops to consider the present day industries which are dependent for their existence upon Frannlin's invention of the gas engine, or how may of our twentieth century electrical marvels have sprung from his experiments with a kite which led to the invention of the electrically charged battery, then one realizes our debt to the man. His has been said to be the greatest mind this country ever produced. Certainly no American since has ever had as many skillful accomplishments. Truly, as one great writer has said: The name of Franklin is engraved upon the foundation of the republic.

And now comes the announcement that there will be approximately 32 new issues of U. S. stamps released this year, including several new denominations both of regular postage and air mail values. Quite a political furor has been started over the proposed subjects to grace several of these new stamps.

While the entire issue is quite unwelcome to many dealers, for it is their contention (and they are right without a doubt) that it will cause a decided decline in the good business that is being enjoyed at the present time. One has but to read the recent report of the agency to see where a great many dollars went that would have gone to the dealers. But, from the collectors' angle of looking at it, there will be many new and it is hoped beautiful stamps for their U. S. collections.

Visitors to Tuesday's gathering of the CPS were William May of Indiana Harbor and Charles Nickol of Hartford, Mich.

The recent sale at auction of the 3 sk. Swedish stamp of 1855 vintage that was erroneously printed in yellow instead of green, is still much talked about in stamp collecting circles. The price paid was $25,000, the highest price ever paid for a European stamp. Harmers of London transacted the sale.

A talk on the humorous and serious errors of stamps will be the feature of the March 22 gathering of the Calumet Philatelic society. As a further attraction, Member J. Newport Gilbert is being prevailed upon to loan his famous "Stampo" game to the evening's entertainment. Mr. Gilbert is the originator of this most fascinating and popular philatelic game.

New current U. S. series of stamps announced. Dates and places of first day sales will be announced later.—W. S. C.

Value	Portrait
½c	Franklin.
1c	Washington.
1½c	Martha Washington.
2c	John Adams.
3c	Jefferson.
4c	Madison.
4½c	Monroe (new value).
5c	John Quincy Adams.
6c	Jackson.
7c	Van Buren.
8c	William Harrison.
9c	Tyler.
10c	Polk.
11c	Taylor.
12c	Fillmore.
13c	Pierce.
14c	Buchanan.
15c	Lincoln.
16c	Johnson (new value).
17c	Grant.
18c	Hayes (new value).
19c	Garfield (new value).
20c	Arthur.
25c	Cleveland.
30c	Benjamin Harrison.
35c	McKinley (new value).
40c	Theodore Roosevelt (new value).
50c	Taft.
$1.00	Wilson.
$2.00	Harding.
$5.00	Coolidge.

Sunday, January 23, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

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"Why I paid many times that amount."

I heartily agree and then explain why I offer that amount.

They usually pick up their stamps and march off in a huff, putting me down as a chisler or worse. After several attempts to consumate a deal elsewhere they begin to realize that probably my explanation was right after all, and wind up accepting an offer that is probably lower than previous ones, and convinced that those collecting stamps are all wrong.

At times remarkable collections are offered for sale that bring fabulous prices, but these collections are gathered at great cost and the use of much time, and consist of real gems of the collector's art. The hundreds of common stamps that go to complete these collections are never mentioned, nor the price they bring.

Many collectors consider money and time spent on stamps for their collection as payment for so much individual pleasure, the same as money spent on shows, golf, carnival rides, with little thought of receiving a return on their efforts only as pleasure gained.

Yet it is a very poor collection that won't bring some kind of a return when the hobbist grows tired of it, and few pleasures there are that you can get back some of the money spent.

As a rule, the general run of the collections offered for sale have stamps numbering from 500 to 5,000 in them, ond with the exception of stamps here and there they are the same as every collector has. When another collector is a prospective buyer he does not care to buy stamps he already has. If the prospective buyer is a dealer in stamps (which after all is the logical person to sell stamps to) your chances of getting a big price is somewhat smaller. Consideration must be given to the fact that he in all probabilities has duplicates many times over of your collection and he will only offer you a price for the ones he can use, and that price at a figure where he can make a profit.

After all, you have collected stamps for pleasure. When you find that you no longer care to collect, the pleasure is gone. Possibly you have to sacrifice your collection, whatever the case is you wish to sell, which is your privilege, but place yourself in the buyer's shoes, consider the stamps you are offering and the possibilities of whether the buyer can use them. And remember, after all you are cashing in on a pleasure already enjoyed by yourself. Of course, many buyers take advantage and try to buy at a ridiculous low figure, but due consideration will no doubt lead you to come to a just price. And above all set a price you want and tell the prospective buyer what it is.

Kenneth Helper has his "Dom Pedro's" on exhibit in New Orleans we hear. Hope you walk off with another prize, Helper.

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these and subsequent values
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Sunday, January 30, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

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His victory was celebrated by Pildar in an ode which is still extant and which is said to have been enscribed in gold letters in the Temple of the Lindian Athene at Rhodes.

According to Pildar, Diagoras twice obtained the victory in the games of Rhodes, four times at Isthmian and was successful also at the Nemean and other contests. Aulus Gellius informs us that the great pugilist lived to see his three sons crowned on the same day at the Olympic games and expired from extreme joy.

The fist being the simplest and most natural weapon, it may be taken for granted that boxing was one of the earliest athletic games among the Greeks. Hence even the Gods and several of the earliest heros are dscribed as victors in boxing or as distinguished boxers such as Apollo, Hercules, etc.

Thesues has been credited with the invention of the art of boxing and the hero's of Homer's immortal poems were all acquainted with the manly art of boxing. In the 23rd Olympiade boxing for men was introduced in the Olympic games and boxing was permitted for boys in the 37th Olympaid games. Contests between boys are also mentioned in the Istmia and Nemean games.

The boxing of the ancients appears to resemble the practice of modern times. It was a point of skill, we are told, not to attack the antagonist but to remain on the defensive and thus to wear out the opponent, until he was obliged to acknowledge himself conquered. Two points of distinction between ancient and modern pugilists may be noticed: (1) that as we gather from vase pictures, fists were not constantly doubled, as with us, but the fingers were often merely curved over, sometimes almost extended; in some representations the fists are fairly clenched and (2) the inarticulate sounds emitted by the boxers, instead of the modern silence. These sounds according to Cicero, were to add force to the blow.

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Sunday, February 6, 1938

-1919-

All About
STAMPS
AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Included in a new charity series of Netherlands stamps depictinfg famous Dutchmen is one portraying Jacob Maris. This stamp is the 1½c plus 1½c grey brown. Jacob Maris was the eldest of three brothers who all obtained fame as painters during the 19th century. Jacob was born at The Hague on August 25, 1837, and the year past marks the centenary of his birth. Jacob first studied his art at the Antwerp academy, but later went to Paris, where he studied at Herbert's studio from 1865 to 1871.

Most of his work was done in Holland. His fame will undoubtedly rest upon his landscapes which consist of bridges, windmills, old quays, massive towers, and level banks along the canals. In these he was an expert in depicting water, chasing clouds, and misty skies. In his early works he painted domestic scenes and his interiors have a deep sympathetic feeling.

In all his works the subject is always subordinate to the effect whether the picture is in oil or water color, or an etching. His art is suggestive rather than decorative. He does not seem to have used any preconceived method in his work though his means seem to have been simple. He has shown all that is gravest and brightest in the landscapes of Holland and all that is heaviest and clearest in the atmosphere of the land of dykes.

His pictures have been exhibited in Paris, Brussels, Einberg, and in the Royal Academy at London. Some of his best known pictures are his "Landscape near Dordecht"; "Grey Tower, Old Amsterdam"; "Sea-Weed Carts, Scheveningen"; "A Village Scene," etc. This famous painter died at Carlsbad on August 7, 1899.

Going, going, gone, will be the chant of the evening at next Tuesday's gathering of the local stamp society. Everything from mixtures to rarities will go on the auction block to be sold to the highest bidder. You have been wanting to buy many stamps at a low figure—well, here is your chance, or are you wanting to sell?

Bring the wife, daughter, son, or friends to this affair, you will be welcome. Within the walls of Tech on Tuesday gather the regions stamp collecting fraternity to talk, trade, and spend a few hours philatelically, if you are a collector you should be there.

The Guatamala miniature pane has all the boys and girls goofy, and why not? It certainly is a dandy. We learn that first day covers of this pane bear stamps from regular issue that are overprinted in commemoration to the signing of the constitution of the United States. If so this adds another stamp to the list of those collecting the various constitution issues.

Sweden has issued a series of stamps commemorating the first immigrants from there to the United States. Collectors will do well to add these to their collections. They are rather nice to look at.

Naval cancellation and cover collectors will pay a good price now to have a cover from the U. S. S. Panay gracing their album. We seen an ad asking a rather neat sum for one.

A nice item for collectors of poster stamps is the French poster with the slogan "Buy Francaise." Why not some nice one like that with "Buy American"?

It is interesting to know:

Portuguese India A24, pictures the autograph of St. Francis Xavier. St. Francis, a great saint of the Portuguese Indians, was born in Spain in 1506, he went to India in 1541 and remained there for a while, after leaving for a short time he returned to Goa again. He was known for his miracles and healing powers, upon more than one occasion St. Francis is said to have brought the dead back to life to demonstrate the powers of God to the converts in India.

Italy A135 portrays Francesco Petrarch, one of the greatest of modern lyric poets. The sonnet form which he originated was followed by many of the famous English poets. Petrarch was crowned poet laureate by the Roman senate in the year 1341.

Bulgaria A78 portrays a great revolutionary leader and poet. Christo Botev, whose picture appears on this stamp was the revolutionary movement leader in Bulgaria in addition to being a great literary genius. His lyrics are among the best known in the Bulgarian language.

Transjordania A8 pictures the ruins of the Temple of Artemis. This temple was built during the fourth century in honor of Artemis Goddess of wild nature and huntress. The ancient Athenians commemorated the winning of the marathon by a yearly sacrifice of 500 goats at her shine. The cult of Artemis referred to their goddess as Agrotera.

St. Kitts-Nevis A12 was issued to raise funds for a recreation ground. Although the stamp commemorates the 300th anniversary of the colony their main purpose was to raise a fund for the erection of a cricket ground and a public park for the people of the colony.

Eritrea A33 shows a mailman who cannot read. Most of the mailmen of Eritrea cannot read or write, yet the "piece of paper that speak" have such fascination for them that they become faithful carriers.

100h Brown

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Sunday, December 26, 1937

All About
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AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

A crack that gets my goat is: "What's the use of collecting stamps?"

So many have asked me that, yet the ones putting the question play golf, ping pong, and one person I know (a man at that) knits. Oh, yes! Now those are their hobbies.

Another question often asked is: "How much can you get for them?" (the stamps collected). Oh, sure, a person likes to have the feeling of owning a high valued collection, yet can a real hobbist put a value of dollars and cents on their particular hoppy? No, it goes beyond real monetary value, even if it is worthless in comparison of worldly goods.

I sometimes wonder why a person selects for their hobby the collection of match labels, street car transfers, buttons, and so forth, but I try never to ridicule and mean it, for I realize the self-satisfaction they gean from having their spare moments so occupied.

And there you have the worthwhile reason of a hobby—the filling in of spare time to a worthwhile purpose.

Physical recreation is a healthful necessity to the inactive person; the active person needs a quiet diversion from their daily routine.

Stamp collecting is one of the most ideal diversions and hobbies there is, for rich or poor, it entails very little expense and is one of the most educational and entertaining hobbies known. While there are thousands of devotees to this hobby, every collector can follow their own taste and be original in their way of collecting and arranging their stamps, or they can be like many others and have a regular album already arranged and spaced. Thousands of words could be written on this subject and yet never fully cover the field.

A great many other hobbies have a certain form which follows a set course and in most cases requires the spending of great sums of money to gain recognition. Not so with stamps, you can always build noticeable collections with little or no money, and yet you could spend millions. While no one collector or group of collectors could ever hope to own every stamp issued, many collectors of very little means have won prizes and recognition in the world of philately.

So don't ridicule we "stamp bugs" but look into our hobby. But watch out or you might get bit too.

It is truly the "king of hobbies, and the hobby of kings."

The postmen in Denmark wear red uniforms, the mail boxes are painted red, and all postal vehicles are painted a bright yellow.

It is interesting to know:

Bolivia A49 shows the location of the richest tin mines near the base of Mount Potosi. Bolivia produces about one-quarter of the world's tin supply.

Mexico A85 depicts Cuauhtemoc. The last emperor of the Aztecs, Cuauhtemoc, nephew of Montezuma, was only 18 years old when he assumed charge of operations against the Spaniards. He was captured by Cortez and tortured by slow fire to reveal hidden gold. He was finally executed in February, 1525.

man who saved Swiss independence. It was because of the advice of Nicholas Von Flue, Swiss patriot, at the diet of Stans in 1481, that the Everlast league (Swiss confederation) was saved and independence was continued.

Chile A58 symbolizes the prosperity that saltpeter brought Chile. Saltpeter is the leading export of Chile, accounting for 78 per cent of Chilean revenue. Chilean saltpeter (sodium nitrate) is mined in the bleak deserts of northern Chile. It is used for fertilizer, gunpowder, fireworks, matches and other high explosives. It is also used as a food preservative, medicine and as an antiseptic.

Palestine A4 portrays the Dome of the Rock. It is more commonly known as the "Mosque of Omar" and is considered one of the finest examples of architecture in the world. It was erected in 691 on the site of the temple of Solomon. In it is a rock formerly looked upon by the Jews as the site of the intended sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham.

Vatican City A2 was issued by the smallest state in the world. Vatican City, whose total area is about one-sixth of a square mile, has a population of 1,000. It is the first stamp to bear an actual portrait of the present pope, Pius XI.

CPS meeting, Tuesday, Dec. 28, Tech high school.

Here's wishing everyone a Happy New Year.

Sunday, January 2, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Well here we are, the first day of a brand new year, and rarin' to go. Nineteen hundred and thirty seven brought us many new friends and many new stamps both of which we hope to stay with us a long time. We hope to increase our list of friends many times over, but as to new stamps, well, a few is to be expected and looked for, but let us hope that there will not be to many.

The past year gave us quite a noticeable increase in the pages of our U. S. album some of which we are not so proud of. The last four additions, namely the "territorial and possession" series were rather nice as to change of color, although the Virgin Islander kinda petered out as far as the hue is concerned but nevertheless no complaint, 'tis a nice stamp.

Possibly as the curtain rises on this virgin year the department will delve into its bag of tricks and give us some surprisingly nice stamps among those heralded to make an appearance.

Yet this magic box of the department may prove to be a "Pandora's Box" if it is true what we read and hear about the special printing of recent commends in spcial sheets by flat plate process—for the most part as far as can be ascertained at this time this is just rumor—but we recall the "Farley Follies" of recent years, and we can only hope there will not be a repetition.

United States stamps enjoy a world wide popularity, surpassed by no other country, let's hope that our stamps hold that place in the world of philately.

The last meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society for 1937 was one of the year's best, the society enjoyed the company of a goodly number of visitors and increased their membership role substantially.

Among those visiting the club for the first time were: O. R. Kincaid of 14719 Main street, Harvey, Ill., Anthony B. Cak, 4818 Magoun avenue, East Chicago, Bruno Smolen, 4848 Homerlee avenue, East Chicago, Ted Watt, 6030 Hohman avenue, Hammond, John Elman, 6516 Lyman avenue, Hammond.

Mrs. Russell N. Church who has long been a CPS member reversed the usual procedure and brought her husband as a visitor, our friend and fellow member, Mr. VanReeth of South Chicago, brought his charming wife and son to visit for the evening. Van is also a member of the Roosevelt society of South Chicago.

One member busily engaged for the evening was C. C. Abbott who was dispensing U. S. coil strips at practically cost. If you didn't get some of them you better ask him about same.

At the CPS meeting of Jan. 11 an auction will be held, so if you want to sell or buy be sure you are there at that time.

Who Knows

A square shooter, an honest trader, a willing helper, a friend in need, a non-too-busy, a kindly heart, a stamp collector?

Vincent Mazur is sporting a new "Jet" album, the pages of which are black, and thereby show off the stamps to a nicety.

It is interesting to know:

The famed "Rock of Gibraltar" was not pictured on the postage stamps of that island until 1931, 44 years after its first postage stamp issue.

It is illegal for any person or organization to deliver mail in opposition to the United States post office department?

A statue of Richard "Coeur de Lion," the hero of the Crusades, is shown on a stamp of Cyprus, where the king of England rested on his way to Palestine?

The stamps of Guadeloupe, a French island in the West Indies, picture the cotton gin, an American invention?

Have you seen some of the new meter stamps advertising coming "Movies"? It seems to me that this should be collectable material inasmuch as these movies are produced fast and soon become old. Consequently new ads.

We see in current "stamps" where Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler has established a permanent intercollegiate Philatelic trophy, which will be awarded each year for the best frame of stamps showing original research exhibited at the annual Intercollegiate Philatelic exhibition held at Columbia university, New York.

From the description and picture of the trophy we certainly would call it a dandy.

Sunday, January 9, 1938

All About
STAMPS
AND COLLECTORS
# of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

To the student of statuary and sculpture the postage stamps of the world offer new and excellent examples of the noteworthy art. If you are interested in statuary, a fine representation of famous statues, busts and other products of the sculptor's art can be easily assembled with not a great deal of research. An intimate relationship can be easily traced between philately and famous examples of statuary through a collection of this type.

Several of the portrait busts of our bygone presidents which appear on U. S. postage stamps are the work of eminent sculptors who visited this republic shortly after its severance from the mother country. The profile bust of George Washington, which was made by Jean Antoine Houdon, is familiar to every stamp collector. The original is now in the state house at Richmond, Va. The bust of Benjamin Franklin after Cerrachi has also been reproduced on many of this nation's stamps. The famous Statue of Librety which guards the New York harbor is found on the 15-cent current issue of the United States, and also on the 1919 Peace Commemorative of Uruaguay.

In Egypt, where the sculptor's art flourished, come the famous statues of Ramesis II in the temple of Thebes, and of Amenhotep III, who built Luxor, appearing on the Statistical Congress issue of that country. A bas-relief of King Darius, the Mighty, on his throne, is shown on that stamp of Persia.

Sulpture probably reached its greatest peak at the hands of the early Greek artists, whose work has been extensively produced on the stamps of Greece. The Discus Thrower, after Myron, is pictured on the Greek stamps, and also on the Olympic Games issue of Belgium, and the United States. The famous Greek "Headless Victory" portrayed on the Uruaguay stamps of 1924. A characteristic subject of the Italian Renaissance, the bronze "Mercury," has been depicted on many stamps of all countries. This famous statue was made by Giovanni Bologna and is now in the Bargello at Florence, Italy. The statue is shown on the Greek stamps of 1901, on a number of stamps of Uruaguay and also on stamps from the Negro republic of Liberia.

The Italian colony of Libia has portrayed Michel Angelo's group of the "Libyan Sibyl" on stamps issued in 1924. A statue of Diana is also displayed on stamps of this country.

Stamps from the Saar valley portray a rather curious example of French wood sculpturing which dates from the 12th century. This group originally reposed in the priory of the Guillemites at Grafinthal, but was later removed to Bliescasteln at the time of the French revolution.

A good example of modern sculpture adorns the 3-cent Newfoundland stamps of 1923, the central figure of which is the bronze statue of a "Fighting Newfoundlander" by Basil Gotto. The Peace celebration stamp of Barbados for 1920 portrays the figure of "Peace" which surmounts the Victoria Memorial at Buckingham palace in England. Some of the groups around the base of this statue also furnish the subjects for some of the New Zealand "Victory" stamps.

The statue of Roger William and that of Kamehameha I appear on the latest issues of the United States. This does not begin to exhaust the ever-increasing list of well known and popular statues in which the designers of the world's postage stamps have found new inspiration, but merely shows the interested collector that a very definite relationship exists between philately and sculpture.

The "auction sale" scheduled to take place at the regular meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society at Tech high school Tuesday evening promises to be a big occasion. This will be an opportunity for everyone to buy as well as sell stamps.

If you are considering placing stamps in the sale, please mount them on 8x11 size sheets of paper with your name, the sheet number and low bid printed clearly. To as-assure readier sale do not place too much value to a sheet, or more than one complete set to a sheet.

All are urged to attend this gathering whether you are a member of the society or not.

Much talk is about in regards to the issuance of a new regular series of stamps to replace the now current regular postage series. According to information the bureau is awaiting the word to start printing. How many or of what denomination the first releases will be is unknown at this time.

Several groups of junior stamp collectors have asked me if I could get stamps for them. These youngsters, for the most part, are unable to buy stamps and I know that almost everyone has accumulations that are not valuable. Here is the opportunity to pass them along to where they will do a great deal of good.

I'm certain these youngsters would appreciate them and have lots of fun with them. Send your stuff along to me or I can give you the name and address of the youngster most deserving.

The Irish soldier of the new republic army carries his gloves neatly secured in the shoulder strap of his coat.

Sleeping cars for third-class passengers are to be installed in Italy.

Sunday, January 16, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

Two of Mexico's 10c stamps, one issued in dark blue in 1934 and the same design reissued in violet in 1935, bear a picture of the mysterious "Cross of Palenque." The carving from which this design is taken is of the days before the Spaniards came to Mexico. It is in an ancient Maya Temple ruin and consists of a cross carved in bas relief on stone surrounded by mystic signs and flanked by the worshiping figures.

The whole thing is a mystery. If it is a cross why do we find this christian symbol carved in a temple years before Columbus discovered America? Or is it a cross at all? It certainly looks like one although some claim it was intended to represent a tree with a sacred bird perched in it. Most authorities, however, incline to think it is a cross. In fact it is not the only cross in Mexico which dates from pre - Christian days. There are several of them.

Although it is a great mystery that may be never completely solved it is true that when the Spaniards arrived in Mexico they found persistent traditions that a white Christian missionary had been there centuries before. Among the natives the sign of the cross was held in high veneration, the tradition asserted that many years before a man whom the Mexicans called Quetzalcoatl, came to Mexico.

He was dressed in a tunic covered with black and red crosses. He preached a new religion. Just what it was was not clear but he introduced the veneration of the cross. He was expelled from the country and sailed away to the east. Some people with a wild imagination have asserted that it was St. Thomas of the original Apostles.

Less imaginative authorities incline to believe that it may have been a priest from Iceland or Norway who accidentally discovered the country, perhaps in the 10th century or in the 11th century. Some archaealogists think the tradition is still more ancient and may refer to someone of Buddhis origin.

In what is now the section included in the State of Oaxaca there is still another tradition, but so similar that it may have come from the same source originally. It is reported that in the sixth century a certain Pecocha came from the west. He set up a cross and taught the people to venerate it. The Cathedral of Oaxaca claims to have the identical cross today.

What the origin of these traditions may have been and what their connection with the cross of Palenque may be is a great mystery. Very likely it may never be solved. Certainly, however, such persistent and widespread traditions coupled with the many crosses of pre-Christian days must have had a cause. Is it possible that centuries before Columbus some daring missionary, or priest driven by storm, preached in Mexico and his work almost died out for lack of cultivation? It is at least an intriguing thought. Here on these two common Mexican stamps is a symbol the true meaning of which is not known to anyone.

Behind it may be the most thrilling missionary story of all time or it may be a mere pagan religious symbol with a chance resemblance to a cross. Who knows? Will anyone ever know? Just another example of the romance and interest of Religious Stamps.

Harry M. Savacool.

The collecting of postage stamps showing crosses is indeed an interesting diversified branch of philataly. Have seen one remarkable collection on this subject and certainly praise it highly. If one goes in for stamps bearing religious subjects, one would go after many crosses from many lands, yet there are many stamps bearing crosses that are not of the religious group. How many? Well count them.

What it takes to put on an auction sale the Calumet Philatelic society has it—Tuesdays' auction sale lacked nothing in the way of entertainment and sales. Mr. Clyde Ridge was the auctioneer, assisted by yours truly (when conducted by amateur auctioneers and you can have your own opinion as to what I mean.

Visitors for the evening were: Carl A. Lind, 607 London avenue, Rockford, Ill., F. L. Wilson, 260 169th street, Hammond and Herbert Jackson of St. Margaret's hospital staff.

Victor Hoffman will be the speaker of the evening for the CPS meeting of Jan. 25. He will talk on the Stamps of Canada. This country's stamps have always enjoyed top rang popularity with collectors and should be very interesting as the subject of a talk. The speaker has collected and specialized these stamps for a number of years and will no doubt exhibit his collection at this time. You are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

All collectors attention! One of the reasons you attend stamp club meetings is to get stamps you want, right? Now, if no one brings any stamps to the meeting then there are small chances of you getting any, right? Or maybe you don't want to get any stamps but you have some to dispose of. What ever the case may be why not bring your extras to the meetings, that is one of the reasons for a stamp club, a place to exchange stamps with other collectors. So bring out the duplicates fellows, you're certain to have one the other person wants.

Monday Nov, 22, 1937

STAMP FANS TO PUT ON EXHIBIT

Annual Show and Bourse at Tech Library Tuesday Night

The annual exhibit and bourse of the Calumet Philatelic society will be held in the library of the Hammond Technical High school tomorrow evening.

Many stamps of foreign nations will be shown as well as postal emmissions of the United States and possessions. Some of the high lights in the field of philately displayed will be the recent "Coronation" issues of Great Britain, the dominions and crown colonies, Egypt, France, Germany and South America. In the diversified branch will be stamps depicting bridges, ships, animals, etc.

United States commemoratives and regular issues in all phases of U. S. postal history will be on hand.

"The "Bourse" in connection with the exhibit will provide an opportunity for collectors to obtain many stamps which have long been missing from their albums.

The doors will open at 7 p. m. The public is invited to attend. There will be no admission charge.

Sunday, November 28, 1937

All About STAMPS AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

H. JAMES EVANS

Midway between Hawaii and the Philippines in the Pacific ocean lies the little fairy island of Guam. Guam is the largest of the Marianas or Ladrome group. Its area is 200 square miles, the capital Agana. The island is fertile and to a great extent covered with valuable timber lands. Guam was discovered by Magellan in 1521.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war the Ladrone group belonged to Spain, and on June 20, 1898, the United States cruiser "Charletson" on its way to Manila, opened fire on Agana. The Spanish garrison, not knowing that war existed and thinking that the attack was a salute, sent an officer to the "Charleston" apologizing for not returning the salute, owing to the lack of necessary ammunition. When they learned the state of affairs, the place was surrendered in less than 30 minutes. Caorain Leary, of the United States navy, was appointed the first American governor and under his direction important reforms were instituted. Slavery was abolished and in 1901 a breakwater and fortification were under construction at the harbor of San Louis d'Apra, preparatory to establishing a coaling station there. Had Uncle Sam been intent on conquest he would have taken the rest of the group from Spain following the war with Spain. He only wanted a mid-way coaling station in the Pacific ocean and so he allowed Spain to sell the other islands to Germany. The population of the island is around 10,000.

In 1899 the regular issue of stamps of the United States up to the dollar value including the special delivery stamp was surcharged "Guam" for postal service in this island. After 1900 the regular issue of the United States was used instead of the surcharged ones. . . . The surcharged stamps are considered as rather nice items to have in one's collection.

The natives of Guam were described by all early explorers as treacherous and not to be trusted. When one learns of the treatment by the white man to these natives one cannot help know why the natives lost confidence in foreigners. The life of the white man on these islands until American occupation was usually a hard one. Yet, today they are finely developed, wholesome, honest, trustworthy and industrious for a tropical people.

world, is to make the fish drunk. The toxic fruit of the Tonga is pounded into a paste and allowed to ferment, this concoction is then placed where fish lurk, soon the fish appear on the surface feebly swimming—badily intoxicated; the natives then easily catch them. There are many poisonious fish that the natives are afraid of. The islanders have many other methods of catching fish, and are almost as much at home in the water as the fish themselves—Harry A. Lee.

It is interesting to know:

Canada sd3, depicts the five stages of mail transportation. This is one of a series of stamps issued to commemorate the 60th year of the Canadian Federation. Pictured on the stamp is the airplane, steamship, railroad train, dispatch rider and dog sled.

Bosnia SP 1 demonstrates mankind's inconsistency. This stamp graphically portrays the sufferings and the horror of war, and was issued as a means of obtaining war funds.

Austria SP 6 is the first European stamp to show an airplane. Although the United States first pictured an airplane on its postage stamps, Austria was the first European country to do so.

Germany A 47 portrays the founder of the German postal system. Dr. Reinrich Von Stephan suggested the post card idea at the postal conference of 1865.

Victoria A1 was issued as propaganda by Victoria in an effort to become an indpendent state.

Russia SP 10 depicts the succoring of the hungry. These stamps were issued for the relief of the victims of the 1921-22 famine, when the shortage of food was so great even grass cakes became a scarcity, parents deserted their children rather than witness their intense suffering as death from hunger overtook them. Millions of persons were aided from the proceeds of the sale of these stamps.

Switzerland SP 45 portrays a noted educational reformer, Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi. His theory of child education and the assistance he has given poor children has made him famous all over the world.

Sunday, December 5, 1937

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

CHRISTMAS SEALS

Einar Holboel was working late one night canceling Christmas mail. His thoughts were on health and what could be done to give hospital care to some children he knew who had tuberculosis. He wished that he could help them, all at once a thought popped into his head. What, if every one who sent a Christmas greeting would add another one cent stamp to the letter or package, the money so raised to be used to helping tuberculous persons.

That was 37 years ago and by the next year Einars' idea had grown. He had been able to get the interest of the King and Queen of Denmark, in which country he lived, and his plans were being carried out. Enough money was raised that first year to build a hospital and to give tuberculous children the care they needed.

Several years later Jacob Riis, the great philanthropist received a letter from Denmark bearing one of the gay little seals. He inquired the meaning and he was so delighted that he sat down and wrote a magazine article regarding the movement. An American woman, Miss Emil Bissell, read the article and was so impressed that she enlisted the help of some friends and in 1907 the first American Christmas seal was issued. Three thousand dollars was realized the first year. The next year the American Red Cross issued and sold the seals, and in 1910 seals were issued by the Red Cross but sold by the national association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis, which is now its sponsor.

Since 1920 the double barred cross has appeared on the seal. The Christmas seal may take credit for the reduction of the death rate due to tuberculosis. In the past 27 years the death rate has dropped from 200 per 100,000 population to less than 66 per 100,000, but the annual toll is still 70,000 deaths in our country.

Host of the designs on the seals have been of Santa Claus or other Christmas symbols, such as trees, poinsettias, holly, carol singers, etc. Two outstanding beauties are the ship seal of 1928, and the "Little Red House" of 1934. The latter pictures the little house in the Adi rondack mountains planned by Dr. Trudeau, himself suffering from the dread disease. He lived in this house and proved that fresh air, good food and rest were curative for T. B.. From this small begining grew the idea of the sanatrorium and now there are many of these scattered over the country.

Some seals have become quiet valuable, certain types of 1911 being quoted at around $25 each and those of 1913 at $15.

Tuberculosis work in Hammond is carried on by the Lake County Tuberculosis association, in Calumet City by the Chicago Tuberculosis institute.

The sale of Christmas seals make this work possible.

"Be real, use a seal."

—M. GAY, CPS Post Horn.

Many collectors of postage stamps also collect these seals, while some collect them from all over the world. They make very attractive pages in the album.

Phillip Perkins will give a talk on Curacoa and its stamps at the CPS meeting of Tuesday, Dec. 14. Mr. Perkins spent some time in the Dutch Indies and specializes in the collection of stamps from these colonies.

That reminds us—watch the date —the next meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society will be on Dec. 14.

Mrs. Anna Hudspeth will read a paper on the "Constitution of the United States" in connection with the issuance of the recent commemorative for that historical occasion. This is also for the meeting of Dec. 14.

Quiet a number of people visited the recent exhibit at Tech high school and much favorable comment is heard. While there were few expensive pieces shown there were many unusual and interesting items and varieties galore. Practically ever nation was represented philatelically.

To give special honors to any particular group would be hard indeed, but to mention a few of the high lights — the "Coronations"— the ships (and who is that certain party of the female species that has been bitten with the "ship collecting bug"?), the Brazilian Dom Pedro's, triangle stamps of the world and the exhibition of the stamps of Egypt besides the many U. S. that always hold paramount interest.

Packets of 100, 250, 500 and 1,000 varieties are making their appearance at the various stamp shops and in dealers wares; something we haven't seen in a long time, especially in the 500 and 1,000 size. It still is the best way for the beginner to start—the bigger the packet the better. In a great many instances the builders of these packets often put high catalog value stamps in these lots that don't move in regular stock.

It is interesting to know:

Canada A64 honors the most famous nurse of the Great War. This stamp portrays the mountain that was named after the famed war nurse, Edith Cavell, born in England. She went to Brussels in 1900; aided in establishing a training school for Belgian nurses. At the outbreak of the World War it was converted into a hospital for wounded soldiers. During the occupation of Brussels she assisted many allied soldiers to escape. When activities were discovered by the Germans, she was arrested, tried by military court and executed Oct. 12, 1915, in spite of world wide efforts to save her.

Greece A49 depicts one of the great naval battles in history. In the Battle of Navarino the combined British, French and Russian fleets were completely annihilated by the Turkish and Egyptian navies. The fierce battle took place in the Bay of Navarino on Oct. 20, 1827.

Jugoslavia A6 portrays the second highest paid ruler in the world. The late King Alexander shown on this stamp had an income of $1,000,000, which was exceeded only by former King George V of England.

Canada A71 shows the first vessel to cross the Atlantic under steam power alone. The SS Royal William, a Canadian-built steamer, crossed the Atlanti ocean to Liverpool, England, in 1833, the voyage taking 25 days. She demonstrated the feasibility of navigating oceans in steam propelled vessels.

Italy A68 shows Christ among his disciples. Italy's propaganda of the faith issue illustrates the Bible scene of Christ among his disciples. The Latin inscription at the bottom means: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every living creature."

Sunday, December 12, 1937

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

H. JAMES EVANS

In 1922-23 the Irish Free State began to print their own stamps, stamps with distinctive Irish designs. With the exception of the postage due stamp there are to date but ten designs used. Other stamps used are British stamps overprinted.

Al depicts a hand gripping a sword "The Sword of Light". This is the only stamp issued by the Free State, upon which the central design is purely pagan origin. It pictures a weapon of supernatural powers, forged by the pagan deity Goibniu, master craftsman and smith of Celtic mythology. Legend states that he who possessed the sword could not be vanquished.

The map of Erin requires no comment (a2) except the Irish Free State has included the entire island, while in fact six of the north counties, in Ulster retain their former relation with Great Britain.

The coat of arms (a3) represents a shield divided quarterly to display the heraldic devices of the four provinces of Ireland—Leinster, upper left Connacht, upper right, Ulster, lower left, and Munster, lower right—space does not permit further explanation.

A4 represents the great free standing Celtic crosses of native stone, dating between the 10th and 13th century, inclusive. Their designts are of distinctive Irish origin, being found among the antiquities of no other country, the most outstanding characteristic being the circle binding together the shaft and arms, symbolizing eternity. Many are beautifully carved and ornamented with intricate interlaced patterns, groups of figures representing figures from the old and new testaments biblical passages, texts, historical data, etc. Although some are located in church yards of comparatively modern origin, they are not sepulcheral monuments, but for either memorial or terminal use, designating boundaries of sactuaries. Forty-five still stand in various parts of the island; some in almost perfect state of preservation, others badly defaced. The most magnificent are two at Monasterbeice in County Louath, about 34 miles from Dublin; one (Muirdach's Cross) being 17 feet in height and the other more than 23 feet.

The portrait (a5) depicts Daniel O'Connell, Irish patriot—who helped to gain equal political rights for Roman Catholics. The inscription reads, "Emancipation for Catholics".

The most extensive development in Ireland's natural resources is pictured as the hydro-electric station on the River Shannon (a6) literally, the inscription reads "Harnessing the Power of the Shannon".

A7 a peasant farmer with a scythe commeorates the bicentenary of the founding of the Royal Dublin society (so reads the inscription). This society is primarily interested in the natural development of agriculture, stock and horse breeding. The society conducts the annual horse show at Dublin.

A8 commemorates the 31st International Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic church, held in Dublin June 22-26, 1932, and represents two of the most remarkable examples of the high development of ancient Irish art—the Cross of Cong and the Chalice of Ardagh. The first is a processional cross used in services of the church, made in 1123 by order of Turlogh O'Connor, king of Connacht, to enshrine a portion of the True Cross; 2 ft. 6 in. high; covered with gold plates, intricately carved in true Celtic designs and inscribed with its complete history. The Chalice (represented by the central design) is likewise a church accessory, used in the sacrament of Holy Communion. It was discovered a few years ago while excavations were being made in an ancient stone fort at Ardagh in County Limerick. Unfortunately it is without historical inscription but its design and the exquisite craftsmanship in metal and enamel indicate that it was probably made in the 9th century. Both are in the National Museum at Dublin.

The observance of a Holy Year of the church, beginning on April 1, 1933, occasioned the issue of a commemorative stamp (a9) depicting two angels kneeling in devotion at the foot of a cross. A halo similar to the circle on the Celtic crosses again appears as a symbol of eternity. The Latin inscriptions are "Salvation through the Cross" and "Holy Year".

Study of the frames and ornaments reveals some interesting features. The shamrock appears both as individual trefoll leaves and as a wreath. Popular legend states that many centuries ago the plant was selected as the floral emblem of Erin on account of St. Patrick using the three sections of the leaf to illustrate the Holy Trinity of his sermons to the pagans. This symbol is elaborated upon in the endless link-shaped ornaments upon the Celtic cross and the map stamps to represent an eternal trinity. The endless ribbon pattern of eternity appears upon the sword, map, Celtic cross and postage due stamps.

A10 was issued in commemoration of the fiftieth jubilee of the Gaelic Athletic association—1934.

A pictorial set of Irish stamps will be issued on December 29th in honor of the new Irish constitution. Denomination will be 2 pence and 3 pence.

Use a Christmas Seal on Your Letters

It seems as though poster stamps are gaining every day in the popularity with collectors. Some dandys have been issued for publicity for Grand Coulee Dam. Many powers that be recognize in these poster stamps an excellent medium of advestising. And you'd be surprised at the many requests of how to obtain many of the "stickers". Even "hotel stickers"—those brilliant bits of paper adorning the travelers' trunks — are getting scarcer—what next?

Tuesday, Dec. 14 is C.P.S. meeting night.

Sunday, December 19

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS

of Hammond and the Region

H. JAMES EVANS

The following account concerning the origin of the modern postage stamp appeared in an issue of Tid-Bits (London):

"Preparations are being made for an International philatelic exhibition in London in 1940, the centenary of the first British postage stamp associated with the name of Rowland Hill.

"There can be little doubt that the first adhesive postage stamps were made experimentally by James Chalmers in his printing office at Dundee, in August, 1834. They were printed from ordinary type and made adhesive by a wash of gum. Rowland Hill brought the adhesive stamp to the notice of the authorities on February 13, 1837. Chalmers made no public mention of this stamp of 1934 until November, 1837; he acknowledged Rowland Hill's priority of publication, but this does not weaken his claim to priority of invention.

"The artist Mulready's famous allegorical cover, together with the first form of stamped letter paper, and the adhesive labels, which were described by a daily paper as "bits of sticking-plaster for dabbing onto letters," came into use on May 1, 1840. Although it is probable that Hill adopted rather than invented the adhesive stamp, he is still the father of the modern postal system.

"Recently, however, evidence has been unearthed suggesting that Greece rather than Great Britain produced the first postage stamp nine years earlier than the penny black and the two pence blue. These Greek stamps produced in the spring of 1831, were exhibited at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic society in London. Set up in ordinary printers type in rectangular form and in multiples of four, the denomination occupies the center and the surrounding frame is composed of pearl ornaments, the whole being enclosed by solid black rules.

An interesting display of the world's Christmas seals were shown at the last Tuesday's meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society through the courtesy of Mrs. Francis Grombo, city seal chairman and Mr. Karl Norris of East Chicago.

Mr. Norris exhibited a complete collection of the seals of the United States while Mrs. Grombo showed seals from the following countries: Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Canada, Britain, Portugal, Poland, France, South Africa and Japan. The double barred cross appears on seals in many lands and deserves the support of all nations.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT A SEAL YET

Welcome visitors to the C.P.S. gathering were: Miss Kathleen Twomey of Saulte St. Marie, Canada, Karl Brookman of Hammond also Eugene Kaspar and Bert Herber of All Saints school of Hammond.

M. J. Morlock, 841 Summer street, Hammond was also a very welcome newcomer and ardent stamp enthusiast who collects the stamps of the United States, Hawaii and Canada. He also specializes in the collection of Railway Mail Service concellations of the United States.

Mr. Lamb will talk on the country of Egypt and its stamps at the December 28 meeting of the Calumet Philatelic group. Visitors are welcome.

It will cost you less to cross toll bridges of Curacoa if you are farefooted.

Copying from Eulalia Turner's column in Western Stamp Collector:—

Perhaps the most popular of all the panes will slip out of Guatemala about the middle of December when that country's Constitution pane will show Franklin Roosevelt, George Washington, Red Grange, Babe Ruth, Al Capone, Carrie Nation and maybe a backfield man off the Poo Hoo conference's fifth team. Anyway better get yours quick or it will be a pain!

While this is meant as humor by Eulalia it's quite dangerous inasmuch as it will probably give ideas for other miniature pain issues.

Spent last Monday afternoon with La Verne Mapes at Charlie Roses' home and place of business in Maywood, Ill. Charlie certainly has stamps galore from all South American countries, got a glimpse of some new issues from Brazil, and are they purty, ah! me.

It seems as tho' many speculators and wouldbe speculators in mint stamps are getting a wee bit panicy, for it is reported that many holdings of recent commemoratives are being sold through various channels at 85c on the dollar—old timers hark back to the time when mint Columbians were offered at below face and finding no takers. Van De Berg of Stamps magazine states that a large bunch of British Coronations were offered at auction in dear ole Lunnon town, and didn't get a single bid. It seems as though this to some extent has affected a few collectors who have a fit of selling fever—Why? Your opinion is as good as mine. But I see no reason to believe that this heavy drop in prices of some stamps is anything to worry about, the only one to suffer (and that is as it should be) is the speculator. Its about time that certain individuals cease to exploit such a good hobby as the collecting of stamps, legitimate margins of profit is quite alright, but this trying to corner an issue and have the collector pay through the nose is another thing. Collectors should learn to recognize this ugly practice and refuse to buy stamps of that particular group. So let the panic of selling and dumping continue I say.

Wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sunday, October 31, 1937

All About
STAMPS
AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

H. JAMES EVANS

How many stamps have you from Swazieland and Thibet? Well, don't be discouraged. Neither has anybody else. The reason is that the two countries have issued very few.

What do you know about these countries? Did you know that there are no song birds in Thibet? Here is some dope about these countries, which number among those which have issued the fewest stamps.

Swazieland is a small Kaffir country in South Africa, bounded by Portuguese East Africa, Natal and the Transvaal colony. It was founded in 1834, when the people revolted against the Zulus. and formed an independent state. However, by treaty between the Boers and British in 1894, Swazieland came under the rule of South Africa, rule later passed to Great Britain. The only issue of stamps consists of South Africa Republic stamps overprinted with the word "Swazieland." The most valuable is catalogued by Scott at $50. These were issued in 1889, 1890 and 1892.

Swazieland has an area of 8,500 miles and 70,000 people, only a of whom are Europeans. The cc try is mountainous, the general elevation being about 5,000 feet. Rich soil and a healthful climate make the country well adapted for farming. Large and valuable forests, with many rare varieties of wood, are within the boundaries of Swazieland, and there are valuable deposits of gold, copper, coal and tin.

Thibet, an independent state which is nominally considered under the control of China, is situated in the Himalaya mountains north of India. The elevation is 14,000 to 16,000 feet, the highest peak being Nin-chin-tang-la, which towers to the hight of 24,153 feet. Thibet should be a skiiers' paradise, as the country is practically all snow and ice-covered mountains and deep ravines. Only one-twentieth of the surface of Thibet is covered with vegetation.

Alarm clocks must be used extensively in Thibet for there are no roosters to disturb the natives' peaceful sleep. For that matter, there are no fowls of any kind, nor any kind of song birds. The wild animals include the wild yak, antelope, gazelle, kyang or wild ass, nyank or mountain sheep, wolf, fox, wild dog, bear, musk deer and hare.

Mining is prohibited in Thibet and little is known of the mineral deposits, but the country is supposed to be rich in gold, copper, silver, iron and coal. Barley is the chief article of food in Thibet and the native fruits are apples, peaches, pomegranats and jubjubes. The chief products of the country are furs, yak-tails and kashmir wool. The Thibetans are great consumers of tea.

Lhasa, noted mystery city, is the capital of Thibet, which has a regular army of 9,000 men, one third of whom are usually at home on half pay. The population is about 3,500,000, at least half a million of whom are lamas, and monks. The Thibetans' religion is an offshoot of Buddhism and education is chiefly in the hands of the monks and nuns. Population increases very slowly in Thibet because of the wide practice of polyandry, one of the girls frequently being married to all the boys in the family. Celibacy among the lamaists and the small pox also helps in keeping the population down.

Thitbet's issue of ten stamps appear in 1913 and 1933, but an error in some of the four anna stamps raise the variety to eleven.

One stamp publication states that there will be a different issue of the northwest territory stamp, while Euleua Turner, columnist for Western Stamp Collector quotes rumors of another "Constitution" commemorative of 5c denomination (which is as it should have been).

According to the Calumet Post Horn, collectors can anticipate a new stamp each month for the forth coming year. If the "Presidential" series is to be issued next year one can safely assume the monthly issue will exceed the amount of one stamp. It is talked of a 16c, regular postage stamp being issued, also an 18c stamp and that, too, will be regular postage, needed for registered letter purposes, and then there is the gap between the 30c and the 50c stamp that could be filled in with a 40c value. But who knows at this time? At least Ive been able to purchase a well centered sheet of commemorative stamps at the local P. O. and that is none other than a sheet of the dear old Kamehameh (Hawaiian commem') dandy stamp that!

Well! The annual election of officers for the forth-coming year for the Calumet Philatelic society is over, the result of same is as follows: H. James Evans, president (your truly, re-elected); Mr. R. A. Lamb, vice president; Mr. Kenneth Helper, secretary, and Mr. Claude Lasater, (treasurer)(, re-elected). And incidentally as I write this report I want to again announce on behalf of the club and myself that all collectors of stamps and those interested in the hobby are urged to attend the meetings, which are held every second, fourth Tuesdays in the Hammond Technical high school library. This is a non-dues paying organization, and organized solely for the advancement of philatally and the the fellowship of collectors.

It is with much regret I write these lines. Art Bauman, friend and fellow collector has passed on. His sudden death came as quite a shock to his many friends and fellow hobbiests. Art was one of philatelly's staunchest supporters, and he will be sorely missed. We join with others in expressing our heartfelt sympathy over his untimely end.

Over the airways and into the folds of the region's stamp collecting fraternity comes F. D. Obert, announcer over stations WWAE and WHIP, and collector of the stamps of the United States. We welcome you F. D. and we expect to hear much from you.

It is always nice to see the ladies out on club nights, and it is always nice for friend husband to bring their wives. Among the visitors of the fair sex at Tuesday's CPS meeting was Mrs. Clyde Ridge of Calumet City and their small son (who done daddy a good favor too). I wish I had a nice block of the 20c trans-Pacific clipper stamp. Miss Leona Evans (following in her father's footsteps, we hope) was also on the visiting list, and enjoying herself very much from all indications.

An "Exhibit and Bourse" is planned for the evening of November 23. Recalling last year's exhibit which was such a great success an even greater occasion is anticipated. Keep this date open and this occasion in your mind. There will be more on this subject at a latter date.

November 15 through the 21 is International Philatelic week.

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1936

Sunday, November 7, 1937

All About STAMPS AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

While going over a sheet of the first born of the Territorial and Possession issue, (the Hawaiian commemorative). There came to mind an article I had read in the past. I started a search for this article among the back numbers of stamp publications, and this is what I found: It comes from the June 1934 issue of "Hobbies" and is by Frank L. Coes, secretary of the SAP, I quote—"Are there any places owned by the U. S. or other countries that should have (are entitled to) an issue of stamps?"

That takes some thought, but let's start with Alaska as a sample. Alaska has a governor appointed by the United States. It is detached. It has major wealth, area, and interest. It is far more valuable than Guam, perhaps more so than the Canal Zone. Chance for an argument.

But it would seem that our biggest territory should not only have a stamp issue but a good one.

And what a chance for the Bureau Artists and Engravers to show their ability.

No need to fight about president's faces. Natural scenery. Natural, unusual and wonderful. Volcanos, glaciers, mountains, passes and canyons, islands, animals, fish (go Newfoundland one better) game birds.

What a chance. The postmaster general might well have a look at the territorial resources.

There is a lot of thought piled up in a few lines. Tell us the other places where a stamp issue would be a good thing. There are some.

Justifications for many is needless. Some might cause arguments. Lets see what you think. Start with the Virgin Islands.

I suggest a new game. "Places that should have stamps." Think this list over.

Adeh, (now under the residency of Bombay, many miles away in India).

The Channel Islands, (Jersey, Alderny, Guernsey and Sark). The Orkneys and Hebrides (north of Scotland).

The Isles of Man, (has its own legislature, an appointed governor, its own coast of arms, etc.

Using the little West Indian island issue as a parallel, Tristan da Cunha, and the South Georgian group.

Greenland, which makes a chance to say who would print them?

Several Southern Pacific islands, and the famous Pitcairn with which Britain builds its historic tale of Bligh's open boat voyage and the mutiny of the "Bounty."

There are plenty more, and for your interest, many are much more entitled to stamp issues in their own name than many now having them.

No, I am not touting the "Republic of Tavolara." No one seems to be able to document the rumor, or the idle geographic chatter that pushed that quarter section into the limelight. And while we have not asked "Il Duce" it is an even bet that he would deny it.

Instead of a flood of commemoratives, why not print issues in quality enough to warrant listing. And too, such stimulus might well aid geographical knowledge.

The old statement about "enough to go around" seems to be ever present. Small localities issue small quantities, and the trade gets the profit; not the issuing country, or parent or controlling country. We issue large quantities of a single pictorial, the port office department sells at face as long as they have any, but does Uncle Sam make the profit? Not much, if any. Who does? The trade about ten years later. So what? Let's have some new countries, new divisions, new issues for places now not only unheard of but almost unlisted. As for the known items above. What a chance for the crown to make friends and money. And the dealers later? Well, why not?

Mr. LaVerne Mapes of Indiana Harbor and yours truly spent last Sunday at the Chicago Philatelic societys' exhibit and bourse in the LaSalle hotel. Old timers say that this year's affair wasn't as big as last years, but it was every thing that could be expected from my stand point of view. Secured many items for the old collection that has long been missing, and seen many more that I wished but lacked the do re me. Some of the high lights or rather some of the exhibits that linger in the memory, never to be forgotten: The Newberry collection of covers, The Max Johl exhibit of blocks of the Pan-American issue inverts. The complete collection of U. S. air mails showing all the different plate bloc numerals, and the Zeps' were all there too.

Am eagerly looking forward to attending the Hobby show now going on at the Stevens hotel and then the International Philatelic Week celebration at the beautiful Medinah club, 505 North Michigan avenue, Nov. 18, 19 and 20. The Central Federation of Stamp clubs will sponsor an exhibit, auction and bourse for this three day period—can't miss this.

Austria, France and South American countries seem to be fast coming into popularity with collectors. We certainly can say without fear of contradiction that these countries' postal emmissions in these later years are certainly nice to look at. Minature sheets seems to be fast becoming a racket—while the constitution of the U. S. issue of Honduras is selling for 50 cents a single copy, and will soon be 75 cents, so say the boys.

It used to be, way back in the good old days our grandfathers grabbed their golf clubs and sneaked out the back door to some secluded cow pasture to play the game—collecting stamps is fast growing out of that stage now, and coming more and more into the limelight every day—and in the same breath we can say that the women are certainly blossoming out in real fashion as stamp collectors, they make up a great part of the attendance at these various exhibits.

Many school teachers seem to be grasping the idea that stamp collecting is one of the best ways to impart education to pupils, that is my observation from the fact that there seems to be more school stamp clubs organized or in the process of organization. I get this general impression from the many juniors who approach me about stamps.

Many books remain on our library shelves, never selected for reading until Hollywood produces the story on the screen, then these books come into demand—and so goes stamps—many people see the picture of certain people or events depicted upon the face of the lowly stamp and wonder about the story behind the picture. There never was a stamp issued that was not for a purpose, even as a speculative move, and usually this stamp tells a wordless story of a nation's history, either politically, geographically, religiously and so forth. A true collector goes after the story behind the stamp. Try it once.

I would like to hear from the Stamp clubs of each school, and to know as many of the collectors as possible; to know their names and some interesting stories of each. This is not an effort to try and sell stamps or in any way to exploit, but an honest desire to assist and promote the hobby with all groups, and possibly help you or your club through this column. Address me, 5410 Price Place, Hammond, Ind.

Miss Margaret Smelser is now conducting the Stamp club at the Carmelite orphanage. I understand that there is an active group of collectors at Morton school in Hessville. Have you seen the new Mozambique Co. triangle stamps? A lion, a crocadile, a hippo and a snake are among the animals pictured.

It will soon be time for the Alaska commemorative to make its appearance. And it won't be long until the annual Christmas seals make their appearance to, so use a stamp of philatelic interest and seal on your letters.

Alaska stamp plate numbers are 21714, 21715, 21716 and 21717.

An additional printing of 5,000,000 Virginia Dare stamps is ordered by the P. O. department.

Sunday, November 14, 1937

All About
STAMPS
AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

The last years of the life of Robert Louis Stevenson were spent in "Vailima," a beautiful home nestled among the palms on the shores of western Samoa. Here it was the famous author lived and entertained his many friends.

"Vailima" is the subject of the design of the sixth stamp of the pictorial set from western Samoa, and in the background is shown Vaea Hill. And when Robert Louis Stevenson passed on, the friendly Samoans cut a steep forest track up its slopes to the top. Over this track, "The Road of Loving Hearts," they carried his body to its last resting place on the hill. Stevenson's home is now the official residence of the administrator. Along the side borders of the stamp is shown a design frequently woven into Samoan mats.

On the one shilling value of this same set is shown the tomb of Robert Louis Stevenson as it rests on Vaea Hill overlooking the shores of Stevenson's beloved Samoa. On a bronze plate on the tomb are the stanzas of the famous requiem written by Stevenson:

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie,
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me;
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

The plate in front of the tomb commemorates Stevenson's wife, while another is a Samoan inscription, a quotation from "Ruth," chapter 1, verses 16 and 17.—Uncle Frank.

# # #

It is interesting to know:

Egypt a32 pictures the most remarkable works of old Egypt. The four sitting Colossi in front of the rock temple at Abu-Simbel are the largest sculptured figures in all Egypt, measuring 65 feet in height. The Colossi, built by Ramesis II, the most famous of all the Pharoahs, is typical of the way in which he scattered his image throughout the land.

# # #

Nicaragua number 440 commemorates the destruction of a city. On March 3, 1931, several months after the new post office building at Managua was inaugurated Nicaragua was visited with an earthquake which practically destroyed the entire city. The beautiful post office, the pride of Managua, stood in ruins, the stamp depicting the post office before and after the catastrophe were issued to raise funds for the erection of a new building.

# # #

French Guiana a13 shows an animal that makes a meal of a million creatures.

# # #

The South American ant eater is a peculiar animal, feeding largely or entirely on ants. This species has sharp claws with which it tears open ant hills and with its usually long sticky tongue licks up the insects—swooping thousands of them at a time through its long snoot.

# # #

Germany a57 portrays one of the greatest scientists, Gottfreid Wilhelm Liebnitz, scientists, mathamatician, philosopher. Born in 1646, invented the adding machine prior to Newton. He was the first president of the Academy of Science of Berlin, which he was instrumental in founding.

# # #

Haiti a15 shows the black Napoleon. Toussaint L'Ouverture was born a slave, but rose to be one of the most famous Negroes in all history. With fiery ambition and tireless zeal he wrested Haiti from the hold of Napoleon Bonaparte. After freeing Haiti, L'Ouverture made himself absolute emperor of Haiti. His rule was characterized as the most lavish yet one of the most cruel in all Haitian history. When French troops finally subdued him he surrendered and was sent to France where he died in prison.

# # #

The Calumet Philatelic society will hold its annual "Exhibit and Bourse" Tuesday, Nov. 23, in the library of the Technical high school. This exhibit will be open to the public. There will be no admission charge. Junior collectors will be welcome as well as the adults. Many interesting showings of United States and foreign stamps will be exhibited as well as interesting and strange covers from far away and strange lands.

# # #

Mr. L. Lyder was a welcome visitor to the last Tuesday meeting of the CPS.

Mrs. A. P. Frank of 5613 Hohman avenue is keeping in step with her husband by joining the ranks of philatally as a member of the Calumet society. A. P. plans to exhibit the Coronation issue (complete) at the forthcoming exhibit. (That kinda puts you on the spot A. P. Eh?)

Clarence Kusshmal brags about owning a "Tin Can" cover.

Kenneth Helper is somewhat curtailed in his philatelic activities by "shift work."

Clyde Ridge will act as host to a party attending the Roosevelt meeting this Tuesday.

We understand that K. Helper walked off with one of the hobby show prizes at the Stevens hotel, while our friend Kurt Kunau sits all day at a table selling those beautiful South American emmissions. Miss Kushnick of Calumet City is still after the elusive adhesives and Mrs. Hudspeth is busily preparing a paper to read at a future meeting. The Alaskan stamp will make its appearance soon after the 15th (that is locally). I'm sorry juniors I cannot tell you how to sell or where to buy stamps through this column. A self-addressed envelope with a stamp for return postage will bring you an answer.

Lafayette school has a stamp club I am told by some of the pupils. That's great boys and girls.

Sunday, November 21, 1937

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS

of Hammond and the Region

H. JAMES EVANS

According to Acting Postmaster General Roy M. Worth, the postal department is considering three more stamps in connection with the constitution, and that when the first trans-Atlantic service starts it is more than likely there will be another Clipper stamp. In his speech before the Chicago collectors he mentioned that the department was seriously considering a series of stamps honoring outstanding Americans.

The Swedish stamp mentioned for next year will be called by the department another state stamp regardless of the fact it celebrates the first Swedish settlement in America. Perhaps it was feared that if this was issued soley in honor of the Swedish people (who are presenting the American people with a monument at this time) they would as time went on find it necessary to issue stamps for other countries. There may be diplomatic reasons why this stamp will not be called the Swedish stamp, but from the outside it certainly looks as though it was a golden opportunity for a friendly gesture towards another country.

While on the subject of proposed or requested stamps for next year a copy of the resolution passed by the National Star Route Carriers association, at their convention in Louisville shows the following: "A, Resolved, That we, the National Star Route Carriers' association, favor a memorial stamp being issued to memoralize the history and service of the Star Route Carriers."

It was also learned that the Association of Letters Carriers passed a similar resolution at their convention in Milwaukee, about letter carriers.

Thus we find the members of Mr. Farley's great family are asking for stamps to honor their branch of the service.

F. R. RICE, W. S. C.

Don't forget Tuesday evening and the exhibit and bourse at Tech High school library. You are welcome to attend.

Have heard very little from our stamp collecting friends of the Acadian Stamp club over Whiting way these past few weeks. We kinda miss you all over here. And we might ask "how's things going?"

The new Alaskan stamp is at hand and may we be among the first to remark on its beauty, and yet be critical in the same breath—the farm buildings are some what out of proportions in comparison with the farming equipment—a one horse walking plow and apparently such a large farm, tch, tch.

Ship collectors look in vain for a sailing craft upon the waters of the lake, even a little boat could be tied up at a little landing. What?

So much comment has been made over the cover collection of Mr. G. Newport Gilberts' that many look forward to his exhibiting same again this year. I believe it to be one of the most original and interesting collections ever assembled and well worth the while seeing.

Eugene Kaspar is an ardent collector of the junior group and hails from All Saints school.

Paul and Carl Lindner are now going after "poster stamps" along with their general collecting.

Stanley P.—The stamp packets that you buy are all genuine stamps, but are common or demonitized issues, the oddles of German are probably those of the inflation period. I'm certain that you will find them all listed in the Scott's catalogue, ask for it at the library.

It is interesting to know:

Paraguay a55 honors former President Rutherford B. Hayes of the United States, commemorating the award by him of the Chaco territory to Paraguay, settling their dispute with Argentina.

Spain a80 pictures a United States building on foreign soil. This stamp is of the Spanish - American issue, privately produced. The promoters placed a quantity of these stamps with the postal authorities to sell for three days in order to make their use official.

Philippines 357 pictures the wrong falls. This stamp was intended to be a view of Pagsanjan falls and is so labeled. Through an error the picture on this stamp is of Vernal falls in Yosemite National park in California.

Uruguay a94 shows the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor on a Uruguay stamp. This is the peace commemorative of 1919.

Canada a40 harks back to 1700. When the picturesque city of Quebec was under the rule of France. The illustration on the stamp shows the city as it appeared when it was the capital of the French Empire in America.

Papua a7. Shows the original penthouse. This stamp pictures the tree houses once common in parts of Papua, the original purpose of which was to afford protection to the occupants from the enemies of the jungle. With the advent of civilization these structures are becoming more and more absolete each year.

Liberia 171 shows a walking fish. This stamp depicts a fish that crawls on land in search of food; which swims swiftly, but will drown if left in clear water. The mudskipper, as it is known, can skip across damp sand, ascend roots of mangrove and climb upon rocks in search of flies. It is one of the few carnivorous fish, a hearty consumer of flesh.

October 10, 37.

All About

STAMPS

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of Hammond and the Region

H. JAMES EVANS

Phryxus and Helle

The mythological story of Phryxus and Helle was the inspiration for the painter Pischinis, in the design of the 100 dr. stamp of the Greek air mail series (780).

Phryxus and Helle were the children of Athanas, king of Thebes and Nephele. After the repudiation of their mother, Phryxus was persecuted by his stepmother Ino because he was to sit on the throne of Thebes in preference to her children. Nephele, mother of Phryxus, warned him of Ino's plot to kill him, and Phryxus secured some of his father's treasures to aid his escape. He took his sister Helle, and they mounted a ram, whose fleece was of gold. They started on their journey through the air towards the island of their relative Aetes, king of Colchis.

The height to which they were carried made Helle giddy, and she fell into the sea and was drowned. Phyxus buried her on the sea shore, and in her honor called the place Hellespont. He continued his flight and finally arrived safely in Colchis, where he offered the Ram on the altar of Mars.

He was received tenderly by the king, and treated kindly. The king consented to the marriage of Phyxus with the king's daughter, but some time after, became envious of Phyxus' possession of the Golden Fleece. The king murdered Phryxus, which act later became the avenging cause of an expedition to his kingdom by the Greeks, under the leadership of Jason and a number of the princes of Greece.

The fable of the flight of Phryxus on the ram has been explained as being the ship on which they embarked, which was a ram. The Fleece of Gold is explained by recollection that Phryxus carried away immense treasures from Thebes.

P. J. DROSSOS.

It is interesting to know:

Chiang-Kai-Shek is pictured on stamp No. A 35 of China.

Russian stamp No. A 138 honors Soviet Russia's famous author, Maxim Gorky, whose true name is Alexei Maxmowitc Pheshkov.

Germany a36 shows Wartburg castle where Martin Luther found protection from his enemies, and where he translated the Bible into German.

Dienstzegel Porten Aanteekrecht—On stamps of Netherlands, translated freely means—Official Stamp Privilege. Deinst means official; zegel means stamp; recht means right; and aanteek means autograph or similar words.

Russia was one of the first countries to depict chemistry on its stamps. In 1934 they issued a set of stamps in honor to the greatest of that country's chemists: Dimitri Ivanovitch Mendelyeev.

Monteserrat a7 pictures the country's namesake. The name "Montserrat means serrated mountain and is derived from the irregular summits near Plymouth, capital of the country.

Dates for the rest of the territorial stamps to be issued: Alaska at Janeau November 12, Puerto Rico at San Juan November 25. Virgin Islands at Charlotte Amalie December 15.

Hawaiian stamp plate numbers are: 21710, 21711, 21712, 21713. Rotary press printing will be the method used and the first order is for 75,000,000 copies.

All territory stamps will be available at post offices throughout the country ordering same, on the date following the first day of sale or as soon after as distribution will permit.

Czechoslovakia has in use a triangle stamp for personal delivery service, a piece of mail bearing this stamp will only be delivered into the hands of the addressee by the carrier.

Patronize local stamp dealers whenever possible, you will be surprised at the comprehensive stocks they carry, remember you can in many instances buy the stamp at home that you send away for, and usually at a saving to you.

Mrs. Anna K. I am very sorry but I cannot tell you through this column how to dispose of your stamps. An ad would probably bring desired results.

Robert Pinder. You can purchase a catalogue from a dealer or borrow one from your local library.

ENLARGE YOUR
STAMP COLLECTION
Thousands of stamps from 1c up.
Open evenings only 6:30 to 8:30.
CALUMET STAMP CO.
5613 Hohman Ave. Phone 945W

Oct. 3, 1937—

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By JAMES EVANS

Stories That Stamps Tell

A grim and tragic story of the Great War is recalled by a stamp in the 1917-19 Charity issue of France—the "Orphans of the War" series. This stamp shows the world-famed Trench of Bayonets, where during the seige of Verdun, in June 1916 a company of soldiers stood ready to receive the signal which would send them over the top.

But spring rains had drenched the lands for many weeks. And suddenly without warning, the earth caved in and buried the entire company alive! Where once a hundred living soldiers had stood, there protruded through the earth only a ghastly row of dead men's bayonets! The famous trench has now been enclosed in a memorial structure erected by the French government, while a postage stamp perpetuates its memory in the albums of collectors.

Stamps in Politics

For many years before the Panama canal was built a great political battle was waged in Washington by those who wanted the canal route to go through Nicaragua.

Enemies of the Nicaragua route, however, pointed out that the canal would be in constant danger of destruction from active volcanoes in this Central American country.

Thereupon a French engineer, Phillippe Bunau-Varilla, mailed to every member of the United States senate (which was about to decide the question) a letter bearing a Nicaragua stamp (No. a14) which plainly depicted the smoking volcano of Mount Momotombo. The Panama route was chosen by four votes.

H. E. H.

It's Interesting to Know

The only foreign monarch to be pictured on U. S. stamps is Queen Isabella on the $4.00 Columbian issue.

The man in the background of the Valley Forge stamp is supposed to be Isaac Potts.

The method of cancellation in Afghanistan was crude but effective. It consisted of cutting or tearing a piece out of the stamp.

The 20-cent Confereate States No. 212 was used as currency as well as to prepay postage.

Dr. Thomas Garrique Masaryk, founder and former president of Czechslovakia republic, died at the age of 87, Tuesday, September 14, 1937.

Dr. Masayrk was undoubtedly Czechoslovakia's best loved citizen. He was a great scholar, diplomat, and national hero. Simplicity and truth were said to be the guiding stars of his life.

It is interesting to note that as a gesture of respect and devotion he assumed for his middle name, the maiden name of his wife, who before her marriage to him was Charlotte Garrique, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The portrait of Dr. Masayrk appears upon many of the stamps of Czechoslovakia. Perhaps only history written in the future will credit Dr. Masaryk with the extent of his greatness, although few patriots have lived to see themselves in such unabated high favor with their contemporaries. In the midst of dictatorships, which engulfed surrounding countries of Europe, Dr. Masayrk safely steered his country through the turmoil, retaining the democracy for which he fought so long.

—Stamps.

Charles S. J. Banks, Chicago, will be the principle speaker at the annual dinner and re-union of the Gary Philatelic society, Oct. 8, in the YWCA cafeteria.

Banks claims the distinction of being the first white child born on the Congo. His talk will be on the stamps of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. H. D. Wittman, 817 Buchanan street, Gary, is in charge of the banquet. Contact him for further information.

One has the feeling of having made a distinct addition to their list of philatelic friends after meeting Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Frank, of 5613 Hohman avenue. I came away with that warm glowing feeling after spending a couple hours with them in their "stamp retreat"—a room with the wall covered with stamps from the earth's far corners, that truly represents a wealth of pleasure to any collector.

Ramona Mapes gave an ideal description of the used Virginia Dare's when she said: "They look like stamps that have been soaked too long."

Many collectors who know E. Barnes have wondered about his absence from philatelic circles. He informs me that his work keeps him away at nights, but he can be found at his home at 231 Detroit street, almost any afternoon.

Have a letter at hand from Mrs. Marie Wassman, 1621 Berteau avenue, Chicago, inquiring about collectors of the stamps of Liechtenstein. She invites correspondence and gives the address of a friend in Hammond and a brother in Europe to those interested:

Mrs. Lizzie Hohenigger, 4714 Johnson street, Hammond.

Mr. Albert Batliner, Maureen 122, Liechtenstein, bei Buchs Rheintal, Switzerland.

The Roosevelt Philatelic society has announced a splendid winter program of meetings. The principle speakers at these gatherings will be various resident foreign consuls. The first meetings of the winter program will be favored with an address by the Czechoslovakian consul. Further information may be obtained by calling Mr. K. Helper after 5 p. m. Phone Hammond 999W.

Miss Lena Lindner says she is just about to get her collections rearranged and is starting out to procure those missing items.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Lamb and Mr. P. A. Franks have joined the ranks of the CPS.

Mr. W. L. Kline, 3827 Hemlock street, Indiana Harbor, has temporarily escaped the terror of the "Night Shirt" and is again mingling in collectors' circles.

Another Harborite from whom we would like to pry a secret is "Steve" Markovitz—who gets those ducky "Duck Stamps" for nix.

Oh me! Why didn't I get more Zep's when they could have been bought for face?

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Thousands of stamps from 1c up.
Open evenings only 6:30 to 8:30.
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PLAN

TG IN
RN U..

ritrea
167

Cameroon
301

3 TREE

NATIVE FELLING TREE

Sierra Leone
156

FAMOUS TREE OF THE
OLD SLAVE MARKET.

Sept. 26, 1937—

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

Saint Kitts and Nevis

St. Kitts, an island in the West Indies group, was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage out in 1493, and named St. Christopher. It later became known as Merware's Hope, a name compounded out of the names Ralph Merrifield who fitted out the expedition and Sir Thomas Warner, who first colonized it.

St. Kitts is the mother colony of the British West Indies.

In 1689 the English were a second time expelled from St. Kitts and in 1690 Sir Timothy Thornhill restored it to them. For seven years after that they kept it, then in 1697 the French retook a portion they had owned and in 1702 England again became the sole owner. By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the whole of St. Kitts was ceded to Britain.

In 1782 the French again laid seige and captured it, notwithstanding Sir Samuel Hood's meeting with De Grasse in Basseterre Roads, when he completely out-maneuvered the French admiral.

The island was again restored to England in 1783 by the Treaty of Versailles just after Rodney's victory over DeGrasse off Dominica, April 12, 1782.

St. Kitts has therefore been British ever since even though the Frenchman Villeneuve raided it in 1805 before the battle of Trafalgar.

Nevis was also discovered by Columbus in 1493. Colonized by England in 1628, preceding which was the grant to the Earl of Carlisle in 1627.

The settlement was almost destroyed by Spain in 1629, and it was raided by France in 1706. In 1782 came the Marquise de Bouille and by the 1783 Treaty of Versailles was also restored to the British.

JOSEPHINE D. ROGERS.

Official announcement has been made that the heralded Hawaiian commerative picturing King Kamehameha I, will be placed on sale at Honolulu October 18. It will be a vertical stamp, printed with purple ink and by the rotary press method. The usual ten covers will be serviced at the Honolulu post office.

The 1937 Christmas seal for the National Tuberculosis association, for the 31st annual sale will be the same shape as the 1933 seal, solid blue background, an old fashioned bell crier out in the snow. There is a house in the background, the simple word "Greetings" at the top, the double barred cross in the lower left corner with the date 1937, the figure of the man is brown and the light is yellow.

Winners in the Harrison Park Hobby show for stamp exhibits were George Engleton, 14 years old, 54 Elizabeth st., who received a red ribbon; Jack Fischer, 13, of 6253 Monroe ave., a white ribbon.

The Chicago Hobby show will be held in the Stevens Hotel, Nov. 6 to 13.

Bird Cancellation in the U. S.

Birds, Ill.; Blue Jay, Cal., W. Va.; Black Bird, Del., Neb.; Black Duck, Minn.; Black Eagle, Mont.; Bob White, Va.; Brant, N. Y., Mich.; Canary, Ore.; Cardinal, Ky., Va.; Chicken, Alaska; Coromorant, Minn.; Crane, Mo., Mont., Ore., Tex.; Cuckoo, Va.; Curlew, Iowa, Ky., Neb., Wash.; Dove, N. Y., Mo., Ohio, Tenn.; Duck, N. C., W. Va.; Eagle, N. Y., Maine; Finch, Tex.; Golden Eagle, Ill.; Grouse, Idaho; Hawk, N. C.; Heron, Mont.; Jay, Fla., Maine, N. Y.; Killdeer, N. D.; Kingfisher, Okla.

Martin, Colo., Pa.; Nighthawk, Wash.; Nightingale, Ala.; Oriole, Ind.; Md.; Osprey, Fla.; Parrot, Ky.; Pelican, La.; Pigeon, Ky., Pa., Mich.; Plover, Iowa, Wis.; Quail, Ky., Tex.; Raven, Colo., Ky., Va., Wyo.; Red Bird, Ky.; Robin, Idaho; Snipe, Texas; Sparrow, Ky.; Swan, Iowa, Md., Tex.; Swallows, Colo.; Swift, Minn., Mo., Tex.; Turkey, Ark., Ky., N. C.; Vulture. N. C.; Warbler, N C.; Wren, Ohio, Ore., Va.

November 15 to 21 will be observed as International Philatelic week.

Charles VanValkenburg still seeks stamps of the U. S., but didn't we see him picking up some foreign numbers the other day? Maybe they are for the daughter. Eh, Charles?

Wonder if Mrs. Lamb has all those Austrian items yet. We know that her husband is going about seeking the stamps of Egypt and is placing them in a very attractive manner in his album, with drawings in gorgeous hues and data galore. King Fuad went after Confederate state stamps.

Things worth knowing:

Ukrania issued a set of stamps picturing images of death and famine that were so terrifying that the stamps were ordered withdrawn by the postal authorities.

Honduras issued a set of three stamps that showed the title page of the first issue of the newspaper published as the Government Gazette.

That Kenneth Helper gets the "darndest and bestest" circuit books seen around these parts.

The early cool weather is getting the philatelic season started off in a grand manner. The seekers of postage adhesives are showing up at rendezvous in goodly numbers with talk on the forthcoming bureau issues of the U. S. territories and the long heralded "Presidential Issue." The dark brown taste of past issues is rapidly being dispelled by the anticipation of some real works of art and beauty in the stamps to be issued. We wait and hope, Mr. Farley.

CPS meeting, September 28, 7:30 p. m., Tech high school library.

WE BUY STAMPS
We pay 25c for old hunting license stamps. We buy old letters or collections.
Open Evenings 6 to 9
Lamb, 6304 Garfield, Hammond

Sept., 19, 1937

~~ALLEGORY~~

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

A new commemorative stamp of 3-cent denomination went on sale last Tuesday. This stamp commemorates the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Constitution of the United States.

Upon this same date, Ecuador, S. A., has issued a set of seven stamps in honor to this occasion, these stamps are of two designs, most striking of which I'll attempt to describe: In a upper left oval panel is a likeness of the famous Stuart painting of George Washington, the upper right corner of the stamp in an oval panel of the same size is displayed the coat of arms of Ecuador, the central design of the stamp shows Old Glory draped upon an altar with an eagle alighting upon the staff, wings outspread. Across this central design at the top of the stamp is the following wording, "Correos del Ecuador," while directly beneath are the words, "Commemorativo del sesquicentenaro of la Adoption y Promuliacion de la Constitution de los Estados Unidos de America 1787-1789, 1937-1939."

There were 75,000,000 of the 3-cent Constitution stamps ordered for the first printing.

A fine collection of stamps could be assembled along diversified lines, and one that would prove to be of great interest and that is the collection of foreign stamps picturing U. S. persons and subjects. A picture of former President Rutherford B. Hayes appears upon a 1928 issue of Paraguay, the statute of liberty on Peru No. 315, Col. Charles Lindbergh upon Spain No. 756, and others. How many can you find?

Canal Zone—A new 14-cent value will be added to the regular series on Sept. 27, which is the anniversary of the first operation of the Gatun locks. It is designed to honor Gen. William L. Sibert, who was in charge of construction of the Gatun locks and dam.—R. K. Skinner.

Things to Know

Haute Volta—Upper Volta, Africa.

Haute Silesie—Upper Silesia. Prior to the World war this territory was part of the German empire. A plebiscite was held under the terms of the Versailles treaty, but the voting failed to determine the status of the territory, as Germany and Poland showed an equal vote. Accordingly, the League of Nations divided the territory between the two, to be governed by a mixed commission until 1936. Poland's section comprises the southeastern portion.

Official stamps of Germany were overprinted with the initials C. I. H. S. and C. G. H. S. for official use in that territory.

Plebiscite: A direct vote of a people occupying a territory, on a measure submitted to them, as to determine a form of government.—Webster.

From 1925 to 1928, listed under Peru, there were issued stamps enscribed, "Pro Plebicito Tacnayarica." Their use was discontinued after July 26, 1929, after the settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy between Peru and Chile.

Great Stamp Finds

The great Philadelphia find is still green in the memory of collectors. A paper company bought about $50 worth of scrap paper from a bank for pulping purposes. Picking it over they found a lot of old stamps estimated to be worth $100,000, philatelically.

Don't burn your old letters until you consult a collector.

Collectors of the region, and especially those of the Calumet Philatelic society, were grieved to learn of the death of their fellow member, James Coty of Calumet City, who came to our ranks about a year ago. His absence will be felt sorely by his many friends for a long time.

Seen and heard at the Stamp club meeting Tuesday evening:

C. P. White of 1015 Becker street, who collects everything in stamps, was a welcome visitor.

Kurt W. Kunau of South Chicago pulled a surprise and brought his wife to the club meeting. Kurt certainly has been holding out on us, for the wife is certainly a charming person, and has quite an eye for stamps, too. A recent purchase of 28,000 different stamps keeps friend husband around where she can watch him, she says.

Harry Andrewson states that his Tuesday evenings will be well taken up for the season while he takes an educational extension course at East Chicago's Roosevelt high.

Clyde Ridge, Kenneth Helper, Phillip Perkins and John Scott doesn't want it generally known, but they are somewhat of authority on Mexican cooking, especially that delicious viands, referred to in the latin as tak-toke-tock! Oh, well! flapjacks to you.

LaVerne Mapes of the Harbor is gaining a reputation as a spellbinder. Wonder if it is his discourses on stamps or is it those stories he tells that keeps that never decreasing circles of listeners near him?

Since last Tuesday's meeting several have learned the fact that confession is truly good for the soul.

Claude Lasater is busily engaged these days in trying to solve house heating problems.

If we didn't know the difference we would think that Eleanor and Evelyn Young were twins. Now don't ask us why.

Wonder where "Bob Lindner hangs out evenings? One cannot even find him near a phone.

John Scott specializes the stamps of France.

Parting jibe: To those hearty beings who disdane to check on the calendar and venture out nights—the Calumet Philatelic society meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month in the library of the Technical high school.

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CEDAR of LEBONON

Central Lithuania
5¢

PEASANT GIRL SOWING

Paraguay
447

TABACCO PIANT

Aug. 15, 1937

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

"The Land of Haunted Castles," is the suggestive name by which this Grand Duchy has been called. Nestled in a corner between Belgium, Germany and France, romantic and picturesquely rugged though there are few travelers who bother to visit it. We think of it as a toy government, and may wonder why it exists in modern Europe. Economically its boundaries are very important, and its strategic location is the reason why in 1867, the treaty of London ordered its powerful fortress dismantled and guaranteed its integrity and neutrality. But to understand the story its stamps are telling us, we must know that the lovely parks and gardens of Luxembourg City today cover much of that mighty rock which for a thousand years was the strongest natural fortification in Europe, with the possible exception of Gibraltar.

Going back to the Celtic and Roman struggles, we begin with Count Siegfroid of Ardenne, who in 963 A. D., gained possession and built seven square towers with stout connecting walls upon the "Bock," the great rock which rises sheer above the Alsette and the Petrusse, which wind S-shape below it and form a natural moat—The Pont Adolphe—A15 is across the Petrusse and the viaduct Du Nord-AP 1 is over the Alsette. The ruins of Siegfroid's chateau have not yet been pictured on any stamp. A 21 is the old "Lower City" or "Grund" (Ville Basse) which has nestled along the Alzette beneath its wall for more than a thousand years.

The "Gate of Three Towers" A22 was not built until 1050 A. D. by a later count.

Down through the middle ages the House of Luxembourg was one of the powerful ruling houses of Europe. A tiny cameo provides the first portrait of a ruler of this line, Countess Ermesinde, 1196-1247. Her great grandson, Henry VII, 1288-1309, SP13, who was also Holy Roman emperor, provided the next available portrait. His son, John the Blind, 1310-1346, SP14, who appears on the charity stamps of 1934 was also king of Bohemia, but is notable mostly for using the revenues of Bohemia and Luxemburg to fight the wars on other European fields. The charity series of 1936 show us Charles I, who the next in Luxembourg line was far more notable as king of Bohemia and German emperor. The Karluv Tyn, (Czechoslavakia All) Charles Bridge AP6; parts of the Hradcany, University of Prague and Carlsbad, were founded and built by Charles of Luxembourg.

It is said that we may look forward to other great names in European history being placed in this Luxembourg gallery from which they sprung.

This Grand Duchy is some 200 square miles smaller than the state of Rhode Island.

L. L. CPS Post Horn

Announcement has been made that there will be a new stamp of 3-cent denomination issued which will commemorate the Hawaiian Islands. It will depict a likeness of Kamehameha I. He was the first of five kings of Hawaii, called by his subjects "The Great."

He was born in 1736 and died in 1819. Due to his conquering the island group and bringing them under his control he was often styled "Napoleon of the Pacific."

The picture on this stamp is taken from the photograph of a statue of Kamehameha I, now standing in front of Iolani Castle in Honolulu. The color date and place of first day sale of this new stamp to be announced later by the P. O. department.

Honolulu is not on the island of Hawaii. Do you know what island it is on?

LCP — Eddie Hacker's new address is 1600—43rd street, Belview Heights, Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Margaret Kaminsky, 1239 Fred street, Whiting, was a welcome visitor at Tuesday's meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society.

The 3-cent Constitution Commemorative will go on sale at Philadelphia, Pa., September 17. It will be a replica of the painting "Adoption of the Constitution," by Junius Brutus Stearns. Seventy-five million copies have been ordered printed. Printing will be done by flat-bed process.

And now, national competition for a postage stamp design, for a one-cent stamp, first of a new series of stamps to be known as "The Presidential Series," is now open to the public. After seeing some of the new stamps of late, we wonder why they didn't do something like this on several of the issues of the past, and we won't mention the latest nightmare the Northwest Territory stamp either.

It seems that Bob Burns of screen and radio fame is being much sought after these days. Autograph cover collectors have armed themselves with a nicely chacheted cover bearing a Van Buren postmark and they pursue said Mr. Burns. Pretty neat tie-up at that.

From Eulalia Turner's column we quote part of a letter from Pat Herst Jr., visiting in Europe: Tipex sheets are selling in Germany for 3 mark 50 pfenning or about $1.40.

Kenneth Helper was fortunate in being honored to view a private showing of a famous German collection, by a famous collector the other evening in Chicago. We anticipate his telling of that collection the next time we meet.

[illegible] 295

RAISING

[illegible] 245

PINE TREE

Italy 290

PLOWING WITH OXEN AND TRACTOR.

[illegible] 40

NATIVE PLOWING

[illegible] 239

REAPING

SOWING

C-LINE #62028
NON-GLARE TOPPER

Sept. 12, 1937

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Great Stamp Finds:

One of the greatest finds in philatelic history was the so-called Mayfair find. It's not at all extraordinary that this find should have occurred in the Home of Philatelly, London, Eng, though one might think that all the nooks and crannies of that metropolis had been searched long before 1925, the year of the discovery.

The history of this find begins away back in the year 1863-64 when a young collector in London hit upon the idea of purchasing his stamps direct from the various British Colonial Postmasters, importing them direct. This was a trick little practiced in those days, though, quite common now.

These orders from abroad came duly to hand, but for some reason or other the hobby had been laid aside, probably because the collector had joined the British army and proceeded abroad. The stamps were packed away in an envelope and stowed away.

In 1925 somewhat 60 years later Mr. Harmer, the great London auctioneer was called to a house in Mayfair to look over these very stamps, which had come to light, and see if they were of any great value. A titled lad had turned them up while searching through some old documents. Upon his report they were turned over to him to sell by auction, and realized in the neighborhood of $50,000, their initial cost being $150 or thereabouts. Quite a good investment?

Many instances could be quoted of the discovery of old stamps found stowed away in secret drawers of cabinets or desks, to come to light many years later, and sold at an enormous increase to their original value.

It Is Interesting to Know:—

That St. Helena, the "Rock" where Napoleon was held a prisoner for the last six years of his life, is 2,000 miles from Europe and a thousand miles from Africa.

That Corvo, the most remote of the Azores, has a single village of 600 persons forming what is perhaps the most archaic community in the western world; that the village knows no contagion, crime, poverty or vice, and there are no locks on the doors.

That at Nyeri, Kenya, in the heart of Africa, there's a country hotel in a flower garden 20 miles from the equator, yet boasting of a perfect climate, with no mosquitoes and no malaria, and offering their guests trout fishing, fox hounds, polo, golf, tennis, squash rackets, mountaineering and shooting safaris, with 29 varieties of wild animals—a swell place for stamp collectors to look through mixtures!

U. S. postage stamp money was authorized by Act of July 17, 1862, in amounts to $5.00. Fractional currency and the Green backs followed shortly after.

That Finland, with an area somewhat larger than Minnesota and Wisconsin combined, has 40,000 lakes.

The two ladies of the Katzy Book shop have succumbed to the lure of philatally. They confess knowing little about stamps, but are willing, ready and able to learn.

We wonder if Fred Phrommer will again head Hammond High's stamp club?

Frank Johnson Jr., of Dyer, is an ardent collector.

Dare, Virginia (b Aug. 18, 1587) was the first English child born in America. On July 22, 1587, Gov. John White with 150 householders landed at Hatteras, on his way to plant a colony on the Shesapeake. It was decided to remain at Roanoke. That summer, on Aug. 18, Gov. White's daughter, Ellinor or Elyoner, wife of Ananias Dare, gave birth to a daughter, who was christened Virginia.

On Aug. 27, Gov. White sailed for England to obtain help and supplies for the colony but the Spanish war interfered and it was not until 1591 that help came. No trace could be found of the colonists, and their fate has remained a mystery until this day. Unless absorbed by some Indian tribes they must have all perished. Virginia's known life is thus limited to nine days, and she is perhaps the youngest person to appear in any biographical dictionary as the subject of a special article.—Dictionary of American Biography.

Orders for SPA sheets have been increased from 2,000,000 copies to 5,000,000 copies.

Art Bauman of Lansing, Ill., specializes in the stamps of Netherlands and colonies.

Things to Know:

Sarostat: Irish Free State.

Sarkari: Stamps of India: (A native state).

Santander: Identifies stamps of Columbia Republic.

Salonicca: Overprinted on Italy stamps—Italian offices in the Turkish Empire.

Serba, Hrvata I Slovenaca: Identifies stamps of Jugo-Slavia.

Helvatia: Switzerland.

Sejm Wilnie: Stamps of Central Lithuania.

Scudo: Unit of currency of the Roman States.

Segna Tassa, Segnatasse: Postage due stamps of Italy.

Walter Pavelchek, 6225 Van Buren street and George Kanich, 417 Lewis street, each received white ribbons for their exhibition of stamps at the Harrison park hobby show last Tuesday.

This exhibit of Junior Hobbies was conducted by Mrs. Clark.

Such great interest was shown by the children that another hobby show will be given on Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1:30 p. m.

Any boy or girl who cares to exhibit their hobby specimens, of any nature, are eligible to compete.

There will be plenty of ribbons for every type of Hobby winners.

Synthetic vanilla for use in flavoring and perfume will be made from sulphite liquor, a by-product of the paper industry, by a plant in Ontario.

THE CALUMET STAMP CLUB
PRESENTS

2nd ANNUAL STAMP
EXHIBIT

HAMMOND CIVIC CENTER

NOVEMBER 16 and 17th

FRAME NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT	NAME OF EXHIBITOR
1 - 2	U.S. MINT SOUVINER SHEETS - USED COMMERATIVES	BARON, STEVE
3 - 4	COLOMBIAN U.P.U. - USED COMMERATIVES	BRENTLINGER, ROY
5 - 6	COVERS	GILBERT, J.N.
7 - 9	GERMAN COMPOSERS ON STAMPS - AUSTRIA - FARLEYS	KUECKELS, OTTO
10 - 15	U.S. AIRMAILS - SHIPS ON STAMPS - CORONATION COVERS	JANCEK, FRANK
16 - 17	FAMOUS AMERICANS - OVERRUN NATIONS	LASATER, CLAUDE H.
18	FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS	HUNT, CONNIE
19 - 23	NEBRASKA-KANSAS OVERPRINTS - NATIONAL PARKS - FOREIGN - PHILLIPINES	HUNT, RALPH
24 - 26	FAMOUS AMERICANS	McKINNON, BOB
27	MISCELLANEOUS	VAN VALKENBURG, CHARLES
28 - 33	FIRST DAY COVERS - TOPICALS - U.S. CANCELATIONS - HUNGARY	SUCHAN, JOHN
34 - 35	SHIPS ON STAMPS - PLATE BLOCKS	SEVERSON, V.E.
36 - 46	GERMAN COVERS - SELECTED PAGES FROM POLAND - U.S. AIRMAILS - U.S. COMMEMS. - BLOCKS OF 4	WAROT, ALEX
47	MISCELLANEOUS	BOREM, T.

Sunday June, 27, 1937

All About
STAMPS
AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By JAMES EVANS

Stamp collectors of the U. S. take notice, and lend your support to this bill that is before the senate. It is known as the Hayden-Duffy bill, S.2550, and is as follows:

The important section is "The printing, publishing, or importation of illustrations of canceled or uncanceled U. S. postage stamps in black and white only or the making or importation of necessary plates therefore, solely for use in philatelic or historical articles, books, journals or albums. Or the circulars of legitimate publishers or dealers in stamps or such books journals or albums if such illustrations are of such size, less than three-quarters or more than one and one-half times, in linear dimensions, of each part of the stamp illustrated, as shall be specified in such findings."

Some objections have developed from newspaper men for fear the bill will not permit illustrations in newspapers, since it does not say so specifically, but the sponsors do not feel this way since the bill permits the use of illustrations in philatelic or historical articles.

It would certainly be better to permit the bill to pass as it is rather than raise objections and have it "killed" entirely. If passed it certainly would be easier to get newspapers added to the list than it has been to get the bill passed.

While no official announcement has been made, it became known last Tuesday that the post office department has chosen the 10-cent Great Smoky Mountain stamp of the National park series as the subject of the single stamp pane to be issued in connection with the annual convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans at Asheville, N. C., on August 26. Verifications were obtained from Acting Postmaster Roy M. North. — Calumet Post Horn.

OR

The new Northwest Territory stamp will be placed on sale July 13. It is of three-cent denomination New York City and Marietta, O., will share first day honors. Rufus Putnam, judge of the supreme court will be portrayed on the stamp.

The new regular Canadian postal issues of King George VI, have the secret date 1937 in the design, with the help of a powerful glass you can find it just above the left numeral, worked in the design on each stamp.

Mr. Collins, the U. S. envelope specialist and Mr. Wittman, both of Gary have not been over Hammond way for some time now. Collins is accused of making the statement that he was always way behind in his stamp work, so that is a good enough excuse for him. You can just bet the Wittman is snowed under with pre-cancels; possibly he has met up with Jack Kitch of Chicago again. If that is the case one is apt to find them sitting in some corner of one of the region's stamp club rooms yet. Sometimes I wonder if those two ever eat!

John Brennel, another pre-cancel bug bitten victim who claims that Whiting is his home town, can always be found on Saturday morning at a certain place in Indiana Harbor, doin' what? Looking for pre-cancels, of course!

Victor Hoffman is back fellows, back from a post-graduate course at school and may be found at any time at home in Munster. But where and how did he acquire some of those wonderful mint U. S. and British Colonials that he was showing at the club t'other night?

Our youthful friend, Clinton Mathies still lingers in Pennsylvania. His letters come regularly from Angels, Llanna and Newfoundland, Pa. The latter city cancellation comes through with fine magenta colored, hand-stamped cancellations.

He writes that it was his pleasure to attend an exhibit sponsored by the Scranton, Pa., Philatelic society, where at the high honors was captured by a collection of Austria. You never can tell.

Herbert L. Shatz on May 1 gave a radio talk over station WIP, Philadelphia, taking for his subject: "Mr. Farley and U. S. Stamps" a very interesting theme. For lack of space we are unable to print the address in its entirety.

Mr. Shatz shows that the Farley yearly average on new issues, 1933-'36, was 15, but his predecessor, PMG Walter Brown has to his credit or discredit, an average of 20 during the year 1929 to 1932 inclusive. If air mails are included, Mr. Farley still has to his credit the smaller number of stamps issued. Mr. Shatz believes that "meticulous and complaining stamp enthusiasts" should have little attention shown them.—Meekels.

Since the "steel strike" Mr. Mazur of East Chicago has been devoting his time to golf and stamps, so he claims. We don't know much about his golf, but he certainly has a number of fine stamp specimens.

Have you seen one of the cacheted covers gotten out for the occasion of the wedding of the duke and duchess of Windsor? They come from Monts with a clear cancellation bearing the date and hour of the ceremony and franked with one of the 1 F 50-cent stamps of the Paris Exposition. An Eastern dealer is handling them.

Many dealers claim this will be a "British Year" in philatelly, and they are evidently right, because these coronation stamps are certainly nice.

But don't pass up the Paris Exposition issue of France, for they are very nice too. Speaking of Paris Expo's there is reported a goodly quantity of counterfeit stamps of high value of that series in circulation.

Closing note: Use commeratives or stamps of philatelic interest when you write a fellow collector or a dealer; its a matter of philatelic good will, and courtesy.

CEDARS of LEBANON

- A Native FARMER -

PHILATELIC GROUP WILL MEET NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT

Discussion of the category in which the current 2c stamps will be placed is the prominent topic before the Tuesday meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society at the library of the Tech high school.

Opinion on the classification of his stamp varies and an attempt vill be made to determine whether r not it is a major variety.

An exhibition of Freaks and 'arieties will be made at the meeting to which the general public is nvited.

Among other stamps to be displayed are the famous 4c Bi-Cennnial broken frame, the broken ame variety of the 2c Columan issue and the broken hat varty of the same series.

The meeting will come to orr at 8 p. m., with the evening so devoted to postal issues of is and other countries.

Frances

STUNT FLIER TO APPEAR BEFORE STAMP SOCIETY

Kurt W. Kunau, famous Polish flyer and stunt man, will address the Calumet Philatletic society at its regular meeting next Tuesday evening in the library at Hammond Technical high school.

Born in Danzig, Kunau has been flying and performing dare-devil stunts on and with planes for the past 18 years. He is recognized as Poland's foremost stunt man and the first person to make a parachute jump in that country.

His hair-raising stunts performed on planes with newsreel and motion pictures companies has gained him international fame. On one occasion he piloted an airplane into a building for a German motion picture company.

He has exhibited at every principal airport in this country for charity, at races and at the Century of Progress in Chicago sev-

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POLISH AVIATOR TO ADDRESS STAMP CLUB TUESDAY

Kurt W. Kunau, famous Polish aviator and stunt man, will address the Calumet Philatelic society at its regular meeting Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the library of the Hammond Technical high school.

Those interested in stamps and in aviation are invited by the society to attend. In his talk, Mr. Kunau will tie up the romance of postage stamps with the romance of aviation. Mr. Kunau is a member of the South Chicago Philatelic society.

Recognized as Poland's foremost stunt man and the first person to make a parachute jump in that country, Mr. Kunau will talk on his international experiences as a flyer and stunt man. He has been doing dare-devil stunts on and with planes for the past 18 years. His hair-raising stunts performed on planes for news-reel and motion picture companies have gained for him international fame. He has exhibited his aerial feats at every principle airport in this country, Germany, Poland and

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FARLEY PLANS SOUVENIR TO HONOR SPA

Announcement of the 5-cent Virinia Dare commemorative to be ssued Aug. 18 undoubtedly means a ouvenir sheet with a face value of 0 cents will follow shortly after

The souvenir sheet is due Aug. 6 in honor of the annual convenion of the Society of Philatelic mericans, at Asheville, N. C. As he Virginia Dare stamp is also a Iorth Carolina item, to be released t the little town of Manteo, on Roanoke Island, it is considered ery likely, according to Washingon advices, that it will be repeated 1 an imperforate block of four vith the usual "By Courtesy of ames A. Farley" in scription round the four sides.

Glenn

#1 June 13, 37

All About

S-T-A-M-P-S

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

The Tuesday meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society was a great success, many stamp collectors who attended this meeting enjoyed every moment of Mr. Kunau's talk on his thrills and adventures as an aviator, 'chute jumper and stunt man. It is rather difficult to imagine one who devotes his time at air adventure, could find time and the inclination to collect stamps, but his romances of the air and postage stamps blend beautifully when he talks of them.

The society is very grateful to Mr. Kunau, and anticipate an early return visit from him. Kanau is a member of the South Chicago Stamp club.

Fred Phrommer and Harry Andrewson are two youthful collectors of Hammond whose names are spreading rapidly in philatelic circles. Their enthusiasm and aggressive pursuit of the ellusive adhesive has acquired for them outstanding collections for philatelists of their age.

The writer had the pleasure of seeing several beautiful covers from the German collection of Mr. Warots of Hammond's north side. These covers are franked with the recent issues of modern Germany and are certainly worth seeing.

Postmastr Gen. James A. Farley has announced that only July 13, a special commemorative postage stamp will be issued in connection with the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the ordinance of 1787 and the establishment of the Northwest Territory.

The stamp will be of the three cent denomination. Further details are to be announced later by the department.

The first day of sale on the Virginia Dare stamp will be at Roanoke Island, N. C., on August 18. This stamp will also be issued in miniature sheets in compliments to the SPA convention to be held in that state at a latter date.

A party consisting of Mr. Ridge, Mr. Lasater, Mr. Helper and Mr. Evans will journey to South Chicago's Grand Crossings to be the guests of the Roosevelt Philatelic society at their meeting Tuesday.

Those who have seen the new illustrated booklet of U. S. postal issues, offered by the government, are well pleased with them. This is somewhat of a departure from government regulations as to illustrations of stamps, and is being eagerly snapped up by the public.

This booklet is issued with two different binding, paper binding at 25c each and the cloth binding at 75c each. Remittances for them should be made in postal money order to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Have just read a letter from Hell. Hell is reported to have had an extremely cold winter with sub zero temperatures, but anticipate a prosperous summer on account of the tourist trade.

Captains of steamers usually suggest to their passenger that they get off and go to Hell.

Those who have been in Hell and come back, insist that the inhabitants are a happy lot; that good churches abound, and that Hell is an ideal place in which to spend a few quiet hours. This little village is just below the Arctic Circle in upper Norway.

The 24c U. S. Air Mail stamp of 1918 was the first stamp of the world designed expressly for air mail use.

Gary

JULY-11-1937

Methode." This error was discovered before the official day of release and all stamps were recalled to Paris, but it seems that some 144 in number were missing, fearing these had fallen into the hands of speculators the department will issue both the error and the corrected edition of the stamp.

Steve Markovitz of Indiana Harbor, wonders why the high values of the Newfoundland issues are the first to be all sold out. Steve you know is very proud of his collection of that country. And he should be proud as he has quite an array of this country's stamps.

Calumet Society meets Tuesday at Tech high school. All collectors, members and their friends are urged to be present.

C-LINE #62028
NON-GLARE TOPPER

Aug. 1, 1937

All About STAMPS AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

In 1856, for a short period of time, a camel train carried the mail from Fort Tejon, across the desert to Los Angeles.

This experiment was due to the initiative of a young army officer, Lieut. Edward F. Beale—afterwards General Beale—who was attached to the western division of the war department. While exploring Death Valley with Kit Carson in 1850 the idea of using camels for transportation accrued to Beale. He placed this matter so strongly before his superiors that when the army appropriation bill was under consideration, during the last days of the 1851 session of congress, Jefferson Davis, then senator from Missouri, proposed an amendment providing for the purchase of camels and dromadaries, with the necessary equipment, for use in the southwest, together with the importation of 10 native Arab drivers. This was at the time of the "gold rush," when difficulties and hardships attending travelers to the coast were almost insurmountable.

Mr. Davis urged that a camel could travel 100 miles on a drink, and could forage where other animals would starve, and could make from 30 to 40 miles a day—some speed in the 50's.

The upshot of the matter was that congress appointed a commission of two army officers to proceed to Egypt with instructions to inform themselves thoroughly about camels, purchase a number of the animals, and engage native drivers to accompany them to this country. As a consequence a train of camels was sent to Beale in 1856 to Fort Tejon, where he was then stationed. The complete story with voluminous correspondence is contained in a huge black volume among the Congressional Records.

Beale was enthusiastic and lost little time in organizing a camel train for carrying the mails, etc., from Fort Tejon to Los Angeles. A San Francisco journal of that period refers to the amazement of our citizens when Beale arrived at the Plaza at the head of a string of 14 camels. How regularly this post was operated there are unfortunately no records to show, but, seemingly, the camels crossed the desert with more or less regularity until the advent of the Civil war caused the abandonment of so many of the less important post routes all over the country.

Clyde Ridge called my attention to an error on the part of yours truly. I stated in a previous article that the forthcoming SPA complimentary sheet picturing the "Smoky Mountain" 10 cent Park Stamp would be the smallest in size and also in price of any issued by the U. S. As to the size I am undoubtedly correct, but as to price I was in error. Clyde pointed out to me the complimentary sheet of 1-cent Park issued in 1934 and the face value was 6 cents.

It is indeed a pleasure to see Miss Frances Mrynes, who resides at 204 West State street, Calumet City, again in philatelic circles. We are pleased to note that her absence has not cooled her ardor for stamps.

We of CPS congratulate the Whiting Acadian Philatelic society which claims charming Miss Ann Slusslak of 1648 Lake avenue as a member. The stamps closest to her heart are those of the U. S. and the ones picturing children. The collecting of "Baby Stamps" seems to be the hobby of several Whiting Philatelists.

Another new acquaintance is V. T. Sedzinski of 108 Rimbach street, who collects the U. S. stamps in blocks of four. This is indeed the hard way.

The design of the Virginia Dare stamp shows a mother with a baby in her arms, seated in the door yard of a cabin home, which shows in the back yard; the father standing close, holding a musket. The stamp is printed in blue, the size is one inch square. Covers must reach the postmaster at Manteo, N. C., by Aug. 16.

The Calumet Philatelic societies meetings are proving to be a mecca for the region's stamp collecting fraternity. Every meeting brings new faces to the fore. Return again and again friends, the society is happy to have your company. And those of you who are unknown to our group, we welcome you to our gatherings.

The place: Hammond Technical high school.

The time: 8 p. m. on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Thanks to those of you who have offered so many fine suggestions for this column. It serves greatly in adding to the interest of the column, and I'll try in time to use all of your offerings. Your praises for my feeble efforts bring that glowing feeling, you know?

There will be a stamp issued Sept. 17 commemorating the Constitution. Reports are so conflicting, however, that we refrain at this time of giving the descriptions at hand. It will be of 3-cent denomination, we are sure.

The SPA complimentary sheet will be on sale at the SPA convention station in Asheville, N. C., Aug. 26 and the postmaster will service the usual number of covers.

New Republic

Br. Guiana
216

Sugar Cane in Punts

Chile
169

Harvesting

Bulgaria
164

Harvesting Grain

Aug-8-1937

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

The church picture on the one-half-cent value of the South African Voortrekker stamp was built by the old Dutch burghers in Pietermartizburg, Natal, in fulfillment of their vow and prayer, "Give us victory over the heathen and we will erect a church unto the honor and glory of Almighty God," uttered on the eve of the battle of Blood River when Andries Pretorius and his command assured South African settlement by the whites defeating 10,000 of Dingaan's warriors in 1883, should hold a special interest to Americans.

The first pastor was Dr. Daniel Lindley, a member of the first American missionary group to arrive in South Africa.

Those were the days of the dreaded Zulu "impis" and the muscular missionaries." These missionaries needed to be able to use tools, build their own homes, plant groves, prepare Zulu primers and shoot lions as well as preach powerfully.

For instance: Lindley would ride 378 miles to Winburg in the cape or 460 miles to Potchefstroom in Transvaal to baptize or celebrate communion. Some parish.

Adjoining the church is a museum where relics of the Voortrekkers are preserved.

—Billy Irvin, S-212.

Mr. Martin Pierson, Sr., of Hessville would like to know all those collectors of the region who collect "Bird Stamps."

The usual summer slump in the stamp game for some reason or other failed to materialize this season. Prices seem to just keep on going up. It will soon be time for the new catalogue to make its appearance and if you've breathed ohs and ahs in the past—well I may be wrong, but you're due to emit several more sizable gasps over the various new quotations.

Vincent Mazur of East Chicago takes his catalogue numbers quite seriously, and don't think he doesn't know just what and where his U. S. is and belongs. When one collects mint U. S., and goes back into the dim past for certain numbers, one must know.

Claude Lasater has said little about his week-end jaunt to Sheldon, Ill., but several nice things have been said about the "Box Killer" cancellation in magnetic color from the town wherein the Post Horn started its journey to CPS members and friends.

It hasn't been long ago when one could buy stamp mixtures from the ones about town who gathered scrap paper and boxes from the local stores for from 35 cens to 50 cents per pound, and they put everything in it they found in stamps. Now the price is $1 per pound and everything is still in it with the exception of the stamp you expect and want.

Stamp tongs are not Chinese Philatelic societies.

JULY - 4 - 1937.

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

It has been my great pleasure to have the privilege if visiting a group of boys at the Carmelite Orphanage on several occasions, and to discuss and trade stamps with about a dozen of them who are ardent stamp collectors. Never have I had the pleasure of a more delightful group, attentive and polite to the 'nth degree.

Page after page could be written about these plucky lads, but my real purpose for the present is to urge more fortunate collectors to take a little time out from daily work and play, gather a handful of their duplicate stamps together and visit these boys, a mere 15 minutes of your time will be amply rewarded by the glow of happiness shining on these youthful faces in appreciation of your kindness.

You will find Mother Superior in charge, to be a very charming little person, eager to assist you in anyway possible.

You will return again and again, your status as a philatelist will increase, in your own estimation at least, you will know that being a collector of stamps proves to be an Open Sesame to many hearts, if applied in the spirit of helping youthful beginners whose financial circumstances are limited and their source of supply confined to such a point that you will travel in their persistence to collect stamps at all.

Now that we know the SPA complimentary sheet will have a single 10-cent park stamp as the subject we wonder how it will look! But remember the Tipex sheet; get these new ones early before they are removed from sale at the agency.

LaVerne Mapes and family have just returned from a motor trip to the Momouth Caves, The Shepherd of the Hills country, and Van Buren county, Ark. His glowing description of the trip would go good at a meeting of the CPS, but he assures me that a talk on that trip will have to wait until a later date, as he has just received word to report immediately at the federal tax bureau in Washington, D. C., to assume his new duties to which he has recently been appointed. Much luck and contentment in your new job Mapes, and don't forget to visit the agency and send us some of these new issues, and to give us the lowdown on philatelists of the nation's capital.

Karl D. Norris prominent East Chicago architect, owns one of the few complete collections of American Christmas seals I know of in this region. His collection includes those seals prior to 1920, issued by the American Red Cross, and copies of those since that date bearing the doubled-barred cross, issued by the National Tuberculosis association.

Frames from his collections have been exhibited at various times throughout the region by the Lake County Tuberculosis association. They certainly are very beautiful and worthwhile seeing.

Claude Lasater, of 222 Ogden street, also collects Christmas seals. Not only those of the U. S. but those of every nation issuing them. And believe me there is quite a variety of them, and in many gorgeous colors.

It seems that quite a number of old stamp collectors are going back to the good old days of their youth and making themselves a general collection of the world's stamps. Just cannot resist these new issues that not only catch the eye, but hold the interest as well. Many nations are putting out some dandys. There is Poland, who for years has issued nothing but common place stamps, has now a group of beauties, that everyone seems to want. And look at all the nice Scandinavian issues. Ah me!

Miss Margaret Smelzer of Michigan street is one of the latest recruits to the ranks of the ancient and noble order of philatelists. She is going after the big stamps, and those picturing birds, beasts and ships.

Clyde Ridge of Calumet City is another "ship" collector, his fleet of ship stamps has gained somewhat in size since I last viewed them. He possesses many nice ones of interest that are not given space in the ready-made album, but Clyde's dexterity with the ruling pen has overcome that obstacle.

Another potential admiral in mind at present, is Mr. P. P. Perkins of Lansing, Ill., and by the way, we haven't seen you around lately Phillip! Wassamatter?

In spite of the summer season and the usually looked for slump in the stamp collecting game, things are going along pretty lively, at several of the region's rendezvous for collectors I see many new faces along with the old guard, and all seeking the new things in stamps. There is Mr. Walter L. Kline of Indiana Harbor, who has added oodles of fine pictorials to his general collection, and still looking. Mr. George Girth of the Nu-Enamel paint shop, reading up on stamp ads, and successfully mixing stamps with paint. Clarence Kushmal, of the FHA office, with pockets full of stamp literature and many fine stamps, and the charming Young sisters, Eleanore and Evelyn, of Hoffman street, with Eleanore's boy friend from Union Mills, Ind., who incidentally collects stamps also.

Just eight more days left to get your first day covers in for the new northwest territory stamp.

The next meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society will be held in the library of the Hammond Technical high school on July 13, at 8 p. m. You are invited to attend and meet the collectors of the region.

COCOANUT PALM

So. West Africa
143

WATERBERG

· PEPPER PLANT ·

STAMP TALKS
No.15
THE MONMOUTH ISSUE
(Molly Pitcher)

by.

Ralph A. Kimble

Broadcast of March 28, 1931

(Copyright 1931 by Ralph A. Kimble)

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(This is the Fifteenth number in the series of talks on "Commemorative Postage Stamps of the United States, written and broadcast by Ralph A. Kimble over station WMAQ, the Chicago Daily News, every Saturday at 4:45 P.M.)

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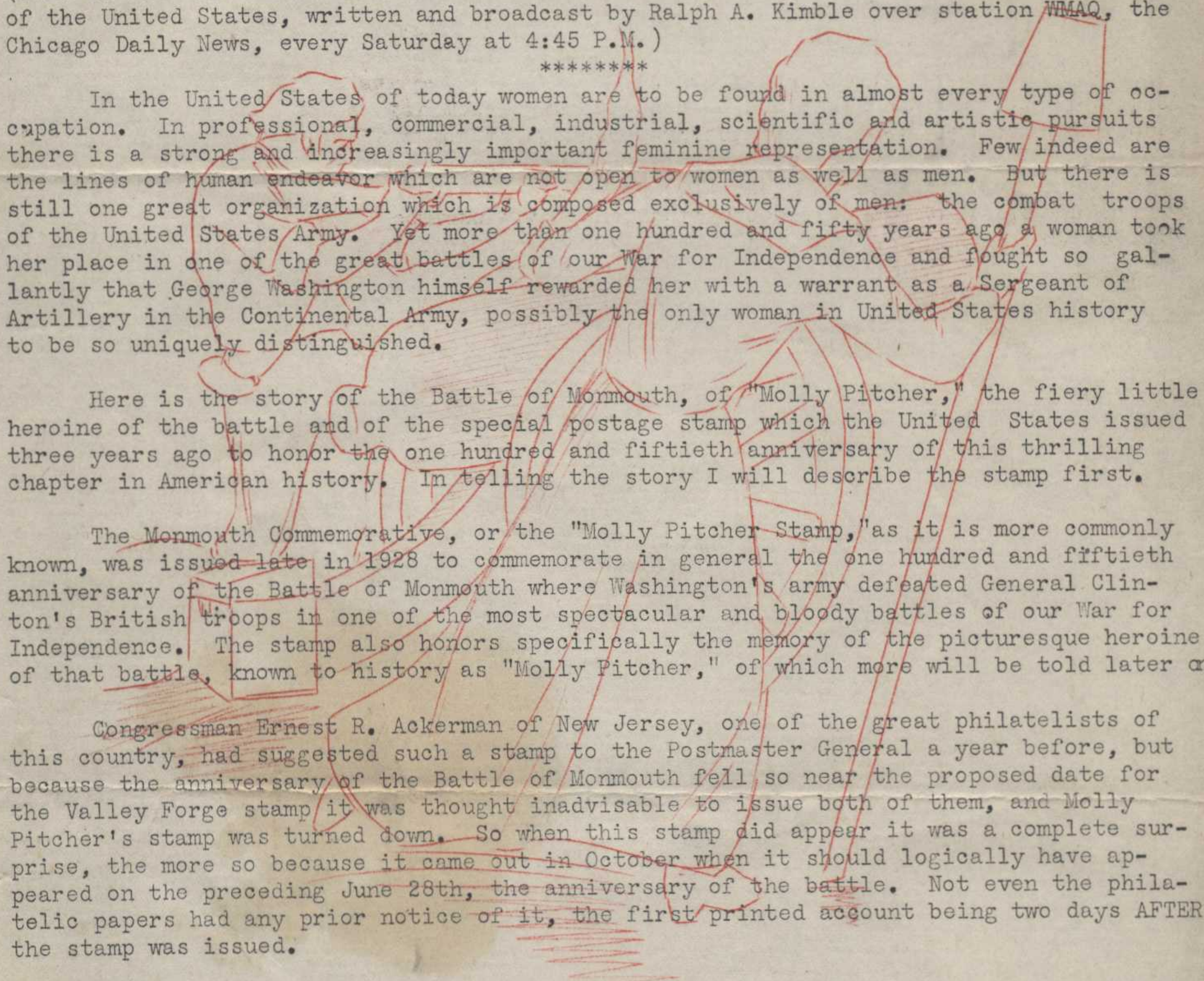


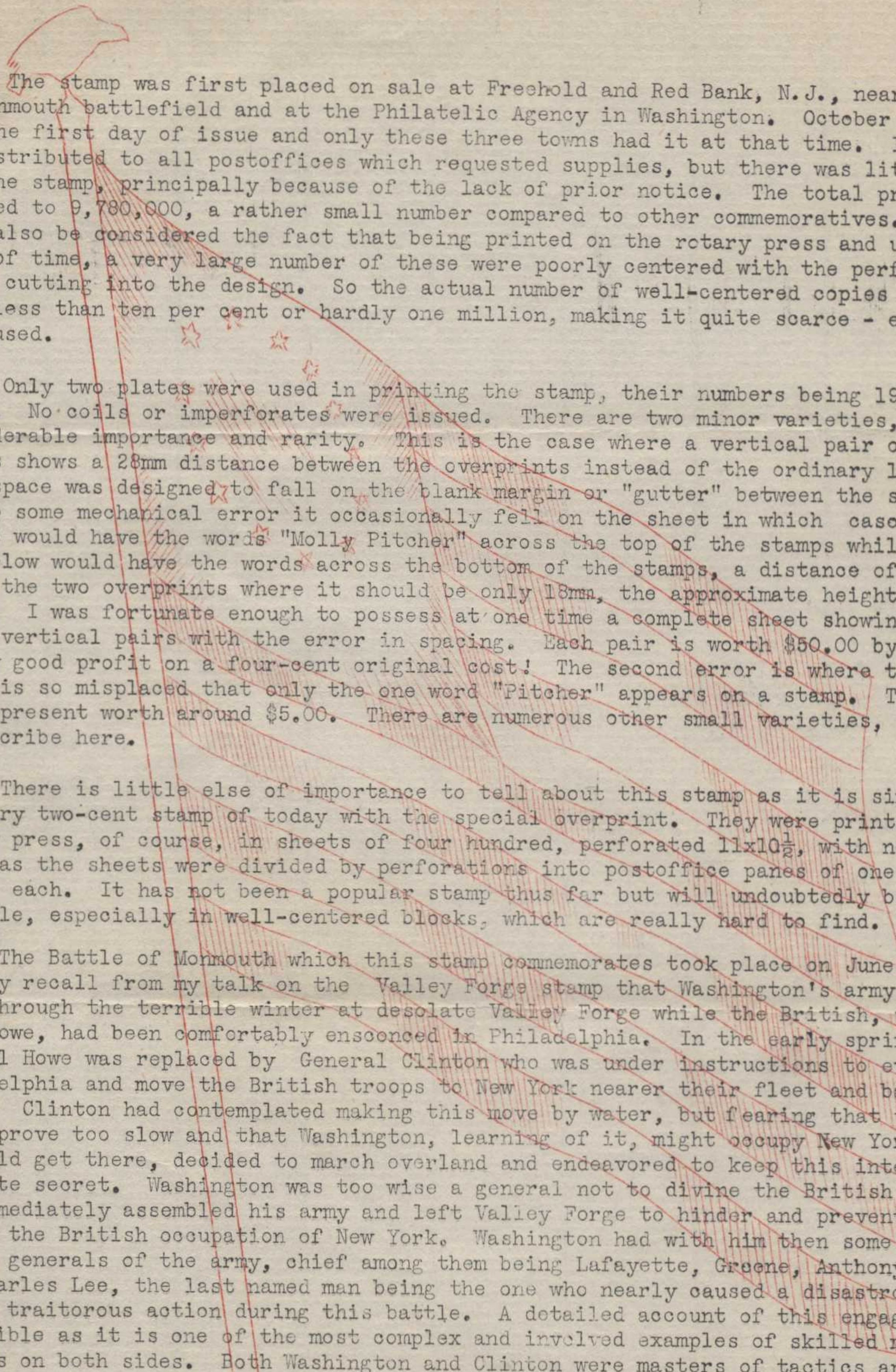
In the United States of today women are to be found in almost every type of occupation. In professional, commercial, industrial, scientific and artistic pursuits there is a strong and increasingly important feminine representation. Few indeed are the lines of human endeavor which are not open to women as well as men. But there is still one great organization which is composed exclusively of men: the combat troops of the United States Army. Yet more than one hundred and fifty years ago a woman took her place in one of the great battles of our War for Independence and fought so gallantly that George Washington himself rewarded her with a warrant as a Sergeant of Artillery in the Continental Army, possibly the only woman in United States history to be so uniquely distinguished.

Here is the story of the Battle of Monmouth, of "Molly Pitcher," the fiery little heroine of the battle and of the special postage stamp which the United States issued three years ago to honor the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this thrilling chapter in American history. In telling the story I will describe the stamp first.

The Monmouth Commemorative, or the "Molly Pitcher Stamp," as it is more commonly known, was issued late in 1928 to commemorate in general the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth where Washington's army defeated General Clinton's British troops in one of the most spectacular and bloody battles of our War for Independence. The stamp also honors specifically the memory of the picturesque heroine of that battle, known to history as "Molly Pitcher," of which more will be told later on.

Congressman Ernest R. Ackerman of New Jersey, one of the great philatelists of this country, had suggested such a stamp to the Postmaster General a year before, but because the anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth fell so near the proposed date for the Valley Forge stamp it was thought inadvisable to issue both of them, and Molly Pitcher's stamp was turned down. So when this stamp did appear it was a complete surprise, the more so because it came out in October when it should logically have appeared on the preceding June 28th, the anniversary of the battle. Not even the philatelic papers had any prior notice of it, the first printed account being two days AFTER the stamp was issued.

The sudden decision to issue such a stamp made impossible the preparation of an attractive design and resulted in another miserable makeshift like the Hawaiian overprints of which I told you last week. The Monmouth stamp is simply the ordinary two-cent postage stamp of the present issue overprinted with the words "Molly Pitcher" in two lines of small black letters. Not even the date is shown. Such a makeshift was peculiarly unfortunate in this case as there is a magnificent old painting by D.M. Carter and another by George Washington Parke Custis, foster-son of the great general, either of which would have furnished a spectacular and appropriate design for the stamp. Both of these paintings, and Carter's in particular, show the Battle of Monmouth at its thrilling climax with Molly Pitcher helping fire the cannon beside which lies her head husband. What a stamp it could have been!

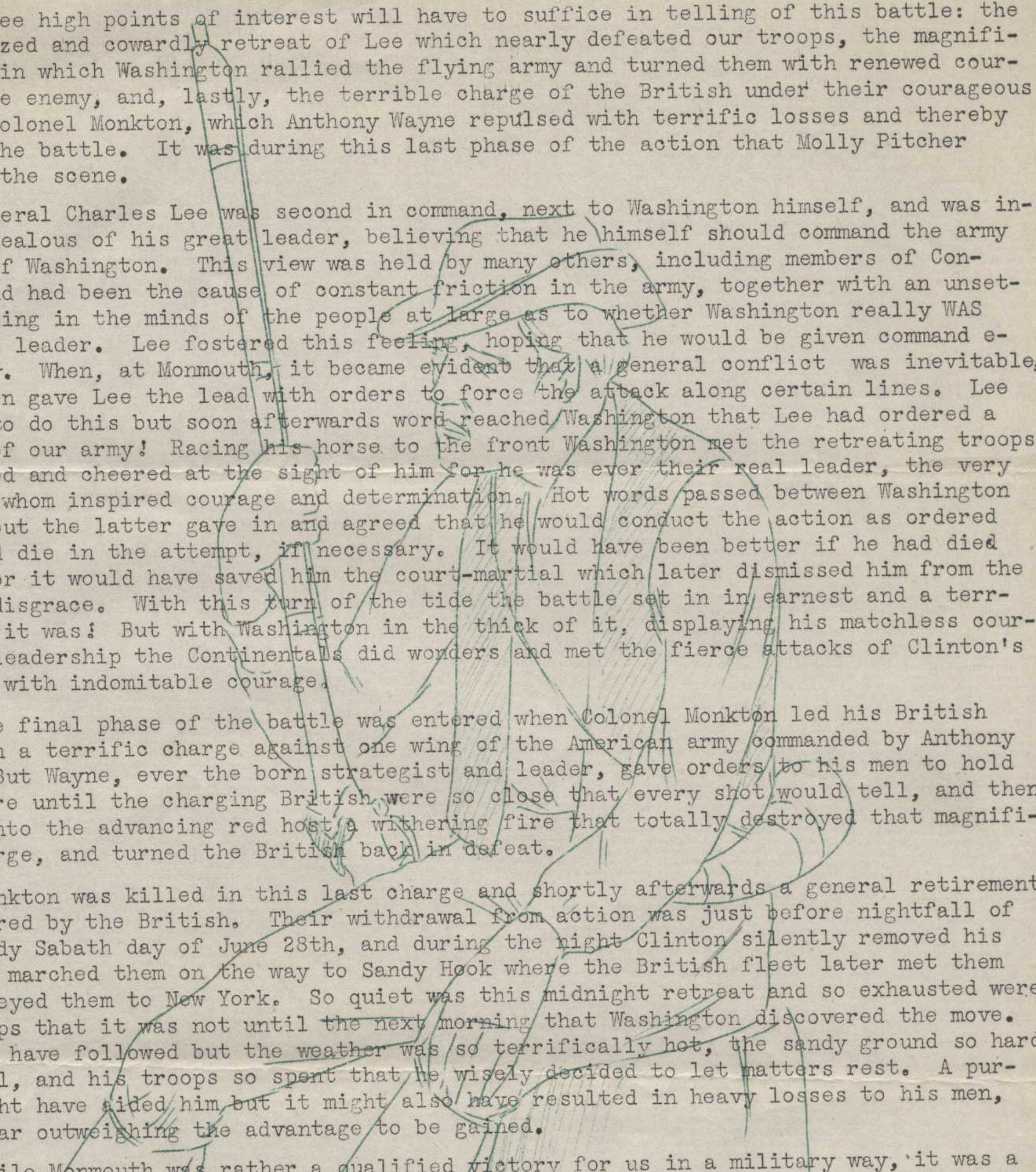


The stamp was first placed on sale at Freehold and Red Bank, N.J., near the site of Monmouth battlefield and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. October 20,1928, was the first day of issue and only these three towns had it at that time. It was later distributed to all postoffices which requested supplies, but there was little demand for the stamp, principally because of the lack of prior notice. The total printing amounted to 9,780,000, a rather small number compared to other commemoratives. There must also be considered the fact that being printed on the rotary press and under pressure of time, a very large number of these were poorly centered with the perforations often cutting into the design. So the actual number of well-centered copies was probably less than ten per cent or hardly one million, making it quite scarce - either used or unused.

Only two plates were used in printing the stamp, their numbers being 19070 and 19071. No coils or imperforates were issued. There are two minor varieties, one of considerable importance and rarity. This is the case where a vertical pair of the stamps shows a 28mm distance between the overprints instead of the ordinary 18mm..This wide space was designed to fall on the blank margin or "gutter" between the sheets but due to some mechanical error it occasionally fell on the sheet in which case one row of stamps would have the words "Molly Pitcher" across the top of the stamps while the next row below would have the words across the bottom of the stamps, a distance of 28mm between the two overprints where it should be only 18mm, the approximate height of the stamp. I was fortunate enough to possess at one time a complete sheet showing ten of these vertical pairs with the error in spacing. Each pair is worth $50.00 by now, a fairly good profit on a four-cent original cost! The second error is where the overprint is so misplaced that only the one word "Pitcher" appears on a stamp. This variety is at present worth around $5.00. There are numerous other small varieties, too minute to describe here.

There is little else of importance to tell about this stamp as it is simply our ordinary two-cent stamp of today with the special overprint. They were printed on the rotary press, of course, in sheets of four hundred, perforated 11x10½, with no straight edges as the sheets were divided by perforations into postoffice panes of one hundred stamps each. It has not been a popular stamp thus far but will undoubtedly be fairly valuable, especially in well-centered blocks, which are really hard to find.

The Battle of Monmouth which this stamp commemorates took place on June 28, 1778. You may recall from my talk on the Valley Forge stamp that Washington's army had just come through the terrible winter at desolate Valley Forge while the British, under General Howe, had been comfortably ensconced in Philadelphia. In the early spring of '78 General Howe was replaced by General Clinton who was under instructions to evacuate Philadelphia and move the British troops to New York nearer their fleet and base of supplies. Clinton had contemplated making this move by water, but fearing that this method might prove too slow and that Washington, learning of it, might occupy New York before he could get there, decided to march overland and endeavored to keep this intention an absolute secret. Washington was too wise a general not to divine the British intent, and immediately assembled his army and left Valley Forge to hinder and prevent, if possible, the British occupation of New York. Washington had with him then some of the finest generals of the army, chief among them being Lafayette, Greene, Anthony Wayne and Charles Lee, the last named man being the one who nearly caused a disastrous defeat by his traitorous action during this battle. A detailed account of this engagement is impossible as it is one of the most complex and involved examples of skilled military tactics on both sides. Both Washington and Clinton were masters of tactics and strategy and while neither had foreseen nor sought a general engagement at this time, yet when it came they rose to the emergency and such was their skill and the even division of strength between the opposing forces that the victory hung in the balance for hours.



Three high points of interest will have to suffice in telling of this battle: the unauthorized and cowardly retreat of Lee which nearly defeated our troops, the magnificent way in which Washington rallied the flying army and turned them with renewed courage on the enemy, and, lastly, the terrible charge of the British under their courageous leader, Colonel Monkton, which Anthony Wayne repulsed with terrific losses and thereby decided the battle. It was during this last phase of the action that Molly Pitcher comes on the scene.

General Charles Lee was second in command, next to Washington himself, and was intensely jealous of his great leader, believing that he himself should command the army instead of Washington. This view was held by many others, including members of Congress, and had been the cause of constant friction in the army, together with an unsettled feeling in the minds of the people at large as to whether Washington really WAS the right leader. Lee fostered this feeling, hoping that he would be given command eventually. When, at Monmouth, it became evident that a general conflict was inevitable, Washington gave Lee the lead with orders to force the attack along certain lines. Lee started to do this but soon afterwards word reached Washington that Lee had ordered a RETREAT of our army! Racing his horse to the front Washington met the retreating troops who halted and cheered at the sight of him for he was ever their real leader, the very sight of whom inspired courage and determination. Hot words passed between Washington and Lee but the latter gave in and agreed that he would conduct the action as ordered and would die in the attempt, if necessary. It would have been better if he had died there, for it would have saved him the court-martial which later dismissed him from the army in disgrace. With this turn of the tide the battle set in in earnest and a terrible one it was! But with Washington in the thick of it, displaying his matchless courage and leadership the Continentals did wonders and met the fierce attacks of Clinton's brigades with indomitable courage.

The final phase of the battle was entered when Colonel Monkton led his British troops in a terrific charge against one wing of the American army commanded by Anthony Wayne. But Wayne, ever the born strategist and leader, gave orders to his men to hold their fire until the charging British were so close that every shot would tell, and then poured into the advancing red host a withering fire that totally destroyed that magnificent charge, and turned the British back in defeat.

Monkton was killed in this last charge and shortly afterwards a general retirement was ordered by the British. Their withdrawal from action was just before nightfall of the bloody Sabath day of June 28th, and during the night Clinton silently removed his army and marched them on the way to Sandy Hook where the British fleet later met them and conveyed them to New York. So quiet was this midnight retreat and so exhausted were our troops that it was not until the next morning that Washington discovered the move. He would have followed but the weather was so terrifically hot, the sandy ground so hard to travel, and his troops so spent that he wisely decided to let matters rest. A pursuit might have aided him but it might also have resulted in heavy losses to his men, losses far outweighing the advantage to be gained.

While Monmouth was rather a qualified victory for us in a military way, it was a tremendous victory in another sense, for it showed once and for all to the army and to the country at large, that Washington was indeed the true leader, capable of handling any emergency, fitted to be entrusted with the destinies of the people. It forever destroyed the prestige of Charles Lee and united the people behind Washington, a state of mind of vast importance in the final success of the war.

But what of Molly Pitcher? Who was she, anyway, and why did she come down to us in history? Her real name was Mary Ludwig, according to the most authentic records. She was born near Carlisle, Pa., October 13, 1744, and in 1769 was married to John Hays, a gunner in Proctor's Pennsylvania Artillery. As was rather common in those days she followed her husband in his campaigns and was ever at hand in the thick of battle to carry water to the parched and thirsty soldiers. From this she probably derived the nick-name of "Molly Pitcher," for her pitcher of cold water was a blessed sight to the soldiers serving the flaming guns. At Monmouth her husband's cannon had been unlucky, indeed, for, as the story goes, several men had been killed or wounded while serving it. The gun became a thing of dread to the men, and when a British shot struck John Hays in the head, killing him instantly, the rest of the men were for abandoning that gun with superstitious dread. But brave Molly, seeing that her husband was beyond mortal aid, caught the rammer-staff from his dead hands and shouting thru the roar of battle, cried to the men to keep the gun firing as long as she and they were alive! Her example of matchless courage and self-sacrifice was enough. The cannoneers cheered with frantic fervor and so well and truly did they man that gun that it played no small part in stopping Monkton's charge and winning Monmouth field.

The next morning, begrimed with smoke and dust and blood, she was brought before General Washington and her story told to him. As near as history can tell, Washington so highly valued her exploit that he officially made her a Sergeant in the army, a warrant which she held until her death and of which she never tired of telling in later years. Molly Pitcher lived for many years, dying in 1823 at the age of 79. She was buried at Carlisle, her birthplace, where a monument was erected to her memory. There is also a monument to her on the site of Monmouth Battlefield, near Freehold, N. J.

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You can get a printed copy of this talk simply by asking for it. Address your letter to THE STAMP MAN, care of WMAQ, 400 West Madison St., Chicago. These printed copies are free to anyone who desires them but get your requests in without delay, as they go rapidly, and late comers may not be able to secure one.

You can all have the copies of the talk, and so many of you seemed to like the contest we had two weeks ago that I am going to give you another little one today. Just two questions this time. For the best answer that comes from each state I will send an unused block of four of the Molly Pitcher stamps. Chicago counts as a separate state from Illinois. Then for the five next best answers from each state I will send a Molly Pitcher stamp on the envelope which carries your copy of this talk.

1. How many different women's names or pictures have appeared on United States Postage stamps, and who are they?
2. What do these Stamp Talks mean to you? In other words, why do you like them?

Please keep your answers under fifty words for each question and mail the answers within two days. Winners will be announced two weeks from today.

Now the winners of the last contest on the Civil Aero stamps: I received a very large number of answers and lots of good ones. More than a hundred of you answered at least two of the three questions correctly and received the stamp on your envelope. Those whose answers were the best are as follows, starting with the 11th prize and working up:

11th. (Robert J. Campbell, So. Maplewood Ave., Chicago
(S.A. Simonson of Oak Park
(Anna L. Mathews of Iowa Street, Chicago
(Elmer Wright of Urbana, Illinois
(Julius Mark of Lunt Ave., Chicago
(I had to give five prizes for eleventh place as they were all good)
10th. Charles W. Cross of Geneva, Ill.
9th. William Schlosser, Jr., of Latrobe Ave., Chicago
8th. Albert O. Hauser of Phillips Ave., Chicago
7th. Thornton O. Smallwood of Union Ave., Chicago
6th. Miss Jane Gamble of Palos Park, Ill.
5th. J.F. Kenkel of Milwaukee, Wis.
4th. H.C. Nesper of Toledo, Ohio
3rd. B.W. Menn of West Polk St., Chicago
2nd. N.H. Ringstrom of Davenport, Iowa
1st. (George Krambles of Sheridan Road, Chicago and
(Walter W. Miller of Madison, Wisconsin

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This Stamp Talk furnished by the American Legion

STAMP TALKS

No.13

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE ISSUE

by

Ralph A. Kimble

Broadcast of March 14,1931

(Copyright 1931 by Ralph A.Kimble)

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(This is the thirteenth number in the series of talks on "Commemorative Postage Stamps of the United States," written and broadcast by Ralph A. Kimble over station WMAQ, the Chicago Daily News, every Saturday at 4:45 P.M.)

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I doubt if there is a man or woman, boy or girl listening to this talk who has not seen an air-plane or heard the roar of its engine as it rockets thru space. Many of you have even ridden in them, and most of you have received or sent letters carried thru the air by these swiftest of all carriers. The airplane today is an integral part of our ordinary life, a necessity for countless purposes, and so well-known to us all that it attracts but little attention from the average person.

But those of us who can remember events of twenty-seven years ago will recall a very different situation. At that time the very idea of man's flying thru the air with the speed of a bird was as much a dream as is today the idea of man flying to the moon, and even more so, for today we have begun to believe that nothing is impossible, and reviewing the tremendous discoveries and inventions of the past few years such a belief is more than reasonable. Twenty-seven years ago the Wright brothers had just completed their first successful flight in a power-driven airplane, and to illustrate how impossible such a thing was thought, the people at that time even laughed at the sensational newspaper reports of this famous flight, thinking it was all a bit of exaggerated publicity. Since that time we have made immeasurable advances in aviation, but we also realize more deeply than ever what a debt of gratitude we owe to Wilbur and Orville Wright whose efforts made possible the vast and complicated system of modern aviation which we use and enjoy today.

When Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic in 1927 it was only a few weeks until the special ten-cent air-mail stamp bearing his name was issued in this country. But when the Wright brothers made their epic flight of just one hundred and twenty feet back in December of 1903 there was no air-mail stamp issued for the very good reason that no one had ever thought of carrying mail in the air. It remained for another generation a quarter of a century later, to fittingly honor this event by issuing, on its twenty-fifth anniversary, the series of commemorative stamps we take up today.

Many of you who are stamp collectors are familiar with these stamps but there are hundreds of others who have never seen them and you will wonder why, if they commemorate the Wright brothers' achievement, these stamps bear the name of the International Civil Aeronautics Conference. Therein lies a bit of interesting history and one of the features of interest that lift this issue out of the ordinary class.

The first hint of such an issue was made during the summer of 1928, when an article appeared in one of the philatelic papers calling attention to the fact that December 17, 1928, would be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first successful flight of a power-driven airplane, and urging the issuance of a commemorative air-mail stamp in recognition of the date. But the Post Office Department had just issued our five-cent red and blue air stamp and decidedly frowned on the idea of another one so soon, altho they admitted the importance of the Wright brothers' historic flight. Then a few weeks later President Coolidge issued his invitation to all foreign nations, inviting them to attend and participate in the proposed International Civil Aeronautics Conference to be held in Washington, D.C., during the coming December. This conference, together with the appropriateness of its being held at about the time of the airplane's twenty-fifth anniversary, finally brought the decision to issue a special set of stamps, and the result was one of the most handsome series of stamps we have ever had. There are a number of unusual features in this issue which should be of interest to all of you.

In the first place, the name of the issue is a most appalling thing: "The International Civil Aernautics Conference Issue"! Isn't that a tongue-twister? Since no man can say that three times in succession and live it is usually shortened to "The Aeronautics Conference Issue" or "The Civil Aero Issue," but even those are bad enough.

In the second place, this is the first series of commemoratives in our thirteen talks thus far that has consisted of more than one stamp. Back in the days of the Columbian, Trans-Mississippi and Pan-American issues we had long series of stamps with many different values, but of recent years it has been the custom to issue only one value, and that usually a two-cent one. But in this Civil Aero issue there were two stamps, a two cent and a five cent. (This is the answer to the first question in the contest:- The two cent was of course for ordinary postage rates within the United States, and to certain foreign countries such as Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, etc. T he five-cent stamp was issued for two reasons: first, as a gesture of courtesy to the many foreign delegates to this conference who could thereby use it on letters to their countries, in those cases where a five-cent rate was necessary, which is the usual foreign rate from the United States. Secondly, the five-cent stamp could be used on air-mail letters within the United States, and would be especially appropriate considering the nature of the two events which it commemorated). (This is the answer to the second question in the contest: - The colors red and blue are used on the 2¢ and 5¢ stamps respectively because those colors conform to the color code of the Universal Postal Union, which specifies that the ordinary first-class domestic letter rate stamp shall be red in color, while the ordinary first-class foreign letter rate stamp shall be blue. All countries belonging to the UPU use this color scheme on their stamps).

The two cent stamp is carmine-rose in color and depicts as its central design the first Wright airplane which made that flight on Dec.17,1903. The five-cent stamp is a very clear blue color and shows a modern high-speed monoplane with the globe in the background. The frame and border designs are practically the same, both showing the Washington monument on the left and the National Capitol on the right, with the words "International Civil Aeronautics Conference" near the top of the stamp, and the date "December 12, 13, 14, 1928" on a scroll at the bottom.

Both stamps were printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the flatbed press in sheets of two hundred, ten wide by twenty deep. These were cut vertically and horizontally into panes of fifty stamps each. The paper is unwatermarked and they are perforated eleven. The original order called for five million of the five-cent stamp and twenty million of the twos, but this was entirely inadequate to meet the demand, so a second printing was made, bringing the totals to 51,343,400 of the two-cent, and 10,321,000 of the five cent. Notice that the five-cent is the scarcest of all the commemoratives we have talked on thus far, ten million being a very short issue indeed. No imperforates or coils of these were issued, and there have not been any minor varieties of importance. The shades of color vary somewhat, particularly in the two-cent value, but not enough to chronicle as varieties.

For the two-cent stamp there were sixteen plates used, their numbers being 19654-5-6-7, 19662-3-4-5, 19678-9-80-1 and 19708-9-10-11. For the five-cent stamp only four plates were used, numbered 19658-9-60-1. Plate numbers appear on right and left margins as well as top and bottom margins, so to every pane of fifty stamps there are two imprints of the plate number. The top right pane also has the letter "F" beside the top plate number. Both stamps are of the same large size, 35½ mm wide by 21½ mm high, nearly twice the size of our present two-cent stamp. (This is the answer to the 3rd question in the contest:- This large size was adopted for two reasons, first: because it would be impossible to show the long name of the issue, together with the design of any appropriate nature on a small stamp without crowding it; second: because up to that time almost all of our commemoratives had been of large or special size to make them distinctive from the ordinary postage issues, a plan which unfortunately seems to have been lost sight of in subsequent issues.)

These stamps were placed on sale for the first time December 12, 1928, at Washington, D.C. only. They were obtainable at the general post office there at the Philatelic Agency, and also at a special post office established in the United States Chamber of Commerce building in Washington where the Aero Conference was in session. It was at this last-named office that there was applied to all first-day covers the striking special cancellation in a brilliant green ink. This gives the date (either Dec.12,13 or 14, as the conference lasted those three days) and the full name of the Aero Conference, all printed in green. It makes a most unusual first-day cover, especially when both stamps were on the same envelope. In addition, to do honor to the Wright brothers' first flight of twenty-five years before, these stamps were placed on sale at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17th, that being the place and the anniversary of the date on which the Wrights made their first flight. Covers from Kitty Hawk on that date, while not first-day covers, are of great historic interest and have a special cancellation of appropriate design. These stamps were later on sale thruout the country but the five-cent value was quickly used up owing to the small number printed. The two-cent stamp was obtainable for more than a year in Washington but even those are all gone now and both are rising sharply in value.

The International Civil Aeronautics Conference, for which this issue appeared, was in itself primarily to do honor to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight, but also had the purpose of bringing together representatives of many nations to discuss their separate and mutual problems and plans with reference to flying, that newest and most important of modern arts. President Coolidge made the original suggestion that such a conference be held, and was strongly seconded by the National Aeronautical Association and other organizations of like interests. Congress authorized such a gathering, and December 12,13 and 14 1928, were decided upon. Invitations were issued by the President, and two hundred delegates from thirty-six countries responded and were present, including all of the important powers. Our own delegation included, in addition to officials of the Government and the larger national air societies, Orville Wright who made the first famous flight, and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh who made the latest great conquest of the air. The high point of interest in the conference was a trip to Kitty Hawk, N.C., on December 17th, where there was unveiled a bronze tablet erected by the National Aeronautic Association, commemorating the first airplane flight on December 17, 1903.

Desolate, wind-swept Kitty Hawk --- bleak sand hills with the rolling Atlantic surging under a gray December sky. A bitter wind with gusts of freezing rain - a skimming of ice underfoot and the lowering sky overhead. So dawned that morning of December 17, 1903. Out of an improvised frame hangar Wilbur and Orville Wright carefully push their new-fangled contraption - a flying machine. Only five other men are there to help them. The bitter weather is too much for prospective spectators, especially as they have little belief that the machine will ever leave the ground. They lay their sixty foot track into the wind, place the machine on it and Orville climbs in, not into a comfortable cock-pit, but lying prone near the engine, exposed to the elements. The engine is started, the stay-wire loosed, Wilbur runs beside the machine holding one wing steady as the plane gains speed. Forty feet along the track, and then into the teeth of the wind the plane rises and by its own power cleaves the air in flight. That flight lasted just twelve seconds and the plane moved only 120 feet, but the impossible was accomplished. The rest was just perfecting and refining the principles worked out by Wilbur and Orville Wright in this first of all the airplanes. Land and Sea and Sky were now the highroads of man's travel, and the Wright brothers, thru their long years of patient, careful, tireless research and labor, had earned eternal fame and the everlasting gratitude of mankind. Wilbur Wright's untimely death from typhoid fever on May 30, 1912, brought sorrow, not only to this nation, but to all the world, and broke the earthly phase of the close and life-long partnership between the brothers, but Orville Wright lives today, honored thruout the world, and the greatest living authority on questions of aeronautics.

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Printed copies of this stamp talk will be sent to you without charge if you desire them. Simply write us a letter, addressing it to The Stamp Man, care of station WMAQ, the Chicago Daily News, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago. Be sure to write your own name and address very plainly on your letter so there will be no mistake in mailing this to you.

These stamps are too scarce now to use in mailing out these talks, but so many of you will want them that I am going to use some of them anyway and they will go to those who write in the best and most correct answers to these three questions.

1. Why were there two stamps in this issue instead of only one?
2. Why is the two-cent stamp red and the five-cent stamp blue?
3. Why are they printed in this large size?

The answers to these questions will all be in the printed copies of the talk that we send out to you who ask for them. We will wait just one week for your replies, and then we mail out the talks, and no answers can be considered after that.

You do not have to answer these questions in order to get a copy of the talk. You can get that just for the asking, but for those of you who like a little contest like this and will answer these questions we will make the following rewards:

For the best and most complete answer to all three questions we will send you unused plate number blocks of six of both the two and five cent stamps. That's a prize worth trying for, isn't it?

For the five next best and most complete answers we will send you one of the lovely first-day covers with the green special cancellation. These covers have both stamps on them.

For the five next best answers we will send you fine unused copies of both stamps, the complete set of two stamps.

For every person who answers at least two of the questions correctly we will use one of the two-cent stamps in mailing out your copy of this talk. This is the stamp showing Orville Wright flying the first airplane.

The names of all winners will be announced two weeks from today, and those of the eleven best will be printed in the stamp talk that is given then.

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Tune in next Saturday at this time, and don't miss it, for I am going to tell you about the rarest of all the 20th Century Commemoratives, and one of the strangest too, - the Hawaiian overprints of 1928. It's a strange story if ever there was one.

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This Stamp Talk furnished by the American Legion.

STAMP TALKS
No.14
THE HAWAIIAN COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE
by
Ralph A. Kimble
(Broadcast of March 21, 1931)

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(This is the Fourteenth number in the series of talks on "Commemorative Postage Stamps of the United States," written and broadcast by Ralph A. Kimble over Station WMAQ, the Chicago Daily News, every Saturday at 4:45 PM).

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Hawaii -- what a world of romance that name recalls! Hawaii -- what visions of far, green isles; of fronded palms, and the fragrance of tropic flowers! Hawaii -- a golden sun in heavens of matchless azure, a silver moon in a velvet sky, the warm sand of a long, white shore, and the tireless breakers of the Pacific thundering in. I never think of Hawaii without recalling a passage from one of Alfred, Lord Tennyson's great poems, "The Lotus Eaters." Does not this typify Hawaii to you as it does to me?

"A land of streams! Some, like a downward smoke,
Slow-dropping veils of thinnest lawn, did go;
And some thro' wavering lights and shadows broke,
Rolling a slumbrous sheet of foam below.
They saw the gleaming river seaward flow
From the inner land; far off, three mountain-tops,
Three silent pinnacles of aged snow,
Stood sunset-flushed; and, dew'd with showery drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.

The charmed sunset linder'd low adown
In the red West; thro' mountain clefts the dale
Was seen far inland, and the yellow down
Border'd with palm, and many a winding vale
And meadow, set with slender galinggale;
A land where all things always seem'd the same!"

A strange tale, this of Hawaii; a tale of high adventure in far-off times, of a race of stalwart, golden-skinned people shut off from the world in their tiny paradise of the mid-Pacific, of the coming of a great white god from over the sea; a tale of battle and murder, and their white god Lono torn limb from limb. All this is in the tale of that long-ago timewhen the Hawaiian Islands were first discovered by the white man, and it is a little bit of that story that I give you now, together with an account of the special series of postage stamps which the United States issued to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that discovery. I am taking up first the story of the stamps themselves, and in doing so I should warn you that there are many details in connection with the stamps that I cannot, because of the limited time, give you over the air. As you know, printed copies of this talk are sent free of charge to all who write in asking for them, so those of you who want all the information regarding these stamps can very easily get it, as I will tell you at the close of this talk. In these printed copies will be included much additional information dealing strictly with the stamps themselves.

An account of these stamps is one of contradictions and unusual features. They commemorate the deeds not of an American, but of an Englishman, Captain James Cook, the great sea-captain of the sixteenth century, and one of the greatest navigators who ever lived. They are dedicated to the loveliest islands in the world, yet they are the most unattractive stamps we have ever issued. They are United States stamps, yet were not on sale at any postoffice in this country except the Philatelic Agency at Washington. They were officially authorized as good for postage anywhere in the United States or its possessions, but you had to buy them in Hawaii or in Washington, and even then many postal clerks refused to accept them for postage. They were even listed as foreign stamps for two years by our standard catalog before they were finally accepted as really being United States stamps. Lastly, they are the rarest of all our twentieth century commemoratives, so scarce that even if no person had more than one set there would still be half the collectors in this country who would have to go without them, not even considering the millions of foreign collectors who would all have those spaces in their albums empty. There is probably not one collector in ten who has ever seen them and not one in fifty who possesses these stamps.

The Hawaiian Commemorative Issue,as it is called, came out unexpectedly and on very short notice. As early as 1927 there had been called to the attention of the Postmaster General the fact that January, 1928, would be the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands and that a series of commemorative stamps would be both appropriate and desirable. The idea met with official disapproval and all hope for such an issue was abandoned. January, 1928, came and passed, but nothing was done. Then, late in the summer, the Post Office Department had a belated change of heart and, to the surprise of all, announced that the issue would be forthcoming in August.

So, on August 13, 1928, the Hawaiian Commemorative Stamps were first placed on sale at Honolulu and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. But what a disappointment they proved! No special designs were used, but simply the ordinary two and five-cent stamps, the same ones we use today. On these stamps there was printed in black ink the inscription "HAWAII -- 1778-1928" in very small letters. This overprint was applied at the same time the stamps themselves were printed so there could not be any inverted overprints. These stamps were printed on the rotary press in sheets of 400, divided into panes of one hundred stamps each before being issued. The perforation gauges 11 on the top and bottom by 10½ on the sides. There were no imperforates or coils issued. Only one really marked error occurred and that is on certain sheets of the 2¢ in which the rows of overprints were 28mm apart, vertically, instead of the standard 18mm. This is an exceedingly rare variety. Bear in mind that these stamps were simply the ordinary 2¢ Washington and 5¢ Roosevelt stamps that we use today, but with the above named inscription printed on them. Certainly a makeshift issue if ever there was one.

The original order called for 5,100,000 of the 2¢ value, and 1,200,000 of the 5¢. The actual number printed and issued was, according to the most reliable figures: 5,519,597 of the 2¢ and 1,459,597 of the 5¢. Of the five-cent there were so many with extremely bad centering, that is, the perforations cutting into the design, that two hundred thousand of them were later destroyed by the authorities, so the actual number of the five-cent in existence was only a few more than one million, two hundred thousand, making it a great rarity,indeed, in these days when a hundred million does not go very far. With the exception of a few thousand,almost the entire supply of these stamps was shipped to Hawaii and were used at the postoffices there. That made it very difficult for collectors to get them as the small supply in Washington was sold out quickly. As a result, by the time collectors went to the trouble of ordering them from Hawaii most of them had been used in ordinary mail and were lost to philately. The actual number in existence today must be very small indeed. Tho their unattractive appearance detracts greatly from their popularity, yet their undoubted scarcity has already increased their value five hundred per cent, and that is nothing to what they will bring in another few years.

As to plate numbers, there have been recorded only two plates for each value. Those used in printing the 2¢ were numbered 19054 and 19055. For the 5¢ the two used were 18907 and 18908. These were simply four fresh plates for the common two and five cent postage stamps of everyday use, but the sheets printed from them received this special overprint.

The fact that they were on sale only at postoffices in Hawaii led to great confusion in the minds of collectors and a difference of opinion as to whether they were Hawaiian or United States stamps. Indeed, the standard catalog refused them admission to the US section, and for two years carried them as Hawaiian stamps, strange as it may seem to us now, for, of course, the Islands have not had any stamps of their own since 1899, when they were replaced by those of the United States. It is only since last fall that they have been listed as they should be, under the heading of United States stamps. The Post Office bulletin of July 16, 1928, stated for the information of all postal employees that these stamps, tho not obtainable in this country, were, nevertheless, United States stamps and as such were good for postage anywhere in this country or its possessions. In spite of this there were countless cases where postal clerks refused to accept them for use, saying that they were either precancels, which they certainly resemble, or Hawaiian stamps. Used covers bearing either of these stamps are certainly scarce, regardless of whether cancelled in Hawaii or this country.

The earliest days of Hawaii are lost in a maze of myth and tradition in which few grains of truth can be proved. The most ancient legend of the islands tells of the coming of the first man to those shores some twelve hundred years ago, the more or less mythical Hawaii-loa from which the Islands get their name. At any rate, up to comparatively recent times this group of Islands so far from any other land had been inhabited only by the race of natives which had made their home there since the early days of the Christian era. There was no united government of the eight islands. Each had its separate king or chief, and on the larger islands of the group there might be several local chiefs. They were savages, of course, but of a high type, physically and mentally. Stalwart and beautiful of body, they were also possessed of a character unusually fine and with a remarkable conception of right and wrong, traits of idealism not often found in a primitive race. Warlike they were, and brave beyond compare, but such was any vigorous healthy race. On the whole they lived their lives in peace and happiness, surrounded by that earthly paradise of theirs, untroubled by the outside world.

Such was the race to which came Captain James Cook, the great English navigator, in 1778. He was not the first white man to tread those shores, for one hundred and fifty years before, in about 1525, a Spanish ship had been wrecked there and we know from native tradition and legend how the survivors lived out their lives among the natives, honored and loved by them. But that story never reached the outside world till centuries later. A few years afterwards, in 1555, another Spanish ship touched there but did not stay and the Spaniards kept their discovery a secret until 1743 when a Spanish ship captured by the English disclosed an old chart showing the islands, tho incorrectly located as to longitude. But it was Captain Cook who first correctly located them and transmitted the news to the outside world. He was then on his third voyage of discovery, finding far lands in the Pacific and doing more than any other man to correctly map that little known part of the world. His coming to the Islands is best told from the native viewpoint for to them it was a dramatic and soul-shaking event.

Imagine, then, that day a century and a half ago when over the sea the Hawaiians beheld the strange apparition of two great ships approaching, "moving forests" they called them, from the masts and sails. These were the first ships they had ever beheld, for even the tradition of the Spanish castaways had been almost forgotten in two hundred years. What excitement prevailed! What could they be, and what could their visit mean? Two messengers were dispatched in canoes to meet the strange monsters, and soon they returned telling of the return of their long lost god, Lono, who, legend had it, would some day return to them. This, then was the fulfillment of that ancient prophecy, so, when, the next day, Cook landed, he was met by thousands of the natives, prostrating themselves on the ground and offering the richest gifts in their possession, greeting him as Lono, the god. What Cook thought of this is not known, but it must have been a pleasant surprise, indeed, for he and his men were treated to the best the land afforded and were treated as royal and divine visitors.

Cook did not stay long this time as he was still working northward to discover what lay in that part of the world. He was sent out by the Earl of Sandwich (an English nobleman of great wealth) on this voyage, and in honor of his patron he named these the Sandwich Islands, a name which they bore for many years, as you know. So, after but a brief stay, Cook departed, but he was to return again -- a fateful return, for it was to cost him his life.

Months passed, and in December of 1778, Cook once more sailed in among the Islands and was this time greeted with joy and wild acclaim. Priests met him when he landed and conducted him to the sacred idols where he was invested with divine honors and established as one of their gods. Sacrifices were even made to him and wherever he went a priest attended him to serve his slightest desire. His first visit had been to the island of Kauai but on this return trip he first touched at Maui and then landed on Hawaii, the largest and southernmost island of the group. All might have been well had he left in a few days but after two weeks he and his large company of men had so depleted the food supply of the natives that they began to be anxious and suggested that he had better leave to return when food was more plentiful. This was the first hint of friction and trouble.

A few days later one of the sailors, an old man who had sailed for thirty years, died of illness and Cook buried him on shore. This strained the credulity of the natives badly for how could white gods die like common men? Things went from bad to worse. Petty thievery by the natives, trying to steal the iron implements from the ship, for iron they prized highly, was met with too drastic punishment by Cook. When Cook needed firewood he had torn down the sacred fence belonging to a priest and this created fierce resentment. So when the white god finally sailed away the natives were glad to see him go tho they still regarded him as Lono, their god.

Meeting with a storm that day, however, Cook was forced to turn back. The Islanders helped him fix his broken mast but without any friendly words. While this was being done two natives attempted to steal again the iron they so prized. They succeeded and were hotly followed on shore by Cook's men. The iron implements were later returned but the next night one of the small boats was seized by the natives and broken up to get the iron it contained. Cook resolved to capture the aged king and hold him as hostage till this damage had been repaired. He went on shore the next day, taking an armed guard of several men with him. The king would have willingly gone as hostage but his people would not let him. In the turmoil that followed a shot was fired that killed a native. This man's brother rushed at Cook to avenge his kinsman. Cook fired a charge of birdshot to stop him but the man, seeing that the small shot did no harm, leaped again at Cook who fired again and killed him. This precipitated the conflict and Cook was stabbed by another native, dying immediately. The rest of his men, with a few exceptions, escaped on board the ship.

Did they sail away? Not yet! One of Cook's most trusted officers, Lieut.King, was especially loved by the natives, to whom he had always shown kindness. He returned to shore and asked that Cook's body be given to him for burial. But he waited in vain and returned to the ship. That evening two priests came out in a canoe and boarding the ship gave to King a small package containing part of Cook's body. The king and the priests had taken it after Cook's death to a hill-top and after separating the flesh from the bones had honored those bones as their god Lono! A part of his bones were kept in a temple of Lono for many years and today probably rest in some hidden place on the island.

So, in brief, is the story of Hawaii's discovery. Its later history is that of contact, increasing every year, with the outside world; of the jealousy of foreign powers to control it; of its organization as a republic under the first and provisional president, Sanford B. Dole; of its appeal to the United States for annexation to secure its safety; and finally, in 1899, of its formal annexation to this country which has brought it safety, peace and prosperity.

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This Stamp Talk is furnished you by the American Legion.

Circuit book
Exchange
1934–35

Rules and Regulations for the government of proposed inter-club Circuit Book Exchange, as discussed by representatives of the Gary, Calumet City, Valparaiso and Roosevelt Clubs in Gary on July 18, 1934 and tentatively agreed upon as suitable to submit to the memberships of all of the clubs at their next stated meetings for approval or revision.

1-Name of Circuit. Not XX decided upon by representatives.

2-Each member club shall appoint a Circuit Manager who shall have charge of all Circuit correspondence and transactions.

3-Each member club shall agree to assume all responsibility for all the transactions of its Circuit Manager, insofar as they shall pertain to the affairs and finances of the Circuit.

4-Managers shall make complete and XXXXXX prompt accounting on, and in accordance with, the accounting forms provided.

5-Circuit books shall be uniform in size. They shall be sold to club membe at cost prices.

6-Stamps shall be mounted with good quality, peelable hinges and there sha be shown, in ink, in the page spaces provided therefor -

   1-Catalog Number.
   2-Catalog Value.
   3-Net Sale Value.

7-The bases of catalog numbers and catalog values shall be -

   1-For ordinary United States and foreign stamps
      Scott's General Catalog (Current Issue)
   2-For special United States stamps
      Scott's Specialized U.S. Catalog (Current Issue)

8-Catalog numbers and catalog prices of PRE-CANCELLED United States stamp need not be shown. Net sale values are sufficient.

9-No stamp with a catalog value of less than ______ cents may be entered, unless used to fill out a complete set to be sold as such.

10-All stamps entered shall be genuine,correctly cataloged,in good collectible condition and free from paper.The entire responsibility for accurate description and for the entry of forgeries and counterfeits shall be borne by the owner of the entry.If it is proved that an owner knowingly enters forgeries or counterfeits he shall be barred from further participation in the Circuit and his outstanding entries shall be confiscated and held until all charges against claims against him have been settled in such manner as may be decided upon by agreement of all the Managers.

11-Stamps should be arranged in books by countries or by related groupin

12-Books prepared and submitted for entry shall be accompanied with a cash fee of ____ % of the net total sales values thereof,with a minimum of ____ cents per book,to cover mailing expenses.

13-Managers upon receipt of books shall check them to determine the accuracy of the total net sales value shown on cover.Books whose contents are not considered suitable for entry may be refused by Managers.

14-Books then shall be forwarded promptly bf first class registered mail (or delivered in person)to the Manager of the next club designated in that circuit,accompanied with the required number of copies of the accounting sheet form,upon which all necessary entries have been made.

15-The receiving Manager shall check the net sales values shown on the books and accounting forms.If error is found he shall handle promptly for correctio n with the Manager from whom received.

16-Books shall be retained by a club not more than____ days.

17-When Managers forward books from which stamps have been purchased by members of their clubs they shall make prompt remittance to the Manage of the owner club,by registered mail,postal money order or in person. There shall be no outstanding,unpaid accounts between clubs.

18- When books have completed the circuit the Manager of the owner club shall deduct ______ % from the total net sales from each book and return the unsold stamps, with book and net sales receipts therefrom7 to the original member owner.

~~Whenxpurchaserxremoves~~

19- When purchaser removes stamp from book he shall write his initials in pencil in the space from which the stamp was removed. When Manager checks removals he shall cancel the space in ink, using a distinctive die or rubber stamp to imprint the initials or the monogram of his cl

20- No resignation from the Circuit shall be accepted from a member club until all its accounts with other clubs have been settled in full.

We hereby agree to abide by the foregoing Rules and Regulations.

For ________________ Club, not as individuals.

Robert R Lindner ________________ ________________

Secty. PRES. CIRCUIT MANAGER.

C. W. YARRINGTON, M. D.
GARY, IND.

Dec 29, 1934

Mr. C. H. Lasater,
222 Ogden Street,
Hammond, Ind.

Dear Mr. Lasater:

I am writing again as regards our exchange circuit. Roosevelt has already gotten the jump on the rest of the clubs as they have already brought their first set of books out to our club. In order that we may get the circuit into operation may I urge that the Calumet club have their first set of books ready by the tenth of this next month at which time they will be forwarded to the Roosevelt club. At the same time I will forward to you Garys' first set and in addition the set which Roosevelt already has in circulation.

The idea has been recieved with a great deal of enthusiasm here and I believe that you will find things equally satisfactory in your club in stimulating interest.

Yours very truly

C W Yarrington Jr.

741 Polk St.,
Gary, Ind.

C. W. YARRINGTON, M. D.
GARY, IND.

May I suggest that you have the members of your club who are making purchases from the books write in their names in the spaces from which they remove stamps. The initialing of these spaces tends to some confusion.

Further, may I suggest that each club use the stamp provided for that club in canceling on the front of each book, under the heading name of club. This will prevent the entering of any book for the second time and provide a check as to just which clubs have handled the books.

It is also of some help in your own accounting if a slip of paper is provided for the front of each book on which the purchasing member can put his name and the amount of his purchases

CWY

GEO. KNOERZER, PRESIDENT
C. H. LASATER, SECRETARY

JOS. W. WEIS, TREASURER
EMIL LARSON, SUPT.

CHAMPION AUTO EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC.
AUTOMOBILE BODIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

TELEPHONE 663
HAMMOND, INDIANA

January 8th 1935

Mr. C. W. Yarrington Jr.,
Gary, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Yarrington:

The remarks on your letter of Dec. 29th are appreciated and we will endeavor to follow them. We are ready to receive your books and they may be forwarded to me at your convenience.

You may be assured that our club will do everything possible to make the circuit books a successand I will see that each book reaches as many of our members as possible in a short time, after which they will go on their way.

Very truly yours,

222 Ogden Street,
Hammond, Ind.

ROOSEVELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO
CLUBROOMS: 1425 EAST 81ST STREET

MEMBER
National Federation of Stamp Clubs
Central Federation of Stamp Clubs

MEETINGS: First & Third
Tuesdays of Each Month

L. E. Van Reeth, Sec.
8134 Kenwood Avenue

August 8, 1935.

Mr. C. H. Lasater,
222 Ogden Street,
Hammond, Ind.

Dear Sir:-

Please be advised that under date of to-day, we have forwarded to Mr. C. W. Yarrington, Jr., 741 Polk Street, Gary, Ind., eleven of your circuit books (Nos. 33 to 43 incl)comprising your circuit No. 3.

From the enclosed statement, you will note we have taken stamps for a value of $1.66 and we further, hand you check for this amount. Trust that you find all in order, and awaiting further word from you we are,

Very truly yours,

ROOSEVELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

L. E. Van Reeth

Secretary.

ROOSEVELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO
CLUBROOMS: 1425 EAST 81ST STREET

MEMBER
National Federation of Stamp Clubs
Central Federation of Stamp Clubs

MEETINGS: First & Third
Tuesdays of Each Month

L. E. Van Reeth, Sec.
8134 Kenwood Avenue

June 21, 1935.

Mr. C. H. Lasater,
225 Ogden Street,
Hammond, Indiana.

Dear Sir:-

Under separate cover am sending you 17 books comprising Circuit No. 2 of the Gary stamp club. Note, we have removed stamps to the value of $6.13, which amount we have forwarded to our friend in Gary. When the books have served their purpose with your club members, you will of course forward them to Mr. C. W. Yarrington, Jr., 741 Polk Street, Gary, together with check for the value of the stamps taken.

Trust that you will find everything in order, and that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you shortly,

Very truly yours,

ROOSEVELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

L. E. Van Reeth

Secretary.

11TH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION AND BOURSE

RAVENSWOOD
STAMP CLUB

FEBRUARY 15TH & 16TH 1958

SAT. 10 AM - 10 PM
SUN. 10 AM - 6 PM

AT

FINNISH COMMUNITY CENTER
4219 N. LINCOLN AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.

1958 OFFICERS

President . . . . Thomas Fuerst
Vice-President . . . Robert Magnesen
Recording Secretary . . Esther Schick
Corres Secretary . Herman Nordlinger
Treasurer . . . . Bruno Kruse
Board Members . . . . . . Frank Mead
Edward Hopps
William Sausman

The Ravenswood Stamp Club Meetings are held at 8:00 P. M. on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at:

4219 N. Lincoln Avenue
1st Floor Meeting Room

Exhibition Chairman - Thomas Fuerst

HONORABLE JUDGES

Matthew J. Huss

Marian Carne Zinsmeister

S. G. Rutherford

We thank you for attending our exhibition and helping to make it a success.

You are cordially invited to attend any of our regular meetings.

The Committee

Novice Class

Frames 1 - 3 Milton Fabian
The issues of the 1956 Olympic Games. Represented by 20 countries.

Frames 4 - 5 Nickolas P. Geannopoulos
Greek stamps with their stories of World War II, Anti Communism, Recovery and the Royal Family.

Frames 6 - 8 Edward B. Adams
It's Christmas every day for Uncle Sam Presidential Series of 1938.

Frames 9 - 10 Rudy Meschnig
Germany Souvenir Sheets - The surtax on most of the Semi-Postal sheets were used for The Red Cross, refugees, the aged and reconstruction.

Frame 11 Rudy Meschnig
Germany Air Mail - Includes "Graf Zeppelin" first flight to South America, North Pole flight and Chicago Worlds Fair.

Frames 12 - 13 Frank Schneider
Selected pages showing the foreign occupation of Germany after World War II.

Frame 14 Louis H. Reich
Israel - The 1948 issues complete, mostly with marginal tabs.

United States and Possessions Class

Frames 15 - 16 Paul Warnke
Comprehensive showing of Hawaii, including special uses and revenues.

Frame 17 Sidney Shayman
Precancel synoptic stamps, including Glen Allan Stores, Glastenbury "G" and two cent Lincoln blue paper.

Frames 18 - 22 L. Cecil Love
United States Embossed Postal Stationery - 1904 recuts, selected from 143 page collection.

Topical Class

Frames 23 - 24 Pauline Zarling
Rotary International, as honored by the countries of Brazil and Cuba. Pages selected from an extensive Rotary collection.

Frames 25- 28 Tony Rizzo
"Christ the King" -Selected pages illustrating the Life of Christ on stamps, taken from famous paintings, sculpture and other works of art.

Frames 29 - 40 L. Cecil Love
A topical collection - Christmas-1957- 'Seasons Greetings" slogans on metered mail - various types of meters - by states, by cities for United States, Canada and foreign.

Foreign Class

Frames 41 - 48 Frank A. Mead
Canada - 1912 to 1950 - Including blocks, stamp booklets and panes. Not for competition.

Frames 49 - 55 John H. Johnson
Semi-Official Air Stamps of Canada, carrying mail to and from the outposts of upper Canada. Not for competition.

Frame 56 William Gorky
French Colonies.

Frames 57 - 62 Edward L. Miller
Cancellations and Postage Stamps of Pitcairn Island, including covers, booklets and varieties in stamps, plus covers showing usage of Great Britain and New Zealand stamps.

Frames 63 - 64 Esther L. Schick
Covers from present-day Egypt - reign of Gamal A. Nasser.

Frames 65 - 67 Herman Nordlinger
Palestine "Under British Mandate".

Frames 68 - 69 Manfred J. Marcuse
Germany - Currency Reform of 1948.

Frames 70 - 72 **Paul Warnke**

Brasil - A working collection of the issues of 1894 to 1905, showing the interesting 'Substituted Heads', perforation varieties and a reconstruction of the 'Fiscal' watermark (wmk 98 - Scotts).

Frames 73 - 80 **Edward C. Hopps**

Anglo-Boer War.

Frames 81 - 86 **Gilbert Lavender**

Tibet - Pages selected from a comprehensive collection - including the "Potsage" error in a mint sheet and used on cover. Also the official stamps and the little known "Wireless" stamps.

Frames 87 - 88 **Herman Wasmer**

Germany Postwar issues of French Zone and Saar.

Frames 89 - 96 **Jake Schick**

A collection of Zeppelin Flight Covers of Germany, emanating from Germany and carried to many parts of the world.

Frames 97 - 100 **Joseph L. Herkenrath**

French stamps overprinted for the liberation at the end of World War II.

Frames 101 - 102 **Robert C. Magnesen**

Selected pages of stamps issued for, or commemorating the various air lines of Latin America.

Frames 103 - 104 **Thomas Fuerst**

Selections from a collection of the Hotel Posts and stationery of Egypt.

Dealers Bourse - 1958

Table	Dealer	
1.	Robert Raffety	Chicago, Ill.
2.	Erwin Nielsen	Milwaukee, Wis.
3.	Emil Swanson	Milwaukee, Wis.
4.	L. V. Mapes	East Chicago, Ind.
5.	John Suchan	Highland, Ind.
6.	William Gorky	Chicago, Ill.
7.	George Dodro	Chicago, Ill.
8.	Chester Mielke	Chicago, Ill.
9.	William Engdahl	Morton Grove, Ill.
10.	M. Sanders	Chicago, Ill.
11.	Jake Schick	Chicago, Ill.
12.	Douglas Lee	Lake Bluff, Ill.
13.	Alex Efthemion	Chicago, Ill.
14.	Edward L. Miller	Chicago, Ill.
15.	H. O. Klein	Chicago, Ill.
16.	Walter Schulz	Chicago, Ill.
17.	Richard Estka	Chicago, Ill.
18.	Herman Wasmer	Chicago, Ill.
19.	Wm. R. Kleinschmidt	Chicago, Ill.
20.	J. R. Smatlak	Chicago, Ill.

GAPEX MAGNIFIER

N.F.S.C. GAGE PARK STAMP CLUB
S.P.A. BRANCH #223 C.F.S.C.

Vol. 2 No. 1 Chicago, Illinois April 1955

5 GAPEX 5
1948
1955

5TH. ANNUAL GAPEX TO BE HELD APRIL 23-24

Our Fifth Annual Gapex will be held April 23 and 24, 1955 at the Gage Park Fieldhouse, 2411 West 55th. Street.

The purpose of our show this year will be to encourage collectors of the community to participate more activily in this fascinating hobby. These annual shows also tend to develope and improve the collections of our own members. This is accomplished by comparing and studying each individual exhibit. We intend to increase our membership more rapidly every year, by continually displaying our stamps in the show. Our aim is to "**GROW THROUGH ACCOMPLISHMENTS**".

In our Court of Honor this year the previous Grand Award winners of 1953 and 1954 will display their collections to demonstrate the qualities of a fine exhibit. **BETTY MARTINIAK** and **FRANK ILLICHMAN** have earned Grand Awards and are entitled to exhibit this year in this position of honor. **FRANK** will show Essays, Proofs and Stamps of the United States. Burma and Japanese Occupation Issues will share in the Court of Honor, shown by **BETTY**.

Exhibiting on the show are the following; **KENNETH HORACEK**; Scouts on Stamps of the World; **MILDRED HORACEK**, Religion on Stamps; **JERRY HORACEK**, Leipsig Fair; **JOYCE MACH**, Stamps Commemorating 100th. year Anniversaries; **RALPH MACH**, United Nations; **JOHN HERMAN**, Danzig; **ROSEMARY YARMOSKA**, Vatican City; and other exhibits by, **JOHN STEFANS, JOSEPH DILL, JOHN YARMOSKA, JOHN WENDT, MICHAEL BRUNO, BEN ARENSON, ROBERT WEISZ, ROBERT DOMKE, O. K. RICH, KENNETH BORDEN, CHARLES DARESH, STEVEN SULOVSKY, EDWARD MILLER, ANTHONY DI FATTA, EDWIN NISNIAK AND AUGUST MUNCH**. This list shows an ardent group of collectors who are taking part in the Gapex of 1955.

The committees upon who rests the success of our show are the following: Bourse, EDDWARD MILLER; Publicity and Awards, BETTY MARTINIAK; Frames, JOHN STEFANS & JOHN WENDT; Program, KENNETH HORACEK; Decorations, JOYCE MACH & RALPH MACH; and Refreshments MILDRED HORACEK. Although the work involved in staging this show appears to be in capable hands the cooperation of all the members is necessary.

To encourage the members to exhibit their best material, various awards will be resented according to impartial judging. These include a Grand Award for the best in the show, a rotating trophy which is kept by the club, upon which is engraved the name of the Grand Award winners. Also, two special cups for the outstanding exhibits other then the Grand Award. For the remaining meritorious collections ribbons will be received. Every exhibitor will be presented with a certificate of merit.

Our thanks go to all who are helping but especially to O. K. RICH, JOHN STEFANS, JERRY BOBEK, SR., Ogden Hill Stamp Club and the various publications for advertizing the exhibit.

Finally we extend a cordial invitation to all our friends relatives, collectors and non-collectors alike to attend and enjoy our presentation this year. Come any time on Satturday April 23, from 1:00 PM to 10:00 PM; and on Sunday April 24, from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. See you there!

PRESIDENT'S CHAT

This is my first opportunity to write to all the members as President. I feel highly honored and appreciate the confidence bestowed upon me at this time. My thanks go to all of you.

The attendence at the meeting and the reports from the secretary for the past three months show a continued increase in membership. This is very encouraging, and I hope this growth will continue throughout the coming year.

Again, we have a long-range program prepared by our Vice-President, FRANK ILLICHMAN. The program which was presented to the membership in March, promises to hold the interest and to encourage all those who attend.

MILDRED HORACEK is presently working on our MAGNIFIER to make the club more inviting and more interesting to the membership. This bulletin, which relates the happenings of the past, will be published as additional material is prepared by the members. All comments and criticisms are welcomed and should be presented to the editors.

In the future, working in my capacity as President, I hope to render my services toward the best interests of the club.

Sincerely,

Betty Martiniak

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COMMING

April 7th - Revision of Gapex Floor Plan.
14th - Business Meeting
21st - Final Gapex Plans - JOHN STEFANS
28 th- Informal Discussion of Gapex.

May 5th - Slides on my Winter Vaction(BETTY)
12th - Business Meeting
19th - Afghanistan (BETTY MARTINIAK)
26th - Reserved for all new 1955 Members (Collection & Interest)

June 2nd - Other Hobby's
9th - Business Meeting
16th - Africa (BETTY MARTINIAK)

Besides this program members trade stamps every Thursday.

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WELCOME

A hearty welcome goes to all the new members. Now that you have joined our club we hope you will benefit through it. Also, be active in our organization by being present at all meetings and exhibit in the Gapex.

A. H. Apida (U. S.)
4634 S. Spaulding
Chicago, Illinois

Kenneth Borden (World Wide)
5759 S. Justine
Chicago, Illinois

Charles Daresh (U. S.)
6729 S. Artesian
Chicago, Illinois

Anthony Di Fatta (U. S.)
6722 S. Maplewood
Chicago, Illinois

Ralph Mach (U.S. & U. N.)
2500 S. Millard
Chicago, Illinois

Ernest Mielke (General)
5622 S. Whipple
Chicago, Illinois

Edwin Misniak (U.S. & Canada)
5613 S. Wood
Chicago, Illinois

Steven Sulovsky (South America)
5142 S. Whipple
Chicago, Illinois

Robert Weisz (World Wide)
5259 S. Nottingham
Chicago, Illinois

Rosemary Yarmoska (Vatican City)
5708 S. Marshfield
Chicago, Illinois

OFFICERS

President---------BETTY MARTINIAK
Vice-President---FRANK ILLICHMAN
Secy. & Treas.---MILDRED HORACEK
Librarian---------KENNETH HORACEK

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ONCE WE TRAVELED

By the Editors

In 1953 Volume I, No. 3 we read "You really can say the MAGNIFIER has an international circulation now".

This was written by RALPH MACH while serving with the United States Army in Korea. At that time RALPH enjoyed reading all the issues that were sent to him and hoped to take part in some of the activities he read about.

Since then he has become an active member in our club working with the Constitution Committee and also plans to exhibit five frames of United Nation issues at our Gapex.

We no longer have an international circulation for our MAGNIFIER, but if any member would like to send a copy to someone overseas may do so by asking for an extra bulliten.

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COLLECTING TOPICALS

Mildred Horacek

Topical Collecting can be very interesting, especially for those who are collecting United States only. It gives a collector a chance to get acquainted with stamps from all over the world.

There are many different topics from which to choose; for instance, stamps with Christopher Columbus, flowers, animals, maps, boats, trains, painters, composers, errors of facts and many others.

I think the best way to find a topic is to look through your catalog and find the stamps that exist in your chosen field.

This is the way I began my topic which is "Religion On Stamps". I try to find all the history I can and write a story about the stamp. It is surprising how much a collector can learn while working on a special topic.

I have won a (Blue Ribbon) first award, Historical and Reserch Award on my collection and hope that in the future exhibits I will do better as my collection grows.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

— STAMPS —

Michael Bruno

S......- Seals imprinted on a small piece of
paper having official and real value,
sold by a government, and fastened on
mailing matter to indicate payment fo
delivery.
-Studying the history inferred by its
individual design, is an educational
fund of unlimited knowledge, partly
satisfying the ever searching yearn i
learning.

T......- Tradition often relating to historica
personages, otherwise obscured in com
plexity.
- Tableaus in which motionless scenes a
vividly depicted.

A......- Artistic presentation of beautiful pa
ings, engravings, sculptures and arch
tectures.
- Acquaintance of world wide past facts
and events affecting all the peoples.

M......- Memorials; commemorating deceased and
living worthy persons and events, out
standing in the progress of its count
- Mail, for its conveying bears an affi

P......- Postage in varying denominations, hon
ing famous persons, not necessarily
reflect individual importance, but
merely make possible, mailing expedic
- Philately; collecting, studying......

S......- Selections; the many topic available
philately can stir to action you, you
and you.

See---Treasured---Arrays---Manifesting---
Philatetic---Selections....

- - - - - - - - - - - -

OUR LIBRARY

Ken Horacek

To facilitate better the safe keeping of our library material, the woodshop installed doors on our cabinet section. For this we extend our thanks.

Our library contains over 25 books, and includes the recent issues of Scotts Volumes I and II, also the U. S. specialized; recent issues of Gibbsons and a Stamp Collectors Dictionary, which may be taken out for one week provided that the borrower is an active member. The book may then be renewed for another week if no other member requests it.

A 10¢ charge is made for overdue material and all books must be checked out by the librarian so that the club may keep tract of all its philatelic material. Keeping these few items in mind will assure all members of an equal opportunity to make the best possible use of our library.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Good FELLOWSHIP

Ben Arenson	$1.00
Michael Bruno	1.00
A. H. Apida	1.00
Anthony Di Fatta	1.00
John Herman	2.00
Charles Daresh	1.00
Kenneth Borden	1.00
Steven Sulovsky	1.00
Robert Domke	2.00
Betty Martiniak	2.00
John Stefans	1.00
Ralph Mach	1.00
Joyce Mach	1.00
Jerry Horacek	1.00
Mildred Horacek	1.00
Ken Horacek	1.00

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7TH. ANNIVERSARY

On April 7th. our Club has celebrated its 7th. Anniversary. Congratulations to all the members.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

THE STORY BEHIND A STAM

Mildred Horacek

"Virgin of Coromoto and Child"
Venezuela 1952

Issued to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the appearance of the Virgin Mary to a chief of the Coromoto Indians.

Up in the mountains some little distance from the town of Guanare in Venezuela there lived a tribe of Indians who were known as the Coromotos, but whom the Spaniards called Copes

In 1651, it is believed the Blessed Virgin appeared to the chief of the Coromotos who had continually refused to permit Catholic missionaries in their settlements. The Blessed Virgin told the Indians to unit with the whites (Spaniards) and be baptized.

Under the direction of an Indian named Juan Sanches the tribe gathered at a point where the Tucupide and Guanare rivers meet. There on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1652, the day on which the Church celebrated the birth of the Mother of God, there took place a marvelous Apparitio in the hut of the Coromoto chief.

Our Lady rebuked the chief for his harness of heart, and the chief in a fit of anger trie to grasp the Blessed Mother. But the vision vanished and in his hands the chief found a small painting of the Blessed Mother and the Child Jesus.

As the chief planned to burn this image, his nephew secretly took it to the Spanish authorities and later a small oratory was built. Thi is the new parish church of Guanare where it i venerated under the little Grotto titled "Our Lady of Coromoto," and also as the Patroness o Venezuela.

(This article was taken from the Scott's Journ

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This bulletin is published by the GAGE PARK STAMP CLUB.

Editors are: FRANK ILLICHMAN
MILDRED HORACEK
KENNETH HORACEK

Editors will welcome any news of interest.

* GOOD FELLOWSHIP *

BEN ARENSON
MICHAEL BRUNO
A. H. APIDA
ANTHONY DI FATTA
JOHN HERMAN
CHARLES DARESH
KENNETH BORDEN
STEVEN SULOVSKY
ROBERT DOMKE
BETTY MARTINIAK
JOHN STEFANS
RALPH MACH
JOYCE MACH
JERRY HORACEK
MILDRED HORACEK
KEN HORACEK
JOSEPH DILL
O. K. RICH

FIFTH ANNUAL

GAPEX
STAMP EXHIBITION

GAGE PARK STAMP CLUB

April 23rd, 24th

1955

Gage Park Fieldhouse
2411 West 55th Street
Chicago

OFFICERS FOR 1955

President ..... BETTY MARTINIAK

Vice-President ..... FRANK ILLICHMAN

Secretary Treasurer ... MILDRED HORACEK

Librarian ..... KEN HORACEK

*** *** ***

Exhibition By Members Of The

GAGE PARK STAMP CLUB

*** *** ***

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* STAMPS *

By Michael Bruno

S .... Seals imprinted on a small piece of paper having official and real value, sold by a government, and fastened on mailing matter to indicate payment for delivery. Studing the history inferred by its individual design, is an educational fund of unlimited knowledge, partly satisfying the ever searching yearn in learning.

T .... Tradition often relating to historical personages, otherwise obscured in complexity. Tableaus in which motionless scenes are vividly depicted.

A .... Artistic presentation of beautiful paintings, engravings, sculptures and architectures. Acquaintance of world wide past facts and events affecting all the peoples.

M .... Memorials; commemorating deceased and living worthy persons and events, outstanding in the progress of its country. Mail, for its conveying bears an affixit.

P .... Postage in varing denominations, honoring famous persons, not necessarily reflect individual importance, but merely make possible, mailing expediency. Philately; collecting, studing ....

S .... Selections; the many topic available in philately can stir to action you, you and you.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Gage Park proudly presents its FIFTH STAMP EXHIBITION for your viewing pleasure. A cordial welcome is extended to all of our visitors who have come to celebrate this grand event.

We have worked hard to present an outstanding display of Philatelic material in versatile form. As you will notice while viewing the frames of the exhibit, GAPEX members interest are varied and many.

There collections of the world are very well represented at this show. The field is quite diversified and of interest to all.

If you wish to become a part of this growing group of collectors .... we welcome you .... feel free to visit us. Our meetings are held every THURSDAY evening at this location. The WELCOME MAT is always out for visitors.

Enjoy yourselves at our GAPEX show .... visit the Bourse Dealers .... and help yourself to the refreshments backstage.

As your hosts we will try to make your visit with us a pleasant one. THANK YOU.

Philatelicly yours,

Betty Martiniak
John Stefans

Chairman

---

* GAPEX COMMITTEES *

CHAIRMAN . . . . John Stefans
Betty Martiniak

PROGRAM . . . . Ken Horacek

AWARDS . . . . Betty Martiniak

BOURSE . . . . Edward Miller

TREASURER . . . Frank Illichman

RECEPTION . . . Membership

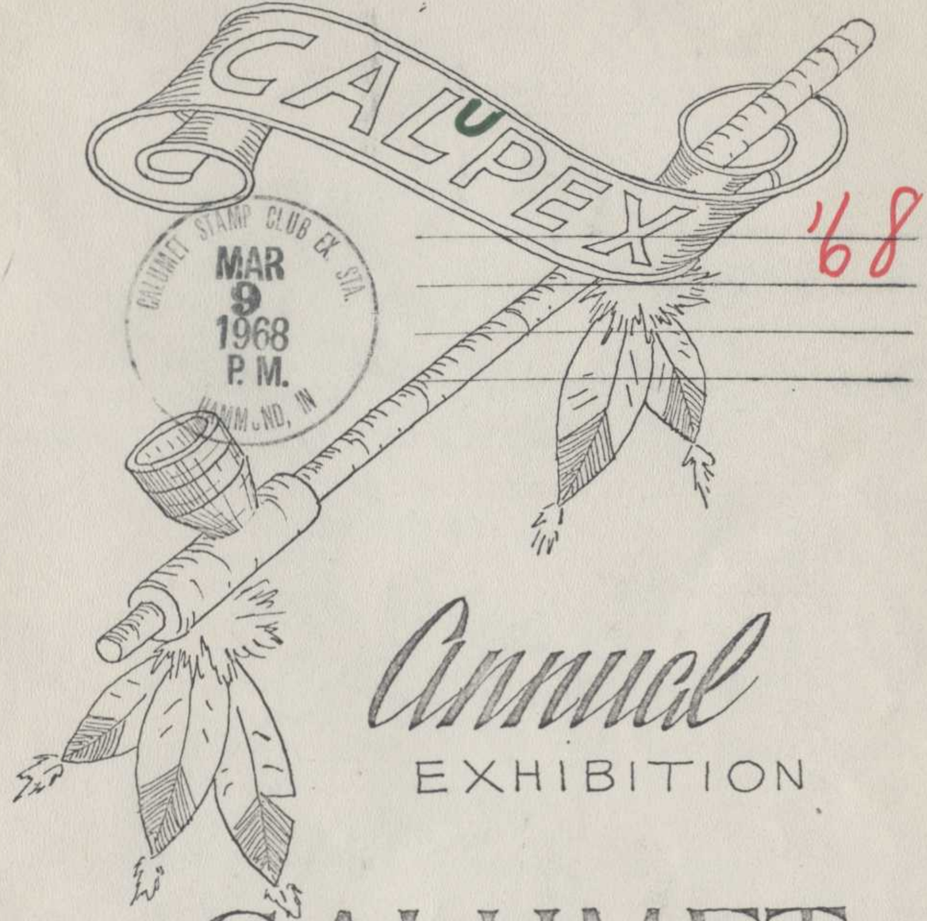
REFRESHMENTS . Mildred Horacek

* * * * *

FRAMES	COUNTRY	EXHIBITOR
* 1 - 14	Burma, Japanese Occupation	Betty Martiniak
* 15 - 28	Selected United States Pages	Frank Illichman
29 - 42	Scouts On Stamps Of The World	Ken Horacek
43 - 56	Religion On Stamps	Mildred Horacek
57 - 61	United Nation Issues	Ralph Mach
62 - 64	Foreign Stamps	Kenneth Borden
65 - 70	History Of The Stamp	John Stefans
71 - 76	Leipzig Fair Issues	Jerry Horacek
77 - 78	United States Centennial Issues	Joyce Mach
79 - 84	Covers, Famous American Issues	John Yarmoska
85 - 100	1937, The Two Coronations, 1953	Michael Bruno
101 - 110	~~Papua~~	~~Edward Miller~~
111 - 112	Coronation Queen Issues	Ben Arenson
113 - 126	Danzig	John Herman
127 - 140	First Day Covers	Joseph Dill
141 - 154	Vatican City	Rose-Mary Yarmoska
155 - 164	Universal Postal Union Issues	Frederic Isensee
165 - 168	Early First Day Covers	O. K. Rich
169 - 172	Mexico, 1915 Series	Robert Wiesz
173 - 182	1953 Coronation First Day Covers	Robert Domke
183 - 193	U. S. Souvenir Sheets, Current Postage	Anthony Di Fatta
194 - 196	Growth Of U.S. Depicted in Commemorative Issues	Charles Daresh
* Court of Honor	Grand Award Winners Of 1953 and 1954.	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

U. S. Post Office Department
Hammond, Indiana Post Office
Woodmar Shopping Center
Linn's Weekly Stamp News
Stamps
Western Stamp Collector
Crown Agents
K-Line



CALUMET STAMP CLUB EX. STA.
MAR
9
1968
P. M.
HAMMOND, IN

Annual
EXHIBITION

CALUMET
STAMP CLUB

HAMMOND, INDIANA 46320

CALUMET STAMP CLUB

OFFICERS

Jerry M. Janco	President
Bernard Berg	Vice President
Robert Downing	Secretary
Helen Berg	Treasurer
Donald Meek	Jr. President
E. J. Ritter, Jr.	Past President

CALPEX COMMITTEES

General Chairman	Bernard Berg
Exhibit Members	Alex Warot
	Paul Demkovich
	Andy Nawrocki
	Philip Vezey
	Ralph Hunt
Publicity Chairman	Jerry Janco
Cachet Chairman	Robert Downing
	James Stone
	Jerry Janco

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the Calumet Stamp Club I extend greetings and welcome to our annual exhibit CALPEX.

I hope you enjoy the exhibit and have a chance to patronize our bourse. Some of the finest philatelic material from collectors from the Calumet area is on display.

This show also pays tribute to the Iron & Steel Industry of our area by featuring a special cacheted cover telling of the world leadership in steel production of this area.

Last but not least, our thanks to all the patrons, working members of our club, the judges and the Woodmar Shopping Center for helping make this exhibit a success.

If you are not a member of the oldest philatelic organization in the Calumet Area, you are cordially invited to join. It would be a pleasure to welcome you into our group. We meet every Thursday at 7 P.M. in Room 16 of the Hammond Civic Center. The public is always welcome.

Sincerely,

Jerry M. Janco, President
CALUMET STAMP CLUB

CALUMET STAMP CLUB

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBIT AND BOURSE

NOVEMBER 4-5, 1956

CIVIC CENTER
HAMMOND, INDIANA

PROGRAM

FRAME NOS.	TITLE	EXHIBITOR
1-2	United States, Mint and Used	Barnes, R.H.
3-4	Souvenir Sheets	Barnes, R.H.
5-8	U.S. 2¢ Washington of 1922	Muresan, Rev. George
9-14	United States Mint Sheets	Borem, Tillman
15	Religion on Stamps	Finnegan, Mrs. R.C.
16	Religion on Covers	Finnegan, Mrs. R.C.
17-21	Christmas Seals	Brentlinger, Roy
22	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Finnegan, Robert C.
23	Japan Covers	Finnegan, Robert C.
24	Liberty Series on Covers	Finnegan, Robert C.
25	United States Plate Blocks	Finnegan, Robert C.
26	Scouting on Stamps	Finnegan, Robert C.
27	France on Covers	Finnegan, Robert C.
28-32	Germany, 1933-1939	Kueckels, Otto
33-34	Foreign Covers	Hopkins, G.K.
35-40	France	Evans, H.J.
41-46	U.S. Controlled Cancellations	Hunt, Connie
47-48	Foreign	Pierson, Martin
49-52	United Nations	Suchan, John
53	Monaco Wedding	Suchan, John
54	Miscellaneous Foreign	Suchan, John
55-56	Austria	Jancek, Frank
57-59	British Colonies	Jancek, Frank
60	Egypt	Jancek, Frank
61	Mexico	Jancek, Frank
62	Liberia	Jancek, Frank
63-64	United States Plate Blocks	Peglow, Edgar
65-68	United States Plate Blocks	Simpkins, R.W.
69-75	Germany, 1872-1938	Warot, Alex
76-78	Polish Municipals and Locals	Warot, Alex
	- JUNIORS -	
79-80	Foreign Covers	Baranyai, G.
81-84	First Day Covers	Dee, Paul
85-88	United States Plate Blocks	Dee, Paul
89	Foreign	Brown, John
90	United States	Brown, Ronald
91	United Nations	Highland
92	Plate Blocks	Johnson, Jack
93-95	New Regular issues on Covers	Neubrenner, Fred
96	Monaco Wedding	Reed, Caren Jean

- JUDGES -

L.V. Mapes   Roy Brentlinger   Alex Warot

***

The Calumet Stamp Club meets every Monday at 7:30 P.M. in the Hammond Civic Center, Room 16. Visitors are always welcome.

***

The bourse tables surrounding the exhibit room have items of interest to those in search of material for their collections and they solicit your patronage.

***

Tell your friends about the exhibit.

C-LINE #62028
NON-GLARE TOPPER

ATTEND THE
FOURTH ANNUAL

POST CARD EXHBIT AND BOURSE

* * *

OCTOBER 5-6, 1957

* * *

HAMILTON HOTEL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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ADMISSION FREE

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WINDY CITY POST CARD
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1932 1957

CALUMET STAMP CLUB

25TH ANNIVERSARY

* * *

SIXTH ANNUAL
EXHIBIT AND BOURSE
SEPTEMBER 14-15, 1957
CIVIC CENTER HAMMOND, INDIANA

1957 PROGRAM

FRAME NUMBERS	TITLE	EXHIBITOR
	25th Anniversary Frame	Calumet Stamp Club
	Selected Pages of Poland (Best of Show 1954)	Alex Warot
	Selected Pages of France (Best of Show 1955)	Harold Evans
	U.S. 2¢ issue of 1922 (Best of Show 1956)	Rev. Geo.Mures:
1-3	United States Sheets	Tillman Borem
4-6	Trieste	Roy Brentlinger
7	Perfins	Roy Brentlinger and Vincent Mazur
8-9	Romanian Covers	Rev. Geo. Muresan
10	United States History on Stamps	Bob Finnegan
11-12	United Nations name blocks on covers	Bob Finnegan
13	Sports Covers	Bob Finnegan
14	Czechoslovakian Covers	Bob Finnegan
15	Vatican City	Mrs. R. Finnegan
16-17	United States Plate Blocks	Vincent Mazur
18	Topical	Mrs. V. Mazur
19-22	France	Harold Evans
23-27	Germany	Otto Kueckels
28	Mexico Airmail	Frank J. Jancek
29	Liberia	Frank J. Jancek
30	Foreign	Frank J. Jancek
31	United States Commemoratives	Frank J. Jancek
32	United States Blocks of 6	Frank J. Jancek
33-34	Selected Pages of Vatican City	Mrs. H. Nebelsiek
35-36	Miscellaneous	Chas. Van Valkenbu
37-42	United States Contr. cancellations	Connie Hunt
43	Precancels	Martin Pierson
44	Topical	D. Turner
45	Airmail (non competitive)	Alex Warot
46-51	United Nations name blocks	John Suchan
52	United States Blocks (Non competitive)	Alex Warot
53	German Inflation 1923 (Non competitive)	Alex Warot
54	Polish Locals (Non competitive)	Alex Warot
55-60	Poland, Associate countries and Misc.	Alex Warot
61-64	United States Mint	R.H. Barnes

- JUNIORS -

65	United State Blocks	Gorelick
66	Israel	Gorelick
67	United Nations Covers	Gorelick
68-70	First Day Covers	Fred Neubrenner
71	United Nations	Highland
72	United States Plate Blocks	Highland

- JUDGES -

L.V. Mapes　　Bob Finnegan　　Harold Evans

***

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ATTEND THE

SECOND ANNUAL

POST CARD EXHIBIT AND BOURSE

OCTOBER 1-2, 1955

HAMILTON HOTEL
CHICAGO, ILL.

ADMISSION FREE

SPONSORED BY
WINDY CITY POST CARD CLUB

FOURTH ANNUAL

HAMMOND STAMP EXHIBIT

SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1955 - 1:00 to 10:00 P.M.

CIVIC CENTER
HAMMOND, INDIANA

PRESENTED BY
HAMMOND STAMP CLUB

PROGRAM

FRAME NOS.	TITLE	EXHIBITOR
1-2	United States Mint Sheets	Borem, Tillman
3-4	Italy	Brentlinger, Roy
5-9	Rotary covers, Ireland, United Nations, Flower Maximum Cards, Naval Covers	Finnegan, Robert C.
10	U.S. Commemorative Plate Blocks	Finnegan, Robert C.
11-16	France - Semi Postals	Evans, Harold
17-18	United States	McKinnon, Robert
19-22	Semi Postals	Gorky, Bill
23-24	United States	Hunt, Ralph
25-26	Philippines	Hunt, Ralph
27	Tin Can Mail Covers	Mapes, Laverne
28-30	Famous Americans	Jancek, Frank J.
31	United Nations	Jancek, Frank J.
32	United States Air Mail	Jancek, Frank J.
33	Ships on Stamps	Jancek, Frank J.
34	Flowers on Stamps	Jancek, Frank J.
35-36	Cuba Commemoratives	Jancek, Frank J.
37-39	German Occupation Overprints	Kueckels, Otto
40	United Nations	Kneckels, Otto
41	United States Sheets	Kueckels, Otto
42-45	Graf Zeppelin Flight Covers	Pristika, Matth.
46-47	United States Plate Blocks	Peglow, John
48	Pre Cancels	Pierson
49.	United States Coil Stamps	Pierson
50	United States Air Mails	Warot, Alex
51-52	Marian Year issues	Suchan, John
53-54	Souvenier Sheets	Suchan, John
55-58	U.S. Commemorative Blocks 1920 - 1932	Warot, Alex
59-61	Selected Pages from a Poland Collection	Warot, Alex
62	U.S. Revenues and Bank Notes	Van Valkenburg, Charles
	- JUNIORS -	
63	United States	Baranyai, Gabriel
64-65	First Day Covers	Baranyai, Gabriel
66	United States	Brown, Ronald
67	Foreign	Brown, John
68	Topicals	Brown, Ronald and John
69-70	Germany	Dee, Paul
71-72	Postage Due Sheets	Dee, Paul
73-78	U.S. Plate Blocks	Dee, Paul
79	Presidentials	Fleischer, Jim
80-81	Foreign	Hunt, Connie Lee
82-86	United Nations Covers	Dee, Paul
87	Covers	Hicks, Peter
88	Topicals	Johnson, Jack
89-90	United Nations	Neubrenner, Fred

- JUDGES

L.V. Mapes　　Robert McKinnon　　J.O. Peterson

***

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Tell your friends about the exhibit.

STAMP TALKS
No.20
THE SESQUICENTENNIAL ISSUE

by
Ralph A. Kimble
Broadcast of May 9, 1931
(Copyright 1931 by Ralph A. Kimble)

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(This is the Twentieth number in the series of talks on "Commemorative Post Stamps of the United States," written and broadcast by Ralph A. Kimble over station WMAQ the Chicago Daily News, every Saturday at 5:45 PM)

******

In the nineteen Stamp Talks which have preceded this I have told you of some great men and events in American history, for in our thirty-four issues of commemoratives and memorial stamps we have honored a wide variety of outstanding characters and history-making events. I have told you the stories of Washington, Lincoln; of Thomas Edison and the electric light; of John Ericsson and the Monitor. You have heard about the founding of Charleston and Massachusetts, of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, and the discovery of Hawaii. Many and varied have been the tales lying back of these bits of colored paper - tales of hardship and privation, of sorrow and joy, of supreme sacrifice and magnificent heroism. When this series of talks is complete you will have heard the story of America.

Today I am taking up the stamp which in the event it commemorates is the most significant in all our history. If it had not been for this event all the heroes we have honored, all the great achievements we have acclaimed, would have counted for little. If it had not been for this event we would be today but a colony of some foreign power instead of being what we are , - a leader among the great powers. It was on July 4th, 1776, that there was born the United States of America, and it is of that that I speak today, and of the commemorative stamp which we issued in 1926 to honor a century and a half of independence.

The Sesquicentennial Commemorative, or the Liberty Bell stamps, as you probably know it, was issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and in connection with the great Sesquicentennial Exposition which was held at Philadelphia during 1926 to show the century and a half of progress in this nation since that historic Fourth of July 1776. The stamp was first placed on sale May 10, 1926, at the postoffices of Philadelphia, Boston and Washington, and was shortly thereafter available at practically all postoffices in the country. It was printed in large numbers, the total issue amounting to 307,731,000, one of the largest printings ever made of a United States commemorative. The reason was, of course, that this stamp had an appeal which was national in its scope, not limited to any particular region.

It is a stamp of striking appearance and large size, 35½mm wide by 21mm high, almost twice the size of our present two-cent stamp. It was printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the flat-bed press in sheets of two hundred which were cut into panes of fifty stamps each, five wide by ten deep, before being placed on sale. On account of the many impressions necessary to print so large a number of these big stamps there were sixty different plates used in its printing. These plate numbers are: 18540 to 18547, 18552 to 18583, 18634 to 18641, 18646 to 18653 and 18664 to 18667 inclusive. The plate number appears twice on the margins of each sheet of fifty stamps, once on the top or bottom and once on the right or left.

It is a two-cent stamp and red in color like our present two-cent postage value. It was printed on unwatermarked paper and perforated eleven. There were no coils or imperforates nor have any varieties been known, even the color being very uniform in all copies that I have seen. There were so many of them issued that they were used by everyone on ordinary mail and to such an extent that today there are apparently few of them remaining in unused condition, especially in blocks of four or larger, of which there is a real scarcity. This illustrates a point which I have mentioned before, and which is very common: a really scarce stamp, issued in small numbers, will be saved by collectors from the start and will be available in sheets or blocks for many years to come. But when a stamp is issued in large numbers as this was, everyone thinks it will be common for all time to come and neglects to lay away any of them. As a result in a very few years we all wake up with a start to find that the stamp we thought so common is not obtainable anywhere, as few of them have been saved.

The design of this stamp shows, as most of you know, the famous "Liberty Bell" from whose throat pealed out the great tidings one hundred and fifty years ago that a new nation had been born. But what most of you do NOT KNOW is that the bell shown on the stamp is NOT the original Liberty Bell but an exact replica of it which was made for exhibition at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial. There are no differences which can be detected on the stamp itself, but such is the fact. Across the top of the stamp are the words "Sesquicentennial Exposition," with the dates 1776 and 1926 in the upper left and right corners respectively. The large arched center portion shows the bell with its supporting beam and columns all in red on a white background. The rest of the design is of standard type with the usual postal markings and figures of value.

It is interesting to know that 300,000 of these stamps were overprinted with the words "Canal Zone" in black letters for postal use in that country. It is the only U.S.Commemorative stamp which has been overprinted for use in the Canal Zone. It is also well to recall that in addition to the Liberty Bell stamp, there was issued at about the same time a special stamped envelope bearing approximately the same design, but in a different shape. The demand for the envelopes was not so great and they may be still obtainable at the Agency in Washington for those who collect that specialty.

The great Sesquicentennial Exposition held at Philadelphia from June first to December first, 1926, in connection with which this stamp was issued, is best described in the words from its own descriptive booklet. This states in part: "On July 4, 1776 the Declaration of Independence was adopted and the United States of America asserted its right to be numbered among the sovereign nations of the world. When the one hundredth anniversary of that occasion was reached in 1876 the event was fittingly celebrated with the Centennial Exposition. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary year arrived with the dawn of 1926. It is eminently appropriate that there be a memorable observance of the event. To this end the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition has come into being, Philadelphia,assuming the duty by right as the place where the stirring events of 1776 were centered, bids the people of the United States and the people of the world to join her in solemn celebration of one hundred and fifty years of American Independence.

Everything that has been planned is in keeping with the patriotic festival which is being observed. The exposition should properly be,and will be, a visualization of the spiritual, scientific, economic, artistic and industrial progress which has been made in America and in the world during the fifty years that have elapsed since the time in 1876 when the nations of the world joined in celebrating the Centennial of our country's independence."

That, in brief, describes the Exposition of 1926. It was a magnificent thing, well planned and carefully thought out. That it later proved an unfortunate venture from a financial standpoint is no reflection on the Exposition but simply showed that the tastes of the people had changed and that a great show of this kind, successful in the past, was no longer the type of entertainment which appealed to the general public.

Now go back with me one hundred and fifty years to Philadelphia in the summer of 1776. There is surely not a man or woman, boy or girl in this country who does not know about our Declaration of Independence, and there are three things in particular which everyone knows: first, that the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776; second, that the famous Liberty Bell pealed out its message of freedom and hope on that historic day; third, that in proclaiming its joyous message to America it received the crack which is as well known to us as the bell itself. These three things stick in our mind forever, and,yet, curiously enough, not one of them is true! The Declaration was NOT signed on July 4, 1776, but on August 2nd of that year. The Liberty Bell did NOT ring out its tidings on July 4th but on July 8th, 1776. It was NOT cracked at that time but fifty-nine years later in 1835, when pealing the dirge for the funeral of Chief Justice Marshall!

I wish that time permitted a more detailed account of this most vital of all chapters in American history. As it is, I can merely sketch for you the high lights. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, a man whom every American should revere, rose in the Continental Congress then in session at Philadelphia and submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved: that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

"That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances.

"That a plan for confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective colonies for their consideration and approbation."

That, friends, is how it all began. It was Richard Henry Lee's resolution that for the first time put squarely to Congress the question of whether or not the American Colonies should declare their independence. The debate began. All day of June 8th it lasted, and all the following Monday, June 10th. To allow time for the various representatives to ascertain the exact feeling of their respective colonies on the question, the final vote on the resolution was postponed until July first. In the meantime Thomas Jefferson was elected as chairman of a committee to draw up in formal language a draft of this resolution which would be presented on July 1st for approval or disapproval. On his committee were John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and R.R.Livingston.

On July first the debate again began and lasted till late in the day. On July 2, 1776, the vote was taken, and it was unanimously "aye"! So it was on July 2, 1776, that the colonies formally decided for their independence. Immediately upon adoption of the Lee résolution, Congress took up for consideration Jefferson's draft of the Declaration, debating on its every point for the rest of that day, all during July 3rd, and thru most of July 4th. Late in the afternoon of July 4th, the roll of colonies was again called and every vote was in favor, so the Declaration of Independence, the greatest document in our history, was adopted on July 4, 1776. This was probably signed by John Hancock that evening, as President of the Congress, and by the Secretary, Charles Thompson. The Declaration was ordered printed and the printed copies were ready the next day, but it was not till three days later, on July 8th, that the first public announcement of the Declaration was made. Then it was that the great bell in Independence Hall pealed out its summons to the people of Philadelphia to assemble for important tidings, and when they had gathered, Colonel John Nixon read the historic document to the great throng, who listened in deepest silence till he was thru, only to break into a thunder of cheers. The colonies had asserted their right to independence. The United States of America was born.

On July 19th, Congress ordered that the Declaration be engrossed on parchment, after which the parchment copy should be signed by every member of the Congress. The parchment was completed and delivered on August 2, 1776, and after being carefully compared with the original draft was signed by the fifty-six men whose signatures became emmortal thru that act.

In concluding, I can say no more fitting thing than to give you two excerpts from our Declaration of Independence. These should be known by heart to every American, for it is on them that we have built this nation of ours. Here is the opening paragraph:

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them to another, and to assume among the powers of the Earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

And here is its concluding sentence, and may it remain engraved on your hearts forever:

> "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor."

The End

- - - -

A printed copy of this talk will be sent free of charge to each of you who asks for one. Address your letter to THE STAMP MAN, care of Station WMAQ, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago.

This is the twentieth in this series of Stamp Talks which are given every Saturday afternoon from WMAQ at 5:45 Chicago Daylight Savings Time, which means 4:45 Central Standard Time. Tune in next Saturday at this same time and hear the story of the most popular Commemorative stamp which we have ever issued - the Norse-American series of 1925.

STAMP TALKS
No.21
(Parts I and II)

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS COMMEMORATIVE

by
Ralph A. Kimble
Broadcasts of May 16 and 23, 1931
(Copyright 1931 by Ralph A.Kimble)

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(This is the Twenty-First and final number for this season of the series of talks on "Commemorative Postage Stamps of the United States," written and broadcast by Ralph A. Kimble over station WMAQ every Saturday at 5:45 PM)

****

The Red Cross Stamp is here, and it is one of the most beautiful examples of postal engraving that this country has ever issued. There is nothing in the postal history of the United States to which it can be compared. It is unique. Printed in black with the kneeling figure of the nurse, her arms outstretched to the world, compassion and love in her face, and with that blazing crimson cross on a field of white, this stamp stands alone. It is a study in contrasting colors, - a matchless bit of symbolic art.

The stamp was issued Thursday, May 21, 1931, in the two cities of Washington, D.C., and Dansville, New York. It will be available here in Chicago and at most other postoffices within a week or two at the most. Fifty million of them have been ordered and it is not likely that there will be any more, for in spite of its certain popularity it is a costly stamp to produce. The stamps are printed in sheets of two hundred, twenty wide by ten deep. These are cut down the center so that the sheets as issued contain one hundred stamps, ten wide by ten deep. Sheet margins will be found on three sides of each sheet, only the cut edge being without a margin. A black line divides each sheet in the center horizontally as a guide to perforating. At each marginal end of this line, and at each end of the vertical cut line there is heavy black and red arrow-head used to aid the printers in correctly registering the sheets in printing. The vertical arrows are, of course, never found entire, as they are cut thru the middle in dividing the sheet, but the side arrows are entire in unbroken sheets.

The plate number situation is even more interesting and complicated that has been expected. Twenty plates were prepared to print the black portions of the stamps, their numbers being 20434-41, 20450-57 and 20466-69. Twenty-three other plates were prepared to print the red cross, their numbers being 20442-9 and 20489-503. On the top margin of each sheet will be found a black plate number and a red plate number. On the left panes the black number is above the fifth stamp in the top row, while the red number is above the sixth stamp. On the left pane there also appears the word "TOP" printed in red above the ninth stamp in the top row. The same plate numbers but not the word "TOP" will be found under the same stamps of the bottom row. This is different from anything we have had before, - top and bottom plate numbers of both colors. On the right panes, the red number comes first over the fifth stamp, with the black number over the sixth. Right plate blocks can also be distinguished by the small capital "F" which appears by each plate number on the top margin. These are NOT found on left plate numbers. The word "TOP" on the right panes appears over the second stamp, and is in black.

It will readily be understood that with so many plates of each color, there is the possibility of 460 different combinations of red and black plate number blocks, 920 if you collect both right and left blocks, or 1,840 if you collect both top and bottom of right and lefts. What a prospect for the specialist! Some few may collect these in blocks of ten to include the word TOP with the numbers, but I believe that the vast majority will collect only blocks of four, including only the two numbers, top numbers preferably, but bottom ones, if necessary. As I mentioned last week, I will be glad to assist those of you seriously interested in these plate combinations in making your collection as large as possible. I am getting all the information organized in printed form and within a few days will have it ready for mailing out. If you are interested in this be sure to let me know without delay. This information will be sent you without charge. I might add that I have already had reported 228 different combinations, and so widely scattered that I judge that all plates are to be used.

The American Red Cross really started August 10, 1862, the day after the battle of Cedar Mountain in our Civil War, when Clara Barton, with permission of the War Department, arrived at that battle-field to render first-aid to the two thousand wounded and dying. Hospitals there were in plenty at Washington and elsewhere, and once the wounded reached them they could receive care, but never before had any organized effort been made to render emergency and immediate relief to the wounded on the battlefield which was, in essence, the idea from which sprang the Society of the Red Cross. It was at Dansville, during the winter of 1880-81, that Clara Barton organized the committee which was the first permanent chapter of the Red Cross in this country, but it was not until a year and a half later that Congress finally entered the name of the United States as the thirty-second nation to sign the articles of the Convention of Geneva and officially recognize the American Red Cross. It was on March 1, 1882, that President Arthur signed the Treaty. The senate confirmed it March 16th, the stipulations were exchanged at Berne, Switzerland on June 9th and the treaty was proclaimed to the people of the United States on July 26th, 1882.

That, in brief, tells of the founding of the American Red Cross. Thursday, May 21, 1931, was a jubilee day all over the country for 3500 chapters of the great organization met to celebrate their golden anniversary. President Hoover gave the key message of the day and that magnificent address of his was broadcast thruout the United States and appeared in the daily press of almost every city. From that first committee of a few inspired persons who met in Dansville during the winter of 1880-81, the American Red Cross has grown to be one of the largest organizations in the world, and one whose service to mankind cannot be measured by any human standards. It has served in war and in peace, brought aid and comfort on the battlefield, to the stricken victims of flood and fire, famine, pestilence and earthquake. It waits not nor hesitates, but where help is needed, there the Red Cross goes. Time and space deter it not. Where great catastrophes of man or nature's making come to pass it is the Red Cross that is first in the field. No human agency has done so much for human kind.

Where did it all begin and why? It began not fifty years ago at Dansville, N.Y., but one hundred and ten years ago at the little town of North Oxford, Massachusetts. It was there on Christmas Day of 1821 that there came into this world one tiny bit of human life that was destined in its ninety years upon this earth to render mankind a greater service than history had ever known. It is to Clara Barton that we owe a debt of eternal gratitude that can never be fully repaid. It was from the inspiration of her great mind and the example of her matchless service that was brought about the American Red Cross, and in commemorating the anniversary of this vast organization of mercy the greater honor is due to the woman whose ninety years of self-sacrificing labor for humanity brought about the inception, the growth and the perfection of the society whose standard of the crimson cross on a field of white carries its message of aid and mercy to the far corners of the earth. The American Red Cross is the eternal living spirit of its founder -- Clara Barton.

I have wanted to tell you the life-story of this great woman, but it is impossible. There is so much of it. Her four score years and ten were so crowded with action, so replete with incidents worth relating that anything that I could say in this brief time would be feeble and ineffective. I can only trace for you the major events in the historic career of the great humanitarian.

Clara Barton's early years were spent in teaching and later as a confidential clerk in the patent office at Washington, in both of which positions she displayed a mind of rare calibre and a business sense unusual in either man or woman. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 she felt the unconquerable urge to render her limit of service to the hosts of wounded and sick that began to pour back from the front into Washington, and for a year she was first to meet the trains and boats that brought their tragic burdens from the battlefield, relieving their hunder and suffering thru her own personal efforts and from her own resources. In this great task she soon received voluntary aid from other persons, the scope of her work increasing as the need for it grew. But during that first year of the war she saw with increasing clearness that while the need at home was great, the greater service could be rendered on the battlefields, for many there were who never lived to reach the hospitals, whose wounds, uncared for when they occurred, proved fatal before the men could be brought back from the front. It was with this in mind that she fought one of the great diplomatic battles of her life, obtaining the official permission of the War Department to personally conduct her work of mercy with the armies in the field, not back at the base hospitals, but up where the roar of battle surrounded her, where she could give first-aid when it was most sorely needed. From that time on to the end of the War, Clara Barton followed the army in the field, and wherever there were wounded or dying to care for she was at hand.

At the close of the war she was asked by President Lincoln to take charge of the tremendous task of locating the thousands of missing men, those whose graves had never been reported or whose fate had never been learned. For four long years she devoted her heart and soul to this heart-breaking task. Soon after that she went to Europe and performed her service of mercy on the field of the Franco-Prussian war. Then back to this country again and working for the formal recognition of the Red Cross by the United States. Heart-breaking defeats and delays finally culminated in the historic meetings at Dansville in 1881 and the final acceptance by the United States of the treaty which brought the American Red Cross into being. That was accomplished in 1882, and Clara Barton was its first president. From then on for the remaining thirty years of her life she was ever at the front in the increasing services which the organization rendered to stricken mankind, whether it was here or abroad, in war or in the disasters of peace-time. She died April 12, 1912, at Glen Echo, Maryland, and is buried at her birthplace at Oxford, Massachusetts. Ninety-one years she lived and the long span of her life is the world's greatest epic in unselfish service.

Well, friends, we have come to the end of the way. This is the last of the stamp talks for this season. Whether or not they will be resumed this fall depends on you. I have given you twenty-two of them since they first started last December, and there are still some sixteen more before they story is told. If you have liked these little accounts of our commemorative stamps and want to have the rest of them this fall will you write to tell me so? If the demand justifies it I believe the series can be taken up again, and the story of our other commemoratives told.

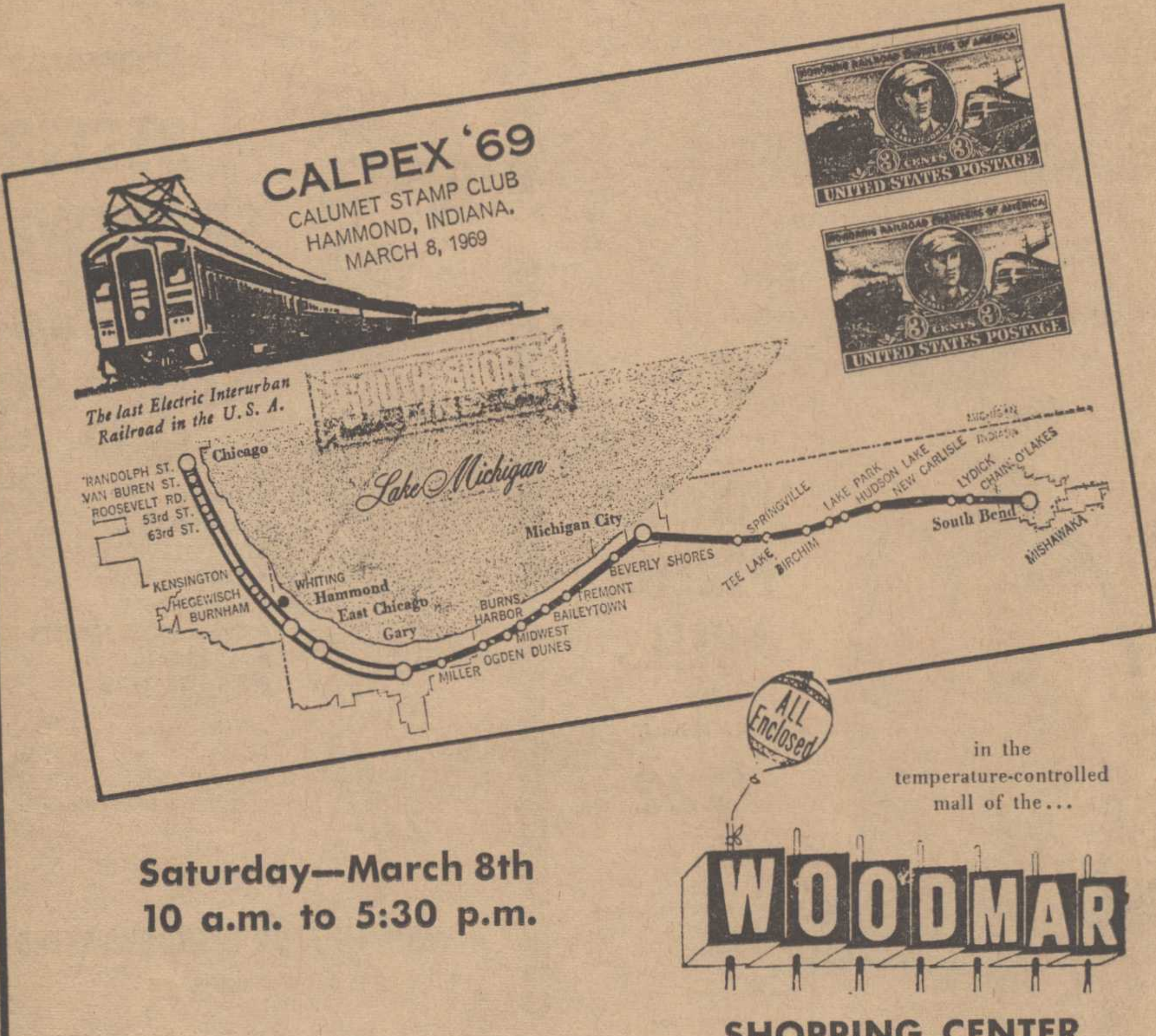
If, after hearing from you, it is decided to do this you will all be notified as to the date and time when this will start again.

Good-bye, now, and just this word in parting: I hope these talks have meant as much to you as your letters and your friendship have to me.

"THE STAMP MAN"
of
WMAQ
Ralph A. Kimble
8118 Dante Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

Attention! Philatelics! . . .It's Our Annual

STAMP EXHIBIT


CALPEX '69
CALUMET STAMP CLUB
HAMMOND, INDIANA.
MARCH 8, 1969
The last Electric Interurban
Railroad in the U. S. A.
SOUTH SHORE
HONORING RAILROAD ENGINEERS OF AMERICA
3 CENTS 3
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
HONORING RAILROAD ENGINEERS OF AMERICA
3 CENTS 3
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
Lake Michigan
Chicago
RANDOLPH ST.
VAN BUREN ST.
ROOSEVELT RD.
53rd ST.
63rd ST.
KENSINGTON
HEGEWISCH
BURNHAM
WHITING
Hammond
East Chicago
Gary
MILLER
OGDEN DUNES
MIDWEST
BURNS HARBOR
BAILEYTOWN
TREMONT
BEVERLY SHORES
Michigan City
TEE LAKE
SPRINGVILLE
BIRCHIM
LAKE PARK
HUDSON LAKE
NEW CARLISLE
LYDICK
CHAIN-O'LAKES
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
South Bend
MISHAWAKA

Saturday—March 8th
10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

ALL Enclosed

in the
temperature-controlled
mall of the . . .

WOODMAR

SHOPPING CENTER

165th and Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond

SPECIAL SHOW FEATURES:

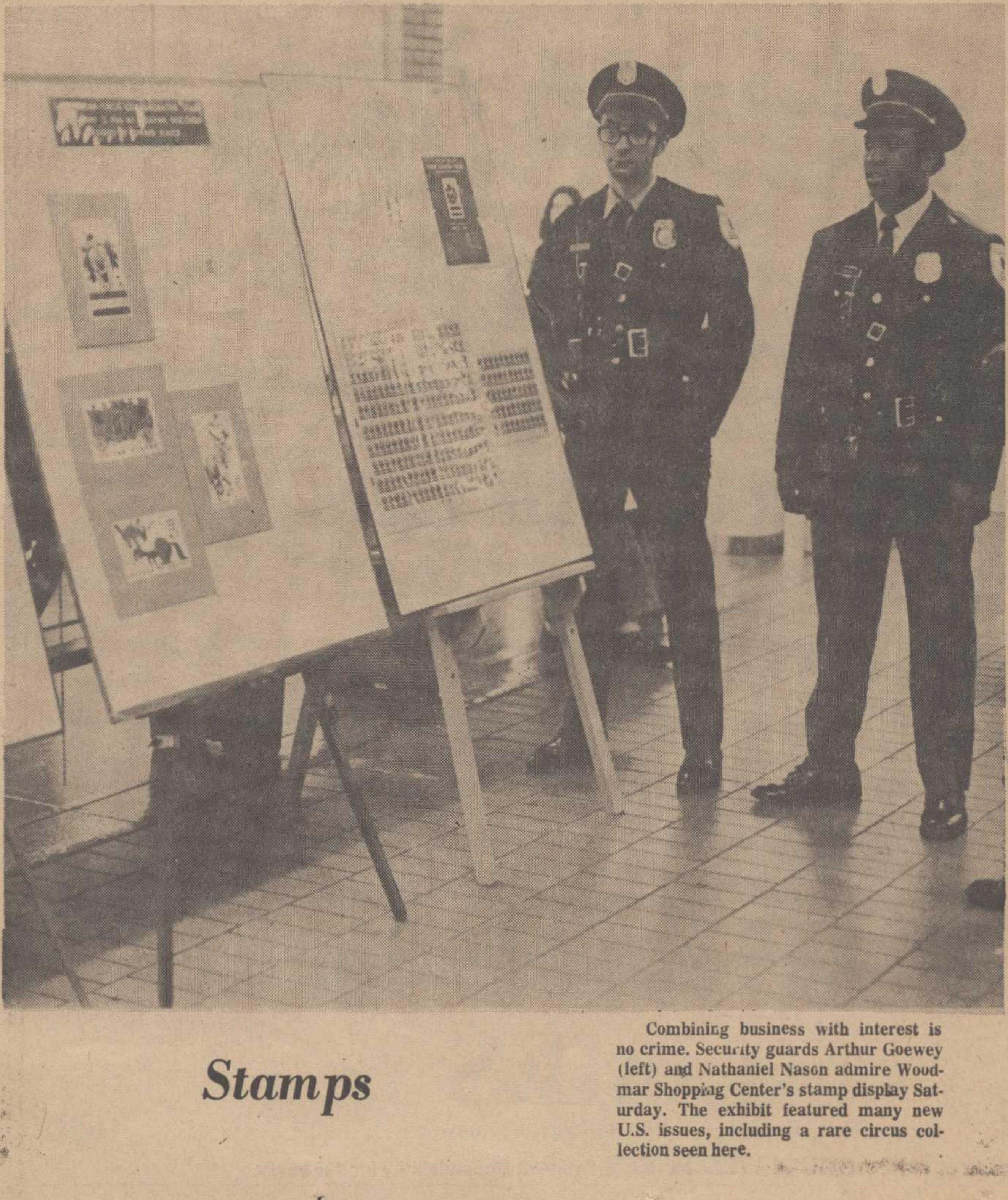
★ Official U.S. Post Office setup this day!

★ Cachet honoring South Shore Railroad will be cancelled at this show!

★ Stamp Exhibit by the Michigan City, Ind. State Prison!

★ Bourse Booths for Collectors!

the teachers' retirement sys



Stamps

Combining business with interest is no crime. Security guards Arthur Goewey (left) and Nathaniel Nason admire Woodmar Shopping Center's stamp display Saturday. The exhibit featured many new U.S. issues, including a rare circus collection seen here.

Stamp Scanners

Woodmar Shopping Center was paradise for Calumet Region stamp collectors this weekend. Collectors looked for treasures buried in the boxes at the Hammond mall during the show, sponsored by the Calumet Stamp Club.

Stamp news

By SYD KRONISH
AP Newsfeatures

STAMP SHOW

CALPEX '74, the annual stamp show of the Calumet Stamp Club, opened Saturday and continues today in the mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond. Admission is free; hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The show features an exhibit of 70 frames and a bourse. The U.S. Postal Service will have a postal station at the show, with all mail posted there postmarked by a special cancel designed for the occasion. This year's CALPEX souvenir cover commemorates the 5th anniversary of radio station WJOB.

well as the current John Hanson 6-cent cards.

* * *

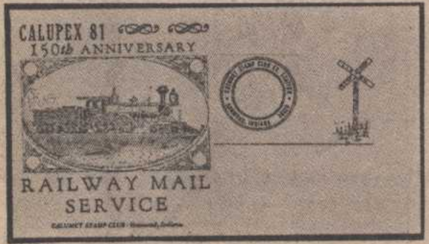
THE PRICES for U.S. stamps are climbing so rapidly that even the catalogs can't keep up with the increases.

Usually the prices of U.S. stamps in Scott's United States Specialized Catalog agree with those in the previously published Vol. 1 of Scott's Standard Catalog of the same year. This year, however, the 1974 Vol. 1 prices of hundreds of Stamps have been changed for the 1974 "Specialized" which was issued in mid-January. Volume 1 was published in July but the boom in prices within six months forced the editors to make the changes. In fact, these were 18,796 revisions.

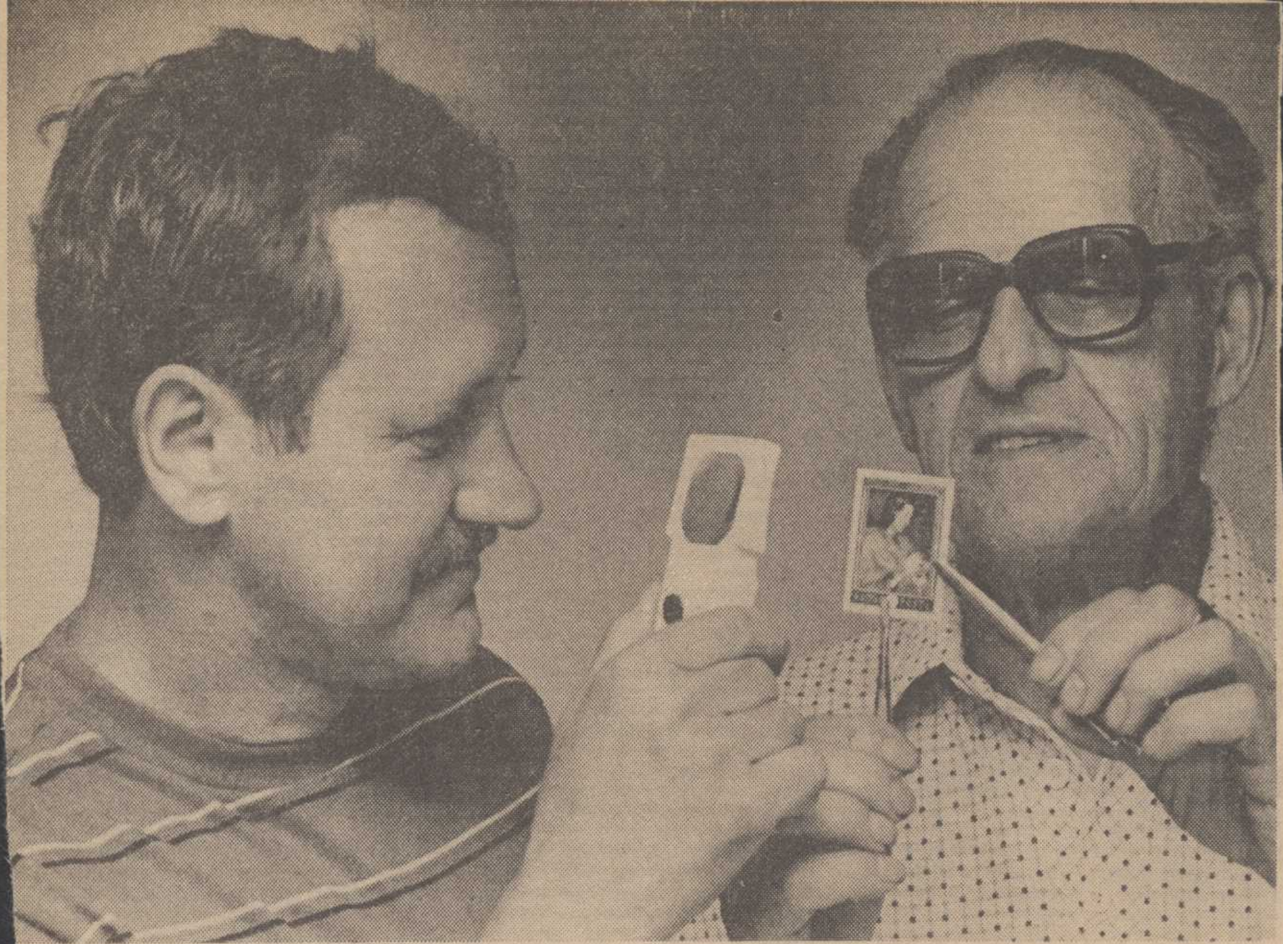
******

STAMPS

CALUPEX '81, sponsored by the Calumet Stamp Club of Hammond, IN, will commemorate the 150th anniversary of the United States Railway Mail Service on their show's cachet. The show, which is scheduled for February 28 and March 1, 1981, will also use a special USPS approved cancellation on their covers both days of the show. The cacheted cover and show cancel are pictured above.


CALUPEX 81
150th ANNIVERSARY
RAILWAY MAIL
SERVICE
CALUMET STAMP CLUB · Hammond, Indiana

******



Stamp Trade

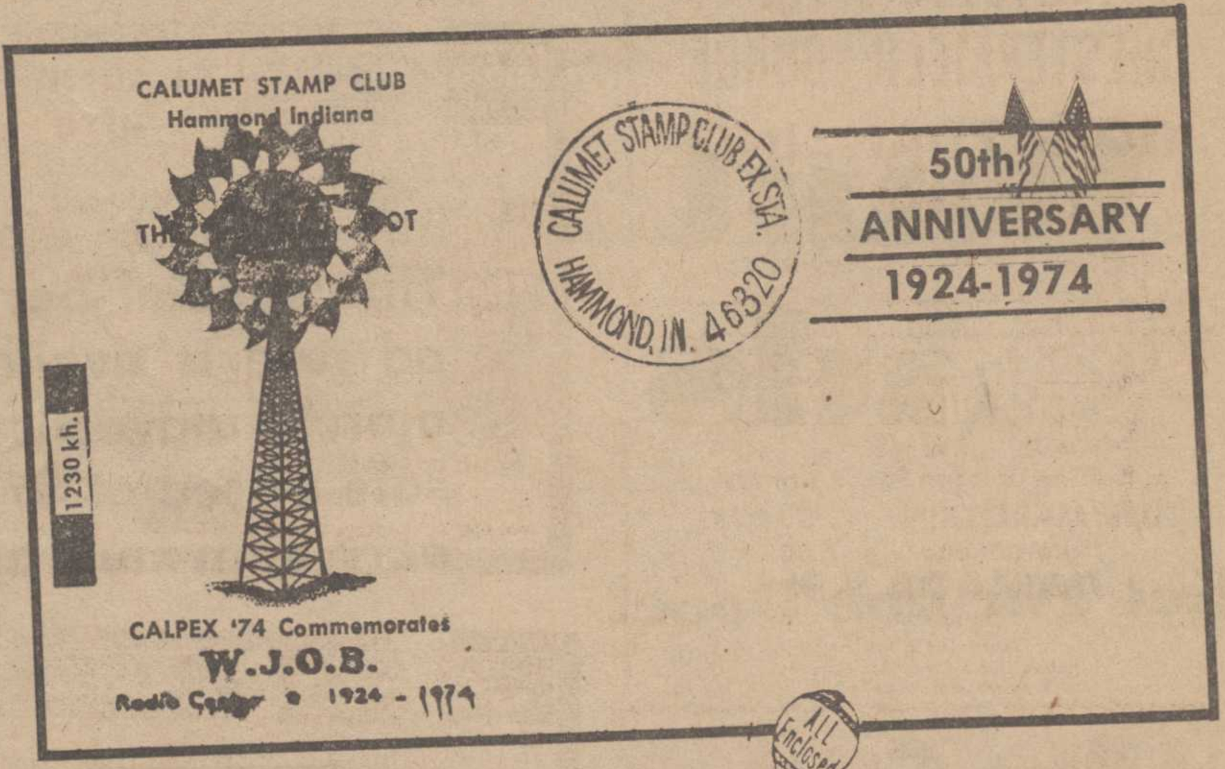
John Koval, vice president of the Calumet Stamp Club, and Bernard Berg, club president, examine a stamp during the club's trading session Thursday. The club met at Calumet Federal Savings and Loan in Hammond.

Attention Philatelists! . . . It's Our Annual

Stamp Show

Saturday & Sunday, March 2 & 3

Sat. 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. • Sun. 12 Noon to 5 p.m.


CALUMET STAMP CLUB
Hammond Indiana
1230 kh.
CALPEX '74 Commemorates
W.J.O.B.
Radio Center • 1924 - 1974
CALUMET STAMP CLUB EX. STA.
HAMMOND, IN. 46320
50th
ANNIVERSARY
1924-1974
ALL Enclosed

SPECIAL SHOW FEATURES:

- Official U.S. Post Office set up this day!
- Cachet honoring Radio Station W.J.O.B.
- Bourse Booths for Collectors!

in the
temperature-controlled
mall of the ...

WOODMAR

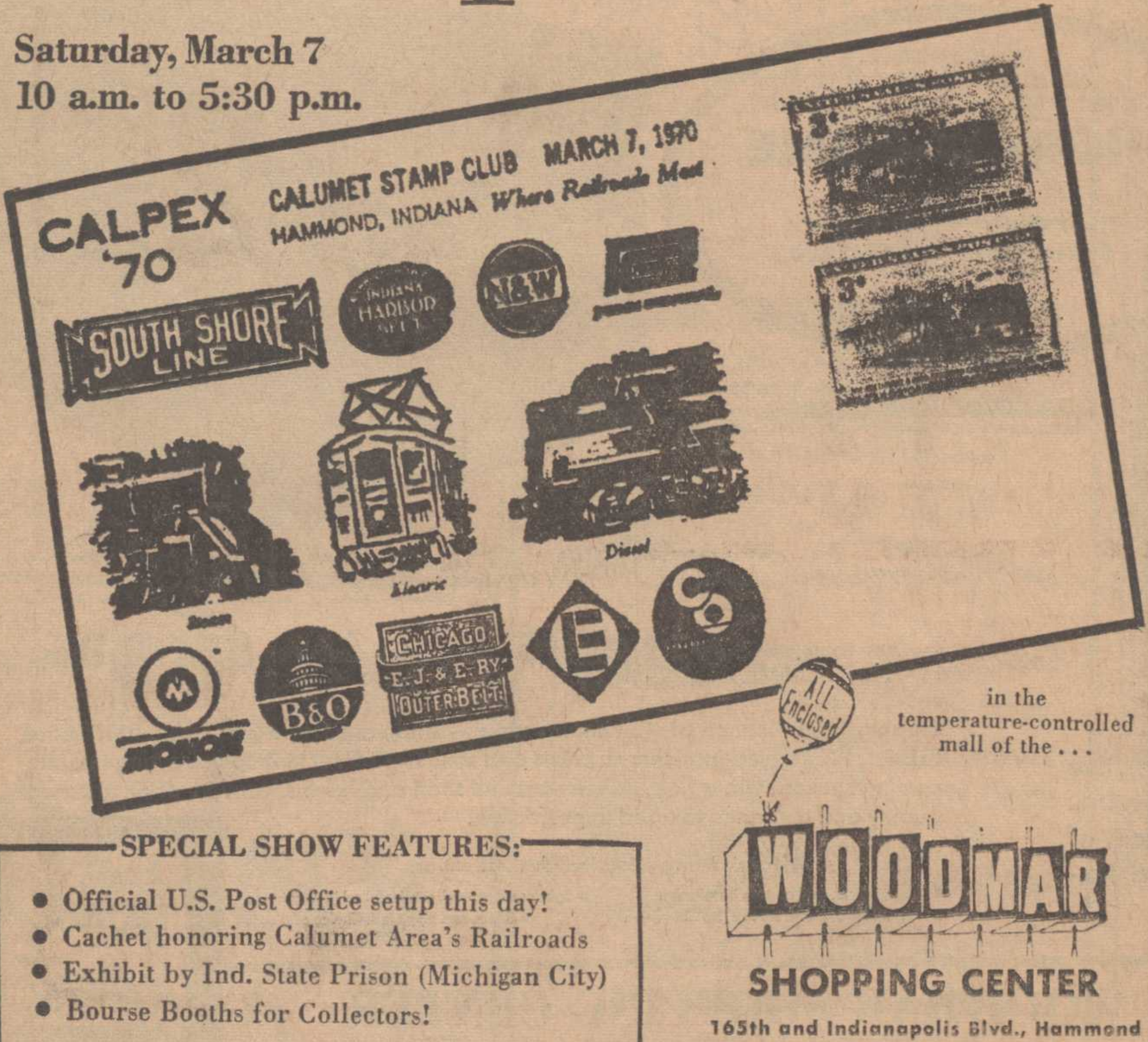
SHOPPING CENTER

165th and INDIANAPOLIS BLVD.

Attention Philatelists! . . . It's Our Annual

Stamp Show

Saturday, March 7
10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.


CALPEX '70
CALUMET STAMP CLUB MARCH 7, 1970
HAMMOND, INDIANA *Where Railroads Meet*
SOUTH SHORE LINE
INDIANA HARBOR BELT
N&W
Steam
Electric
Diesel
MONON
B&O
CHICAGO E.J.&E.RY OUTER BELT
E
3¢
3¢

ALL Enclosed

in the
temperature-controlled
mall of the . . .

WOODMAR
SHOPPING CENTER
165th and Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond

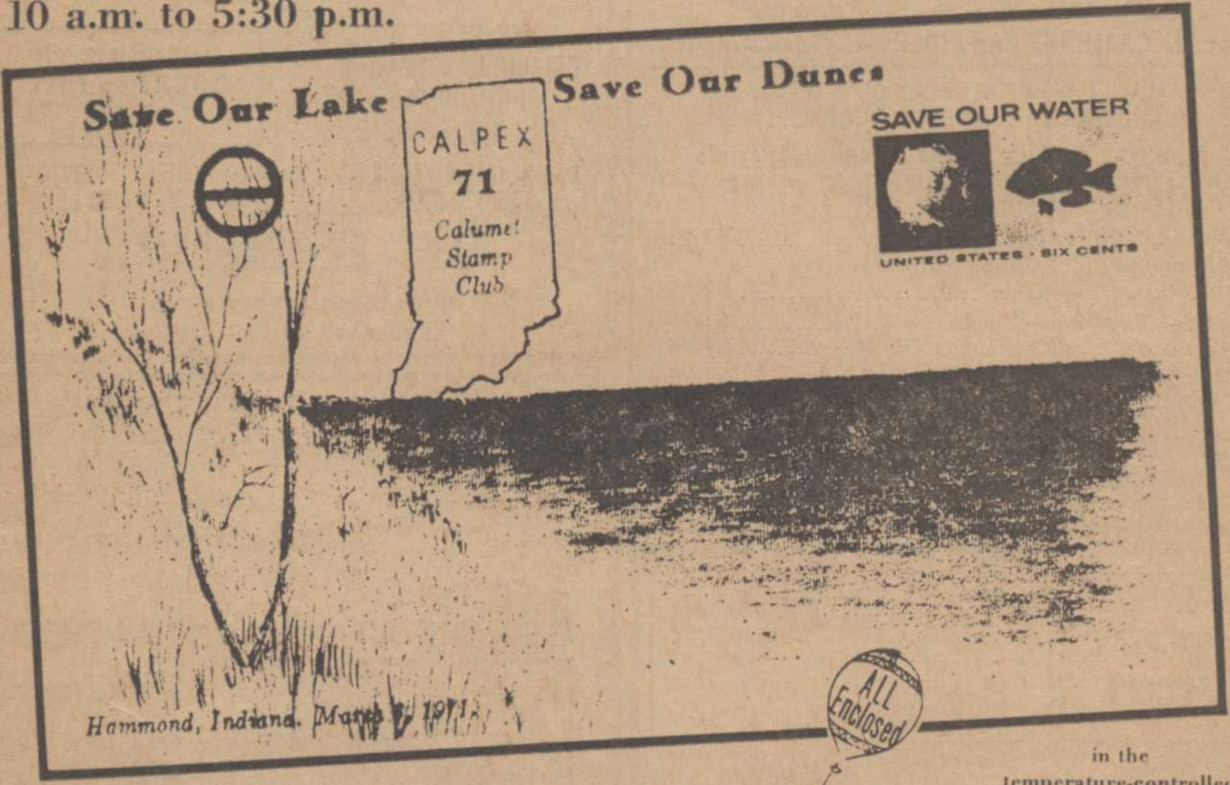
SPECIAL SHOW FEATURES:

- Official U.S. Post Office setup this day!
- Cachet honoring Calumet Area's Railroads
- Exhibit by Ind. State Prison (Michigan City)
- Bourse Booths for Collectors!

Attention Philatelists! . . . It's Our Annual

Stamp Show

Saturday, March 6
10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.


Save Our Lake
CALPEX
71
Calumet
Stamp
Club
Save Our Dunes
SAVE OUR WATER
UNITED STATES · SIX CENTS
Hammond, Indiana. March 6, 1971

ALL Enclosed

in the
temperature-controlled
mall of the . . .

SPECIAL SHOW FEATURES:

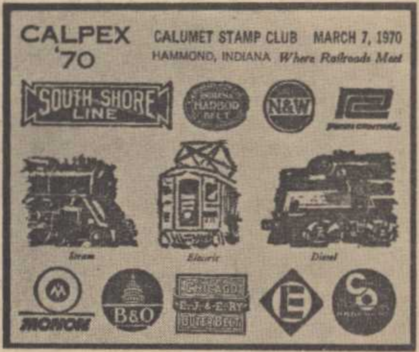
- Official U.S. Post Office set up this day!
- Cachet honoring Water and Dune Conservation
- Bourse Booths for Collectors!

WOODMAR
SHOPPING CENTER
165th and Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond

Hammond Times, March 5, 1971

Cacheted Cover for CALPEX

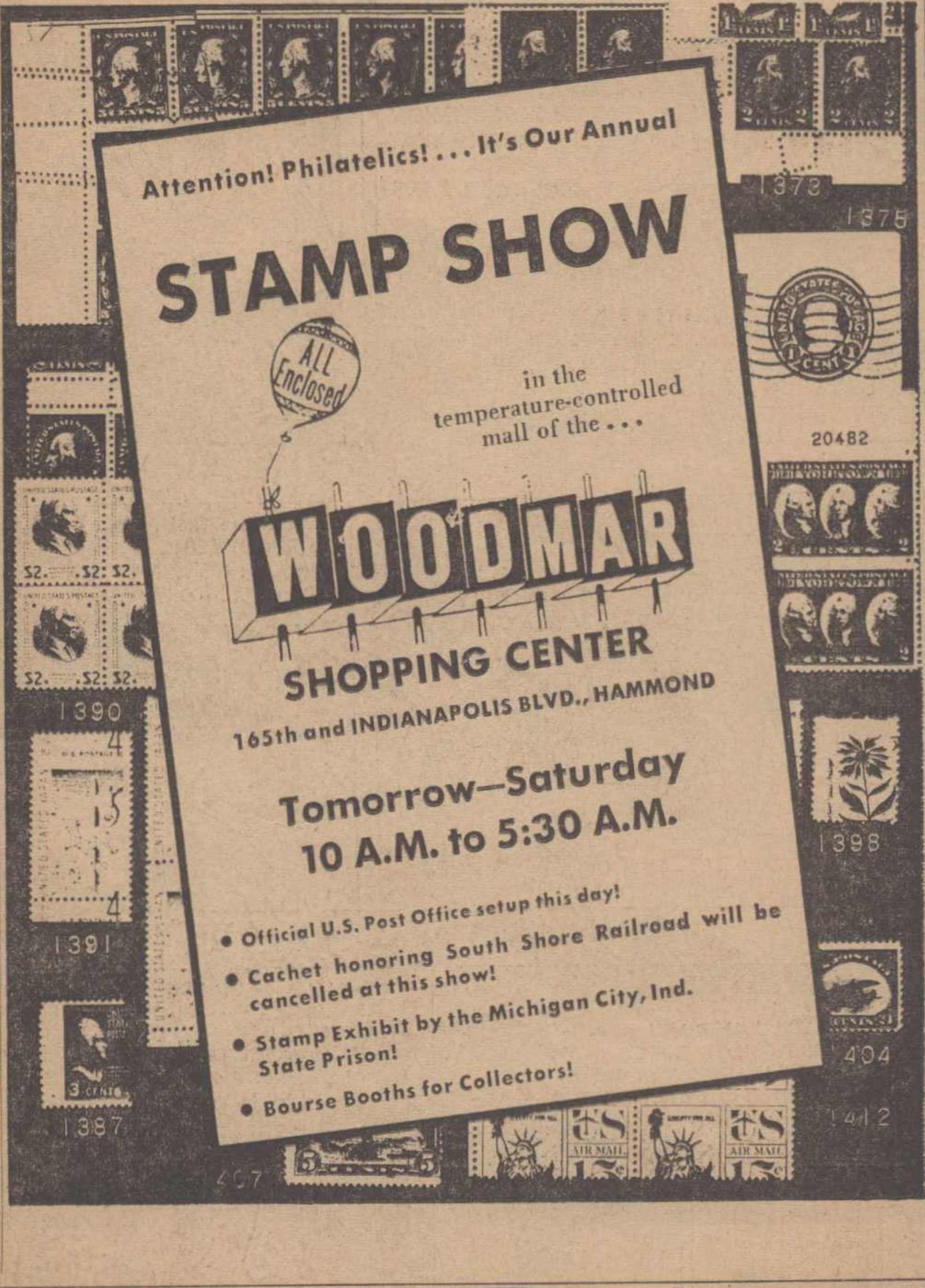
ILLUSTRATED herewith is the design of the cacheted cover the Calumet Stamp Club is offering as a souvenir of their exhibition and bourse which is being held on 7 March 1970 at the enclosed mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond, Indiana from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Admission free.


CALPEX '70
CALUMET STAMP CLUB MARCH 7, 1970
HAMMOND, INDIANA Where Railroads Meet
SOUTH SHORE LINE
N&W
Steam
Electric
Diesel
MONON
B&O

Cachet design for CALPEX

The U.S. Post Office is providing a special station and cancellation, the latter to be applied to all covers mailed there. The covers are the second of a series of railroads that traverse the Calumet region; it will be in three colors.

The covers are 25c each from **Paul A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond, Indiana 46324.** If unaddressed covers are desired, please include a stamped self-addressed No. 10 envelope with your order.


ALL Enclosed
1373
1375
20482
1390
1391
1387
1398
1404
1412
407

Attention! Philatelics! . . . It's Our Annual

STAMP SHOW

in the temperature-controlled mall of the . . .

WOODMAR

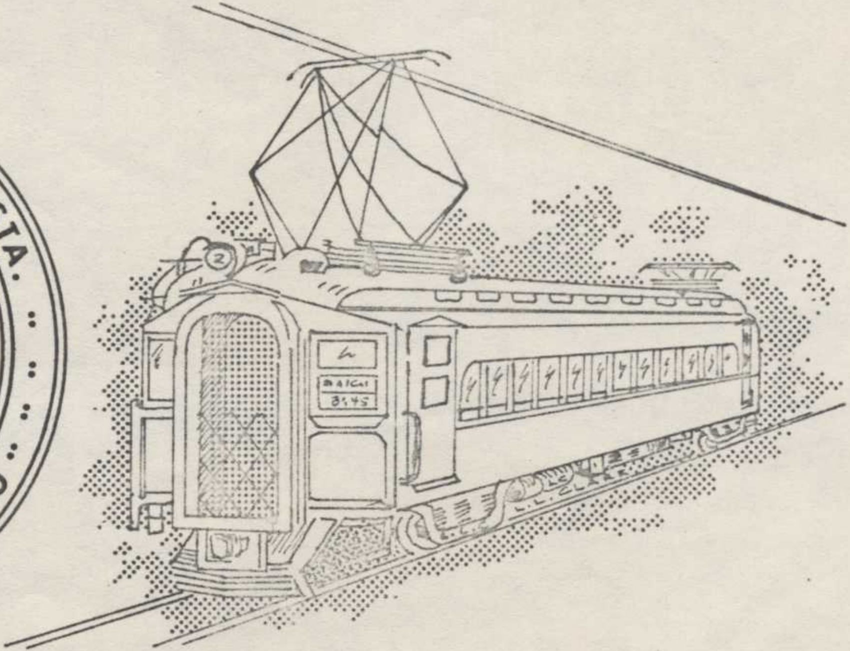
SHOPPING CENTER

165th and INDIANAPOLIS BLVD., HAMMOND

Tomorrow—Saturday
10 A.M. to 5:30 A.M.

- Official U.S. Post Office setup this day!
- Cachet honoring South Shore Railroad will be cancelled at this show!
- Stamp Exhibit by the Michigan City, Ind. State Prison!
- Bourse Booths for Collectors!

CALUMET STAMP CLUB EX. STA.
HAMMOND, IN. 46320


3:45
L. L. CLARK

STAMPS

Calupex '79
Hammond, IN 3-4 March

CALUPEX '79, the annual show of the **Calumet Stamp Club**, will be held 3-4 **March** in the enclosed mall of the **Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Boulevard, Hammond, Indiana.** Hours will be **10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on 3 March, and Noon to 5 p.m. on 4 March.** Admission to the show is **free.**

The show will feature members' collection exhibits of about 70 frames and a bourse that will offer a wide variety of stamps and accessories to collectors.

The USPS will participate in the show by having a special Postal Station on the mall. All mail posted at this station will be postmarked with a unique pictorial cancel designed especially for this occasion.

Souvenir covers will be available to visitors and other collectors. The souvenir cover cachet will commemorate 70 years of continuous service by the electric South Shore Line, sole survivor of the Interurban Era. The line serves Chicago and northwest Indiana to South Bend. These covers will be available at the show but they may also be ordered by mail from **Paul A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Avenue, Hammond, Indiana, 46324.** The covers are 50c each or three for $1.25. For those who wish unaddressed covers and for orders received after the show, it is necessary to include a sase #10 envelope with orders.

Calpex '72 March 4, 5

CALPEX '72, the annual stamp show of the Calumet Stamp Club, will be held March 4 in the enclosed mall of the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission to the show is free. Also March 5, noon to 5 p.m.

The show will feature an 80-frame stamp exhibit and a bourse that will offer a wide variety of stamps for collectors.

The U.S. Postal Service will participate by having a special postal station at the Show. All mail posted at the staion, iccluding the special souvenir cover of the Show, will be postmarked by a special cancel designed for the show.

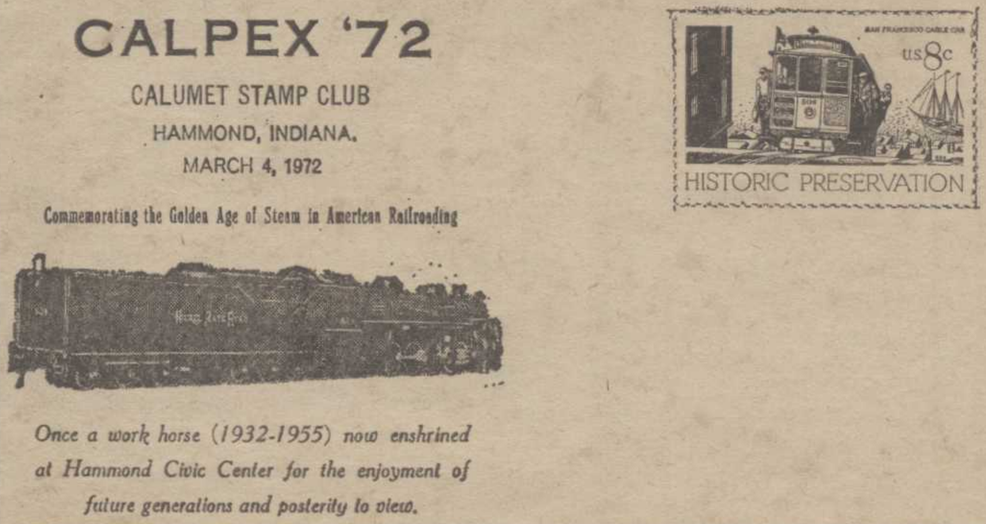
There will also be a special exhibit of post cards showing old trains and trolley cars.

A souvenir cover (see illustration) will be offered to collectors. The cover cachet, in commemoration of the Golden Age of Steam in American railroading, will feature Nickel Plate steam engine number 624. Once a workhorse (1932-1955), the locomotive is now enshrined at the Hammond Civic Center. A local railroading club has recently refurbished the locomotive. The cacheted cover will be franked with last year's historic preservation stamps and will be postmarked with the special CALPEX cancel. A history of the locomotive will printed on the filler card.

These souvenir covers will be available at the Show but may also be ordered from Paul Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond 46324. The covers are 25 cents each or $1 for a set of four, one with each stamp of the set.

For unaddressed covers and for orders after March 4, please enclose a stamped, return No. 10 envelope with your order. Addressed labels will be appreciated with all orders.

CALPEX '71 covers, with an ecology cachet, and CALPEX '70 covers, with a railroad cachet, are still available at 25 cents each.



CALPEX '72

CALUMET STAMP CLUB

HAMMOND, INDIANA.

MARCH 4, 1972

Commemorating the Golden Age of Steam in American Railroading

Once a work horse (1932-1955) now enshrined at Hammond Civic Center for the enjoyment of future generations and posterity to view.

Sunday, May 15, 1938

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMMES EVANS

The Musicians issue of Austria in 1922 is one of the first sets of semi-postal stamps issued to date. These stamps were sold at 10 times their face value, the excess being devoted to charity.

The issue consists of the portraits of seven musicians who were Austrian by birth or adoption. The first of the series is Scott's SP9, No. 831, 2½ kronen, brown, in honor of Franz Joseph Haydn. For some reason this stamp catalogues higher than any of the others in the set.

Haydn was born in 1752, of humble parents and distinguished himself by his musical genius before he was 12 years old. He composed several pieces before he was 18.

He used to practice from 16 to 18 hours every day and was in a state of extreme poverty till 1758, when he got an establishment in the family of the Prince Esterhazy.

After this, his life was uniform—the whole morning being spent in composing and the evening in perfoming and superintending the performers in the opera.

The total number of his compositions amount to no less than 990. When he sat down to compose, he always dressed himself with the utmost care — had his hair nicely powdered, and put on his best suit. Frederick II had given him a diamond ring and Haydn declared, that if he happened to begin without it, he could not summon a single idea. He could write only on the finest paper and was as particular in forming his notes, as if he had been engraving them upon a copper plate.

After all these minute preparations, he began by choosing the theme of his subject—and fixing into what keys he wished to modulate it and he varied the action, as it were, of his subjects, by imagining to himself the incidents of some little adventure or romance.

Such singularities, however, seemed to have been common among composers. Gluck, when he felt himself in a humor for composition, had his piano carried into a beautiful meadow, and with a bottle of champagne on each side of him, transported his imagination to Elysium.

Sarti, a man of gloomy imagination, preferred the funeral stillness of a spacious room, dimly lighted by a single lamp.

Cimaroza delighted in noise and mirth and to be surrounded by a party of gay friends. In such surroundings he conceived his operas and as the ideas presented themselves, he seized and embodied them.

Paesiello composed his "Barbiere de Seviglia" and "La Molinara' in bed.

Sacchini declared he never had moments of inspiration, except when his two favorite cats were sitting, one on each shoulder.

In 1790, at the age of 59, Haydn left Eisenstadt, to visit London. Salomon, a professor in that city, who gave 20 concerts in that year, had engaged to give Haydn 50 lire for each concert. He remained only a year, but returned again in 1794. He met with the most flattering reception in both of his visits. The University of Oxford sent him a doctor's diploma — an honor they rarely conferred upon any one and which was not obtained even by Handel himself.

"The Creation' was finished in 1789 and, about two years later, "The Four Seasons" was completed. This was the last work of magnitude that came from his pen. His strength was rapidly declining, and his faculties were almost wholly gone; but he survived until 1809 when he died just after the French took possession of Vienna.

Many people who attended Tuesday's meeting of the Calumet Philatelis society now know and can appreciate what a million stamps looks like. LaVerne Mapes, 4210 Ivy street, Indiana Harbor, exhibited the million stamps and gave some interesting information about them. It requires about 500 pounds of stamp mixture on the paper to get a million good stamps. If a person worked eight hours per day, he would take 21 days at 100 stamps per minute to count a million.

One million stamps laid end to paper weighs 80 pounds. Time required: Sorting 500 hours; soaking off paper, 700 hours; bundling stamps in bundles of 100, 667 hours; banding into bunches of 500, 200 hours, a total of 2,267 hours, or 11 months, not counting Sundays.

One mililon stamps laid end to end would extend 1½ miles; stacked up, 333 feet or over a block high. The approximate face value of stamps shown is $25,000. Total catalogue value is $38,654. Try it some time.

Visitors for the evening's meeting were: L. S. Milonoski, 4837 Baring ave, East Chicago; C. L. Cropp and son, Lowell, of 109 West Sibley street, Calumet City and Robert Abel, of 2826 164th place.

Bob Hacker will loan a collection of First Flight covers to be exhibited during National Airmail week at a downtown store.

Don't forget, the week of May 14-21 is national air mail week and will be cerebrated by the issuance of a beautiful new stamp. Hammond will fly its first air mail on the 19th. Get your covers to the postmaster now.

Inthem.

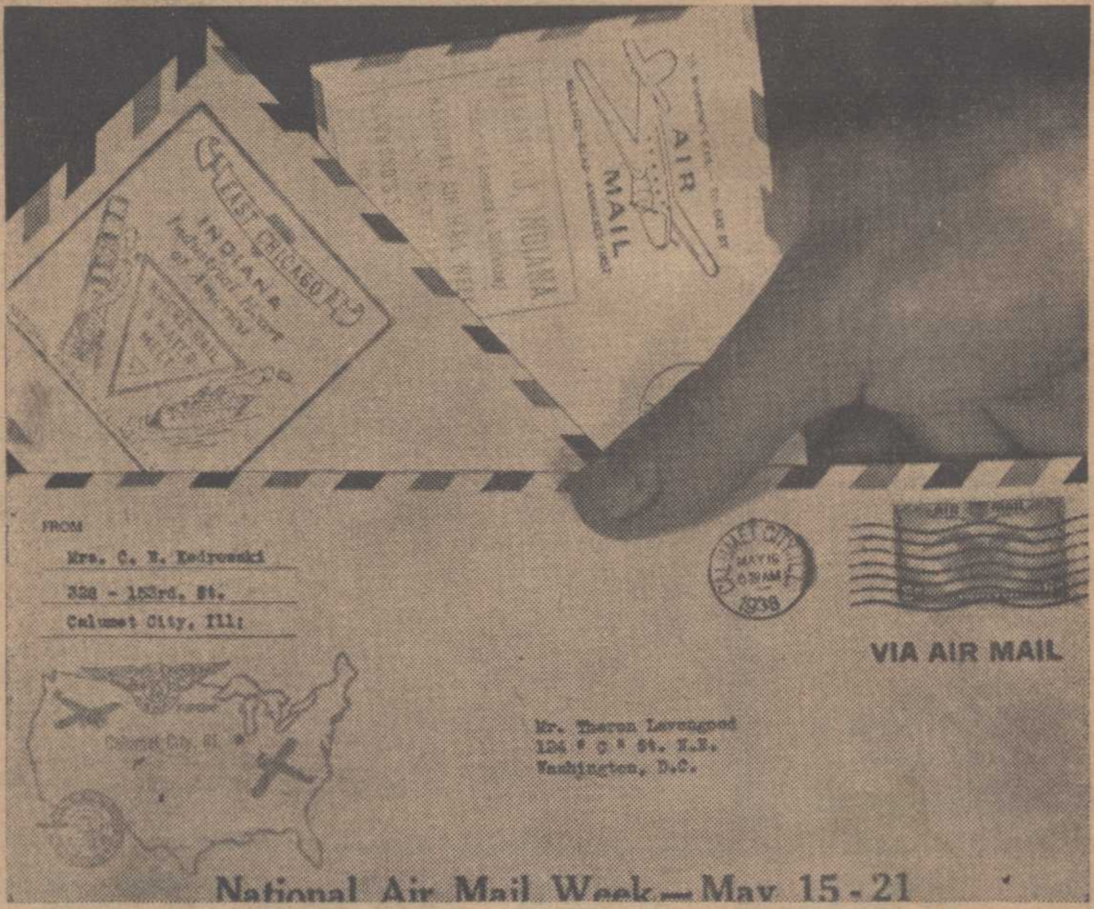
l.words

p and

of the sheet.

C-LINE #62028
NON-GLARE TOPPER

Region Celebrates Air Mail Week


EAST CHICAGO
INDIANA
AIR
MAIL
INDIANA
FROM
Mrs. C. E. Kedrowski
328 - 153rd. St.
Calumet City, Ill;
CALUMET CITY
MAY 16
1938
VIA AIR MAIL
Calumet City, Ill.
Mr. Theron Levengood
124 " C " St. N.E.
Washington, D.C.
National Air Mail Week — May 15 - 21

(Hammond Times Photo)

Here are letters to be sent out of Calumet region cities tomorrow by special plane in celebration of air-mail week. Postmasters of Hammond, East Chicago and Calumet City say that pouches will be bulging tomorrow as special planes carry mail to Cicero field where it will be transferred to regular mail planes. Special air-mail stamps will adorn each letter and every effort will be made by the postoffice department to illustrate the speed, delivery and service of mailing by air.

Sunday - June 20th 1937

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

From time to time there comes to the attention of the public the heart tugging plight of certain "shut ins". and those unfortunates confined to an invalid's chair for life who are trying to forget their circumstances by immersing themselves in a hobby, in many cases this hobby chances to be the collecting of stamps. Well meaning friends broadcast this fact and eventually it comes to the attention of many people, occasionally certain stamp publications mention a particular case—the result—from all over this person is showered with gifts of stamps, and hours are spent over these bits of fascinating paper.

But, all too quickly certain unscruplious individuals have grasped this opportunity to do a bit of private chiseling for their own profit, by inventing fictitious cases of a sort, and soon there comes into their greedy clutches many stamps which are soon turned to a comfortable profit.

Chances are that stamps donated in these cases are not of very high value and need they be, as they are every bit as fascinating, although from far of unheard of places they come. Yet there has been cases where non-collectors and those ignorant of true stamp values send old letters and stamps from among momentos of days gone by that are of real value, and if these fall into unworthy hands—well . . .

May the powers that be bless those kind souls who try to bring a bit of brightness to otherwise darkened lives, but be certain that you are not taken in by some human parasite and bring any case to the attention of an honest collector or society before disposal.

The famous British New Guinea stamp was once sold for 25 centimes, it now catalogues $50,000.

The Philatelic Agency at Washington, D. C., was opened in 1922.

Where was Kenneth Helper on the night of June 15?

On a recent "Man on the Street" broadcast from New York the question, "where is Singapore," was asked, five different people gave the wrong answer— but I'll wager you that Paul or Carl Lindner of Calumet City know.

They are junior collectors and have one of the most remarkable collections and the widest range of knowledge of the world's stamps of any youngsters that it has been my pleasure to know. Carl has recently started to specialize air mails. It's great stuff Carl.

While on the subject let me give honorable mention to Eugene Kasper of 5541 Towle street, and a bouquet to little Shirley Van Valkenberg for their collections.

Quite a large stock of recent Army-Navy issues repose in the books of LaVern Mapes of Indiana Harbor, and there are plenty of the used 4 cent denominations to fellows."

Our fellow collectors and Cachet Cover service man in the person of Eddy Hacker has recently left these parts for the south land and "done went and got himself" a southern bride, gobs of luck and happiness Ed.

Father, Robert Hacker of State Line street still supplies those swell covers though and is in regular attendance at the CPS.

The Calumet society's regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 22 in the library of the Tech high school, at 8 p. m. All are invited to attend.

The Roosevelt society boasts the one and only society to have three generations of one family as active club members. They are: Joseph Mosenberg, 70, Charles Rosenberg, 45, and James Rosenberg, 20.

I've noticed a goodly number of our junior collectors with approval sheets of cheap stamps from various eastern houses. I wonder why these concerns who specialize in this service to youngsters are the ones who get the business.

Several times I have seen ads of Calumet district dealers in various stamp publications, some of whom I know, but, I've still got to see one of their sheets or packets in the hands of collectors. Why?

It is because these ads are placed in publications that youngsters rarely see, or is it because other concerns have more attractive offers?

Personally I would like to see more home dealers do the business and less of those far away approvals which after all is for more expensive to the tyro.

Junior collectors figure it out, after you pay postage both ways and then make your selections from sheets sent, what have you? Dealers take notice why not go after this business, you can supply the same stuff at what you know to be far fairer prices.

OUR STAMPS

The Stamps that fill our albums
How much history they hold,
With all their cancellations
What a quantity of gold.

Stuck upon a single letter,
They have carried smiles and tears,
'cross the miles of seperation,
Thru' the flight of weary years.

They come back to grace our albums,
Thru' the cycle of the past,
They become our valued treasures,
Past the future they have cast.

Made of shades and many colors,
Earth and sea, and sky,
Filled with years of toil and labor
Just to please the human eye.

Where-e'rr the foot of man hath trod
The stamp has journeyed too,
Time and space has never stopped it
When it has a task to do.

Those who have culled these precious treasures
Passing to an unknown sphere
Leave a heritage behind them,
That to others bring good cheer.

E. D. KOONTZ.

Palms.

CHURCH HISTORY TOLD IN STAMPS

LA CROSSE, Wis. (U.P.)—"Little Histories" of Catholicism, the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, child welfare and renowned artists are pictured vividly in the famous collection of stamps assembled by the Rev. Ferdinand Cech of La Crosse.

The arrangement and classification of the stamps has brought Father Cech international attention. With his exhibits, mounted in glass-covered frames, the priest has won many prizes in national contests.

Father Cech began collecting stamps as a hobby 30 years ago shortly after he was ordained to portray philately the history of Catholicism. He devotes the most time upon his "Philatelic Litany of the Saints," which reveals historically the honors bestowed upon Saints by countries throughout the world.

Old Masters of art are paid tribute in Father Cech's "The Old Masters in Philately." Another album pictures Catholic buildings throughout the globe, including churches, cathedrals and monasteries.

Father Cech's collections tracing the history of the Boy Scouts, Red

C-LINE #62026
NON-GLARE TOPPER

Calumet Stamp Club Organized

1933

The Calumet Philatelic Society, newly formed stamp club of the Calumet region, will hold its next meeting in the Hammond Technical High School, 5926 Calumet av., Tuesday evening.

Officers of the society are H. J. Evans, president; G. Newport Gilbert, vice president; E. B. Ayers, secretary, and Claude Lasater, treasurer.

Stamp Collectors to Exhibit Tonight

HAMMOND, Nov. 16. — Stamp collectors of Lake County will join in an exhibit of the Calumet Philatelic Society tomorrow night at Hammond Technical High School.

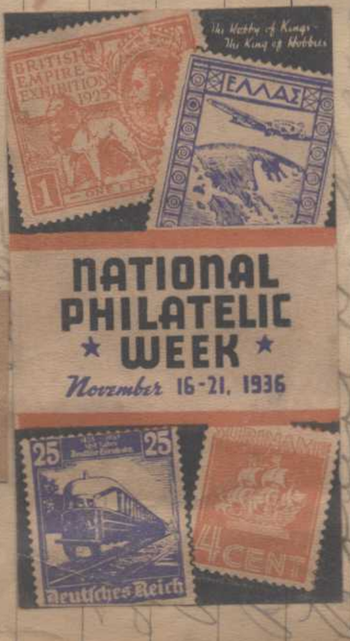
STAMP COLLECTORS TO HAVE 'BOURSE' TONIGHT

12/8/36

The Calumet Philatelic society, which meets tonight in the library at Hammond Technical high school, will hold "bourse" night tonight, according to the December issue of the "Calumet Posthorn," the society's publication.

Tonight will be a night for wholesale "swapping" and selling. The stamp collectors will trade off those they don't want for some they do want.

The Hammond Times was voted the society's gratitude for publicity given the recent exhibit which was well attended.



JR. PHILALISTS TO ORGANIZE

The Calumet Philatelic society, which meets every second and fourth Tuesday in the library of Hammond Tech high school, last night formulated plans for the organization of a junior unit.

The society will join next week in the observance of National Philatelic week, to be so proclaimed by Mayor Frank R. Martin. Plans have been made to bring the hobby more into prominence. There are a large number of stamp collectors in the Calumet region, a survey of the local society has revealed.

Officers of the society, which invites all philatelists to join and which has no fees or dues, are H. J. Evans, president; G. Newport Gilbert, vice president; E. B. Ayers, secretary, and Claude Lasater, treasurer.

STAMP FANS TO HAVE EXHIBITION IN TECH LIBRARY

Tomorrow evening in the library of the Hammond Tech high school will be held an exhibit of postage stamps to which the public is invited. There will be no admission charge. The exhibit will be open at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 16-21 is known as National Philatelic Week, sponsored by organized stamp clubs in the United States, a week dedicated by stamp collectors to acquaint the public in general with the interesting and pleasurable occupancy of leisure time that may be derived from the "King of Hobbies."

"The Calumet Philatelic society, which is the organization of collectors of the district, desires that those who have "time on their hands" take this opportunity of learning about the hobby which permits such a broad scope of individual self expression," said K. L. Helper, secretary of the society, today.

"Postal emissions of this nation or any other country visually portray the national, cultural and even economic history of the issuing country. Every postage stamp ever issued or that will be printed has a reason for the design selected for a particular stamp and each has a specified purpose.

"No finer art is to be found than that of the engraver's art in reproducing upon so small an area the detail and beauty so finely combined in the postal paper of the world.

"The Calumet Philatelic society particularly desires that parents, whose son or daughter may be interested in stamps, attend the exhibit that they may have a broader understanding of philatety. To all we assure an interesting exhibit."

URGE ALL YOUNG STAMP COLLECTORS TO ATTEND

12/15/36

Efforts are being made by officers of the Calumet Philatelic society to bring out a large attendance of young stamp collectors at a meeting to be held Tuesday evening in the library of Technical high school. This will be a meeting of the Junior Stamp Collectors' division of the Calumet society.

The juniors pay no dues and have the advantage of contacts with many other collectors. They meet twice monthly on the first and third Tuesdays. The senior collectors of the society have their meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays at the same place. H. J. Evans is president of the society.

PHILATELICS TO HEAR POSTAGE AUTHORITY

Mar 23 1937

Stamp collectors of the region are expected to hear Kenneth Helper, stamp authority, talk on "The Inflation of the German Postage Stamps" at the meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society next Tuesday. Any one interested may attend.

Mr. Helper's hobby is the collection of German Postal paper of the inflation period following the World War.

Stamp collectors will recall that several years ago a Chicago stamp dealer brought several tons of these stamps to this country. In the year that followed, they were very much in evidence, but of late, they seem to have vanished. Mr. Helper will answer the questions which arise in the minds of the stamp collector as to where they have gone, and how, and why.

The Philatelic society invites anyone interested in the collection of stamps to attend the meetings of the society held the second and fourth Tuesday of every month in the library of Hammond Technical high school, 141 Russell st. Junior stamp collectors are invited to attend the junior meetings which convene the first and third Tuesday of each month.

Stamp Collectors To Meet Next Tuesday

Members and guests of the Calumet Philatelic society are urged to attend the regular meeting of the club in the library of the Hammond Tech high school in April 13.

Harry Andrewson will be the speaker of the evening and his album, one of the best in the region, will be displayed to those attending. Following the meeting the evening will be devoted to the trading of stamps among those present.

While there are about 60 active members of the society, there are about 500 philatelists in Hammond, many of them intend to view the exhibit of albums to be given by the Whiting philatelists in the near future.

Sunday - June 20th 1937

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS
of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

From time to time there comes to the attention of the public the heart tugging plight of certain "shut ins" and those unfortunates confined to an invalid's chair for life who are trying to forget their circumstances by immersing themselves in a hobby, in many cases this hobby chances to be the collecting of stamps. Well meaning friends broadcast this fact and eventually it comes to the attention of many people, occasionally certain stamp publications mention a particular case—the result—from all over this person is showered with gifts of stamps, and hours are spent over these bits of fascinating paper.

But, all too quickly certain unscruplious individuals have grasped this opportunity to do a bit of private chiseling for their own profit, by inventing fictitious cases of a sort, and soon there comes into their greedy clutches many stamps which are soon turned to a comfortable profit.

Chances are that stamps donated in these cases are not of very high value and need they be, as they are every bit as fascinating, although from far of unheard of places they come. Yet there has been cases where non-collectors and those ignorant of true stamp values send old letters and stamps from among mómentos of days gone by that are of real value, and if these fall into unworthy hands—well . . .

May the powers that be bless those kind souls who try to bring a bit of brightness to otherwise darkened lives, but be certain that you are not taken in by some human parasite and bring any case to the attention of an honest collector or society before disposal.

The famous British New Guinea stamp was once sold for 25 centimes, it now catalogues $50,000.

The Philatelic Agency at Washington, D. C., was opened in 1922.

Where was Kenneth Helper on the night of June 15?

On a recent "Man on the Street" broadcast from New York the question, "where is Singapore," was asked, five different people gave the wrong answer— but I'll wager you that Paul or Carl Lindner of Calumet City know.

They are junior collectors and have one of the most remarkable collections and the widest range of knowledge of the world's stamps of any youngsters that it has been my pleasure to know. Carl has recently started to specialize air mails. It's great stuff Carl.

While on the subject let me give honorable mention to Eugene Kasper of 5541 Towle street, and a bouquet to little Shirley Van Valkenberg for their collections.

Quite a large stock of recent Army-Navy issues repose in the books of LaVern Mapes of Indiana Harbor, and there are plenty of the used 4 cent denominations to fellows."

Our fellow collectors and Cachet Cover service man in the person of Eddy Hacker has recently left these parts for the south land and "done went and got himself" a southern bride, gobs of luck and happiness Ed.

Father, Robert Hacker of State Line street still supplies those swell covers though and is in regular attendance at the CPS.

The Calumet society's regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 22 in the library of the Tech high school, at 8 p. m. All are invited to attend.

The Roosevelt society boasts the one and only society to have three generations of one family as active club members. They are: Joseph Mosenberg, 70, Charles Rosenberg, 45, and James Rosenberg, 20.

I've noticed a goodly number of our junior collectors with approval sheets of cheap stamps from various eastern houses. I wonder why these concerns who specialize in this service to youngsters are the ones who get the business.

Several times I have seen ads of Calumet district dealers in various stamp publications, some of whom I know, but, I've still got to see one of their sheets or packets in the hands of collectors. Why?

It is because these ads are placed in publications that youngsters rarely see, or is it because other concerns have more attractive offers?

Personally I would like to see more home dealers do the business and less of those far away approvals which after all is for more expensive to the tyro.

Junior collectors figure it out, after you pay postage both ways and then make your selections from sheets sent, what have you? Dealers take notice why not go after this business, you can supply the same stuff at what you know to be far fairer prices.

OUR STAMPS

The Stamps that fill our albums
How much history they hold,
With all their cancellations
What a quantity of gold.

Stuck upon a single letter,
They have carried smiles and tears,
'cross the miles of seperation,
Thru' the flight of weary years.

They come back to grace our albums,
Thru' the cycle of the past,
They become our valued treasures,
Past the future they have cast.

Made of shades and many colors,
Earth and sea, and sky,
Filled with years of toil and labor
Just to please the human eye.

Where-e'rr the foot of man hath trod
The stamp has journeyed too,
Time and space has never stopped it
When it has a task to do.

Those who have culled these precious treasures
Passing to an unknown sphere
Leave a heritage behind them,
That to others bring good cheer.

E. D. KOONTZ.

Palms.

CHURCH HISTORY TOLD IN STAMPS

LA CROSSE, Wis. (U.P.)—"Little Histories" of Catholicism, the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, child welfare and renowned artists are pictured vividly in the famous collection of stamps assembled by the Rev. Ferdinand Cech of La Crosse.

The arrangement and classification of the stamps has brought Father Cech international attention. With his exhibits, mounted in glass-covered frames, the priest has won many prizes in national contests.

Father Cech began collecting stamps as a hobby 30 years ago shortly after he was ordained to portray philately the history of Catholicism. He devotes the most time upon his "Philatelic Litany of the Saints," which reveals historically the honors bestowed upon Saints by countries throughout the world.

Old Masters of art are paid tribute in Father Cech's "The Old Masters in Philately." Another album pictures Catholic buildings throughout the globe, including churches, cathedrals and monasteries.

Father Cech's collections tracing the history of the Boy Scouts, Red

C-LINE #62028
NON-GLARE TOPPER

JULY-18-1937

All About

STAMPS

AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

I've been asked several times by junior collectors and those collectors who have grown tired of a general world collection, to suggest some form of diversified collecting, whereby they can classify their stamps, not as countries but rather in a class that the subject pictured thereon might signify.

I reprint here in part from an article of mine which appeared some time back in an issue of the CPS Post Horn, a club publication. This is more or less an alphabetical list of stamp subject classification.

A. Anthropy, architecture and agriculture.

B. Birds, bridges, babies, bugs, battleships and battles.

C. Castles, Churches, Crosses.

D. Drydocks, Deaths and Disasters.

E. Entomology, Emancipation and Emblems.

F. Flowers, Fairs, Fish and Fantasies.

G. Geography, Geysers, Girls and Games.

H. History, Houses, Hills and Hats.

I. Indians, Islands and Isthmuses.

J. Jubilees, Jails, Judges and Jungles.

K. Kings, Knights and Kangaroos.

L. Ladies, Lions, Lizards and Liners.

M. Men, Monkeys, Monastaries, Myths, Maps and Musicians.

N. Nautical, Naval and Nature.

O. Ostriches, Orphans and Omens

P. Paintings, People and Plebicites.

Q. Queens, Quails and Quakes.

R. Railroads, Religion and Races.

S. Seals, Saints, Ships, Sports, Statues and Scenes.

U. Uprisings, Upheavals and Utopias.

V. Vikings, Valcanoes, Vultures and Views.

W. Wonders, Women and Wilds.

X. Xebecs (pronounced Seebecks)

Y. Yachts, Yoemen and Youths.

Z. Zoology, Zulus and Zithers.

Many subjects are under various headings and to strictly conform to this list would be a useless task. It all depends upon the originality and the detail of listing by the collector. Quite a collection can be assembled at very small cost, and if the person forming the collection is fairly adept in useing a drawing pen he or she can soon have a collection of stamps that will always be a source of delight and interest, as well as educational.

—o—

The 1937-38 migratory bird stamp (duck stamp) is now on sale at first class post offices. The new stamp shows five scaups or broadtails settling down on feeding grounds. Waterfowl hunters must carry this stamp. Price is $1.

The plate number is 136,267.

—o—

Vern R. Francis of Hammond is another first-day cover collector who shows keen interest in his hobby.

—o—

John Miller who resides in north Hammond has probably one of the most complete collections of Canal Zone overprints and surcharges there is anywhere. He is an old time member of the American Philatelic society, and it is very interesting to hear him talk of his experiences in collecting stamps while working on the digging of the Panama Canal.

—o—

Hear ye! Hear ye! Kenneth Helper assures us that he will have a big supply of stamps at the next meeting of the CPS and there'll be plenty of varieties too.

—o—

Philatelic garlands for the week go to the Ladies of Philately. In attendance at the Tuesday meeting of the Calumet Philatelic society were:

Mrs. Anne Hudspeth of the nurses staff of St. Margaret's hospital, is a new comer to the ranks of philately. Her world wide correspondence assures her a lovely variety of strange stamps plus interesting cancellations to swell the pages of her album.

—o—

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Lamb, of 6304 Garfield avenue, were also very welcome visitors for the first time. Although they are both seasoned collectors their faces were new to many in the ranks of the society. Mrs. Lamb is a general collector while Mr. Lamb goes after the U. S.

—o—

Mrs. Mary Kosior and her little daughter from 1646 Lake avenue, Whiting, visited the club for the first time seeking additions to a very novel collection of stamps picturing children.

May all these charming visitors be seen at the meetings of the CPS.

—o—

Mrs. Edna Hacker of 860 State Line avenue, Calumet City, has a remarkable collection of match box labels in addition to her nice collections of U. S. postmarks and cachet covers. One can expect this though for she boasts of a philatelic family, husband Bob is a seasoned collector of the world's stamps in general, while son Ed is hailed as one of the country's foremost cachet cover service men. Eddy you know, was recently married to a charming southern belle, and we wonder if she also collects stamps?

—o—

Another feminine devotee of the science is Mrs. Dorothy Lister, of 471 Sibley street, who pursues the illusive air mail stamps of the universe. Tucked away between the pages of her album are some rather choice specimens.

—o—

Women stamp collectors have elected for the most part to stay in obscurity, but there is plenty room in this hobby for all. So come on out you women and show the world that stamp collecting is not only a man's game.

RE-

-PINE APPLE-

ION

So. West Africa
155

-WELWITCHIA PLANT-

Liberia
59

OIL PALM.

C-LINE #62028
NON-GLARE TOPPER

JULY 25, 1937

All About
STAMPS
AND COLLECTORS of Hammond and the Region

By H. JAMES EVANS

Juan, the postman, of Puerto di Pollensa, Marjorca, is an interesting type of postmaster, according to an extensive article in the Christian Science Monitor. It seems that Juan has gained fame because he cannot read.

The Puerto, in which he delivers mail is a small village, which has sprung up on the shore of one of the most beautiful Majorcan bays. In the times when the Balearic islands formed the base camp for all Mediterranean pirates and smugglers, the Majorcan people, feeling themselves a poor match for the seafarers, banded together within fortified towns some 10 or 12 miles inland. In these towns the main business of the island is still conducted. The greater number of foreign residents, who settled the islands preferred to build their bungalows along the sea shore. "Let them do as they please," the Majorcans said, "but they must expect none of the facilities for living from us." They have been as good as their word and the foreign residents get no facilities, however vehemently they may plead.

Juan has been employed for over 40 years at a wage of 30 shillings a month. Despite numerous round-robins from the inhabitants, pointing out the length to which Juan's round has stretched during his long service, and even offering to pay large sums for his relief, the authorities see no reason to make a change in the order of things. One day the idea may filter through to them that things are not all that they might be; but even then it's doubtful if anything will be done. For if Spain is the country manana, Majorca is the island of pasado manana (day after tomorrow).

Meanwhile the bus continues to convey letters to the coast, and each packet is given into Juan's hands by the driver with minute instructions as to its destination. For Juan can neither read nor write! In the olden days this did not matter, for Juan had only two or three addresses to remember and he could recognize the names of the few native residents when they were written in a handwriting to which he was accustomed. But now that there are at least a hundred houses in the Puerto, filled with correspondence of all nationalities, Juan has adopted his own method of going about his job and, incidentally, of augmenting his inadequate salary.

Residents who have given him tips for past deliveries are presented with the post bag, from which they may abstract any letters, parcels or postcards that appeal to them. Newcomers are given one chance of qualifying for addition to Juan's list of calling places. Whatever is left in his bag after the various sortings have taken place go onto the floor of his office or into the sea! Letters containing long awaited checks or business communications have more than once been washed ashore or unearthed during raids on the office.

It is quite simple from Juan's point of view, but it is a small wonder that most of the foreign population prefer to have their correspondence addressed "Poste Restante, Pollenca."

Thoughts of Spain bring to mind "Bob" Lindner of Calumet City and his Spanish collection. How are these Spanish stamps coming through during these turbulent times, Bob?

No Mabel, a fatalist is not a stamp collector, and the Virginia Dare commem' is not a wine stamp.

Harry Johnson, Railway Express agent of Valparaiso, Ind., collects state tax and revenue stamps of the United States.

Mrs. Carolina North is unable to attend the meetings of the CPS, consequently we wonder how she is doing in her collection of stamps? Incidentally, she is a collector of ship stamps.

Sangerhausen, Germany.—A postcard at the post office here with the following address:

"To the house owner, war-invalid and shopkeeper in Sangerhausen. Lives on the right bank of the river not far from the rosarium in a one-story house, standing in a garden where there are 15 standard roses, of which one is a 'Juliette'." It reached its destination. — Hobbies '35.

Lupe Soria, one of the Carmelite orphanage boys, collects the stamps of the land of his forefathers, sunny Mexico. A handful of this country's postal issues would be appreciated by him and his companions.

Australia will issue three new commemorative stamps. First day will be Oct. 1. This issue will be in conjunction with the New South Wales sesqui-centenary. Values will be 2d, 3d and 9d.

Stamp sales through the post office department's philatelic agency for the fiscal year just ended amounted to $1,945,019.

The new 10 cent park stamp complimentary sheet will be the smallest souvenir sheet ever issued by this country, also the lowest in price.

There is not a post office in California bearing the cancellation Hollywood.

All contributions to this column cheerfully accepted.

Rice's Weekly Postal News now advises that the constitution committee states there will be one stamp, probably of the 3 cent denomination, and first day sale will probably be Sept. 17.

Designs are being prepared, they advise, of Constitution hall in Philadelphia, the constitution scroll, and an allegorical figure, from which one design will be selected.

It is also rumored there will be a series of four stamps issued at intervals for the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin islands.

Occasionally collectors new to the game run across puzzling abbreviations and symbols in ads. Here are a few of these explained: O. G., original gum; S. E., straight edge; O. C., off center; Cl., clipped; Bl., block; * mint; P., perforated; Imp., imperforate; Wmkd., watermarked; Unwmkd., unwatermarked. An envelope is referred to as a cover, a wrapper is considered to be the wrapper on a newspaper or periodical. A member of the "Smudge Brush society" is an over zealous postal cancellation clerk who makes certain all stamps, especially the good ones, have a plentiful supply of ink smeared over the face.

Know your stamps and the stamp collectors of the region. Meet with the Calumet Philatelic society.

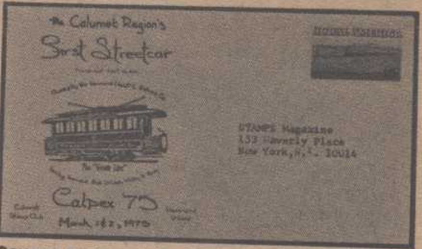
Next meeting, Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., Technical high school library, 231 Russell street.

Stamps Go On Display

HAMMOND — Specially packaged reproductions of the Zeppelin stamps will be sold at Calupex '80, the 13th annual show of the Calumet Stamp Club, Saturday and Sunday.

The packages will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Graf Zeppelin's flight around the world. Three stamps will be reproduced. Each will be placed on a separate envelope displaying a flight map, according to Bernard Berg, club president.

TIMES-MAR 1980


The Calumet Region's
First Streetcar
Calpex 75
March 1&2, 1975
STAMPS Magazine
153 Waverly Place
New York, N.Y. 10014

Covers prepared by Calumet Stamp Club for CALPEX 1-2 March 1975 at the Woodmar Shopping Center, 6508 Indpls., Blvd., Hammond, Ind. call attention to opening of Hammond's first streetcar line in 1892: covers are 25c each from P.A. Demkovich, 7520 Magoun Ave., Hammond, Ind. 46324.

Royal Portable
"Jet" Typewriter
Full Pint-Size
Thermos Bottle
Standard Size
Ironing Board
4-8 Cup
Glass Percolator
24-Pc. Tableware
4.88
forks,
47c
e, ruled.
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dachr
With Pr

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATION

Stamps on the Go

A portable post office, the first in the Calumet Region, was on display at CALPEX '74. The stamp show at Woodmar Shopping Center corresponded with the introduction of the 10-cent stamp, now required for first class mailings.

C-LINE #62028
NON-GLARE TOPPER

WANT AD

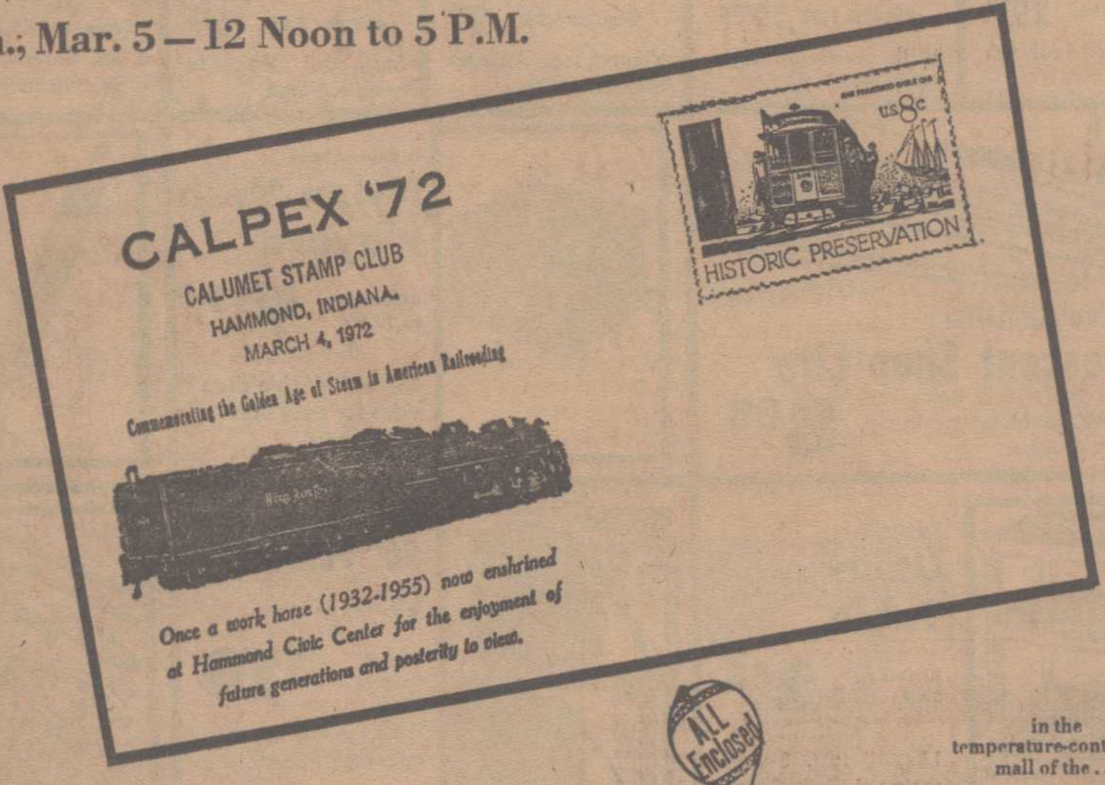
SERVING

Last year th
series. We s
this surge o

Attention Philatelists! . . . It's Our Annual

Stamp Show

Sat., Mar. 4 — 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
Sun., Mar. 5 — 12 Noon to 5 P.M.



CALPEX '72
CALUMET STAMP CLUB
HAMMOND, INDIANA.
MARCH 4, 1972

Commemorating the Golden Age of Steam in American Railroading

Once a work horse (1932-1955) now enshrined at Hammond Civic Center for the enjoyment of future generations and posterity to view.

SPECIAL SHOW FEATURES:

- Official U.S. Post Office set up this day!
- Cachet honoring Steam Engines!
- Bourse Booths for Collectors!

ALL Enclosed

in the
temperature-controlled
mall of the . . .

WOODMAR
SHOPPING CENTER
165th and Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond